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Generall English Dictionary
Containing ye proper Significations
Etimologes of all words not vulgarly
Known derived from other languages
and usd for the adornment of our
English toungue together with
the Definitions of all those terms
which conduce to the understandinge
of any of the Arts or Sciences
whether Liberall or Mechanicall
The Fourth Edition Containing
a supply of some thousands
of usefull words.
by E. P.
1678
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THE NEW WORLD OF WORDS.

Or a General Engliſh DICTIONARY:

Containing the proper Significations, and Etymologies of all words derived from other Languages, *viz. Hebrew*, *Arabick*, *Syriack*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Italian*, *French*, *Spaniſh*, *Britiſh*, *Dutch*, *Saxon*, &c. uſeful for the Adornment of our Engliſh Tongue.

Together with the Definitions of

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A Work very neceſſary for Strangers, as well as our own Countrymen; or for all Perſons that would rightly underſtand what they Diſcourſe, Write, or Read.

Collected and Publiſhed by *E. P.*

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Nobiliſſimo & Illuſtriſſimo PRINCIPI

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A

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CONSILIO, FORTITUDINE & in CAUSAM REGIAM *Intrepida* FIDELITATE CLARO; DOCTRINA, ELOQUENTIA & EGREGIO INGENII ACUMINE *Ornato;* BONARUM ARTIUM SCIENTIARUMQUE VINDICI & PATRONO NOBILI; *Atq; omnibus aliis* INCLYTIS VIRTUTIBUS INSTRUCTISSIMO VIRO.

Hoc ſuum qualitercunque Elucubratum Opuſculum, Summo ſaltem ſtudio & obſequio animi

D. D. D.

Humillimus Cultor.

EDVARDUS PHILIPPUS.

haps the Engliſh *(if ſeriouſly conſider'd) would be found* little, *if at all,* Inferiour *to them.* This, *your* Grace, *who is every day advancing to be* Miſtreſs, *not only of the politeſt* Languages, *but of the brighteſt* Virtues *and* Perfections *to aſtoniſhment, will every day evince: Nor ought I herein to be thought guilty of Flattery: Thoſe,* Madam, *who have the Honour to be about my* Lord *your* Father, *(whoſe whole* Family, Perſon, *and* Oeconomy, *is the* Abſtract *of all that's truly* Generous *and* Great, *mixt with an* Humanity *and* Condeſcenſion *becoming his* Illuſtrious Character) *muſt allow of what I ſay of your* Grace *his* Daughter, *and that I ſpeak nothing of Servile or* Hyperbole, *but a Truth I am oblig'd to Publiſh; Who am,*

Madam,

Your Graces moſt Obedient,
moſt Humble, and moſt
Dutiful Servant,

Edward Phillips.

THE

THE
PREFACE,

By way of INTRODUCTION *to the right Knowledge of our* LANGUAGE.

THe very Sum and Comprehenſion of all Learning in general, is chiefly reducible into thoſe two grand Heads, *Words* and *Things*; and though the latter of theſe two be, by all men, not without juſt cauſe, acknowledged the more ſolid and ſubſtantial part of Learning; yet ſince, on the other ſide, it cannot be denied, but that without *Language* (which is as it were the *vehiculum*, or conveyancer of all good Arts) *Things* cannot well be expreſſed or publiſhed to the World, it muſt be neceſſarily granted, that the one is little leſs neceſſary, and an inſeparable concomitant of the other; for, let a Subject be never ſo grave, never ſo uſeful, carry in it never ſo clear and perfect a demonſtration; yet if it be not pertinently worded, and urged with a certain power and efficacy to the underſtanding, but in a forced, tumultuous, or disjoynted phraſe, it will either not be underſtood, or ſo ſlightly, and with ſuch indifference regarded, that it will come ſhort of working that effect which it promiſed to it ſelf. And it is a thing mainly obſervable, that all thoſe ancient Authors that have written the beſt things, have left them to poſterity in the pureſt and moſt genuine Language. Among the *Greeks*, Who have better deſerved of the World for the excellency of their Works, than *Plato*, *Xenophon*, *Thucydides*? Who among the *Latins* have been more famous than *Livy*, *Cicero*, *Saluſt*? Nor have all theſe been leſs admired for the properneſs and elegancy of their ſtyle, than for the nobleneſs of the things they delivered; neither have there been wanting of our own Nation, eſpecially in theſe latter Ages, thoſe, who were not only juſtly eſteemed to ſtand in competition with the beſt of the Ancients, for the verity and ſoundneſs of their matter; but have alſo refined our Language to that heighth, that, for elegance, for fluency, and happineſs of expreſſion, I am perſwaded it gives not place to any Modern Language, ſpoken in *Europe*; ſcarcely to the Latin and Greek themſelves. Now as for that ſubtle diſtinction uſed by ſome, between a Language and a Speech, I look upon it rather as an over-curious nicety, than any conſideration of ſerious weight or moment; nor can I be induced to believe otherwiſe, but that whatever kind of ſermocination is generally uſed in any Country, may very properly be termed a Language; for if the commixture of a Language, eſteemed the moſt ancient with that of a bordering, or invading Nation, cauſe it to degenerate into a Speech, even the Latin Tongue will hardly be exempted from that denomination, ſince it is no hard matter to prove that even that alſo deſcended from a Language yet more ancient; foraſmuch as that Latin which was ſpoken immediately after the expulſion of the *Roman* Kings, when the League was made between *Rome* and *Carthage*, was ſo altered in the time of *Polybius*, which was 350 years after, that it was hardly

to be underſtood; and from the time of *Romulus*, we muſt needs think it ſuffered a far greater change: yet it was ſo far from being thought corrupted by this alteration, that it was judged not to have come to its ἀκμὴ, or flouriſhing height of elegance, until the Age wherein *Cicero* lived. And if the change which is introduced by time, not only to deprave, but refine a Language, much more will the alteration that is made by the interſperſion of forrein words, eſpecially coming from the more Southerly and civil Climates, conduce to the ſweetning and ſmoothing of thoſe harſh and rough accents, which are peculiar to the moſt Northerly Countries. And beſides, to find out the Original, and moſt unchanged Languages, we muſt have recourſe as far backward as the confuſion of *Babel*, which was the firſt nativity of Tongues; and ſo make a vain ſearch for things which perhaps are no where now extant.

True it is indeed, that *Scaliger* reckons up about eleven ſeveral Tongues (others fourteen) ſpoken in *Europe*, which have no affinity or intermixture one with another; the chief whereof, not to mention the *Greek* and *Latin*, (which are now no native, but acquired Languages) are the *Teutonick* or *Dutch*, the *Sclavonian*, the *Cantabrian*, the old *Britiſh* or *Celtick*: Theſe are commonly called Mother-Tongues, and thoſe which are any way compounded of any of theſe Mother-Tongues, or derived from them, ſome think fit to call Dialects; although, notwithſtanding this compoſition or derivation, ſuch a vaſt diſtance may be ſeen between them, as renders them unintelligible to each other: whereas indeed a Dialect is but the ſelf-ſame Language, ſpoken in ſeveral Provinces of the ſame Nation, with ſome ſmall difference; as the pronouncing of a vowel either broader, or finer, or ſome little variation of a word, or ſyllable, in ſuch a manner the people of *Sommerſet-ſhire* ſpeak differently from thoſe of *Middleſex*, yet both may very well be underſtood of each other; and ſo the people of *Florence* from thoſe of *Rome*: No otherwiſe in the *Greek* Language, did the *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Attick*, and *Æolick* Dialects differ from one another.

But, not to inſiſt any longer upon ſo nice a point, my intention is, as an Introduction to the particular ſcope and deſign of this Book, to ſpeak ſomething in general of the Original of our *Engliſh* Tongue; of the Baſis, or Foundation of it; of the reaſon of its ſeveral changes, and how far it participates of other Languages, and of the peculiar Idiome or Propriety thereof.

That, what was originally ſpoken in this Nation, was the Ancient *Britiſh* Language, needs not to be doubted; nor is it improbable what ſome affirm, that it was very near, if not altogether, the ſame with the *Gallick* or *Celtick*, ſince both theſe people were by the ancient *Greeks* called by one common name, *Celtæ*: beſides, if we conſider the ſolid arguments of *Verſtegan*, and thoſe that have writ moſt judicionſly, concerning the Original of the *Britains*, nothing ſeems to me more conſonant to truth, than that the *Britains* anciently deſcended from the *Gaules*, and that *Brutus*, rather a *Gallick*, than a *Trojan* Prince, changed the name of *Albion*, into that of *Britain*: but certain it is, that of this ancient *Britiſh*, there remains ſcarcely any track or footſtep in the Language ſpoken at this day in the main part of *England*, but hath remained intire from the *Saxon* Conqueſt to this very time in that part, which is commonly called *Cambro-Britannia*, or *Wales*; to which being a mountainous Country, and ſtrong for defence, (and which only of all the reſt of the Iſland was left unconquered by the *Saxons*) a great number of the Native Inhabitants betook themſelves by flight, preſerving both their ancient Race and Speech, which from the Country *Wales*, is now called *Welſh*. In the ſame manner the *Cantabrian*, or ancient Tongue of *Spain*, notwithſtanding the frequent invaſions of that Country by the *Carthaginians*,

niards, *Moors*, *Romans*, and *Vandals*, is yet preſerved in *Biſcay*, *Guipuſcoa*, and *Navarre*; and in the mountains of *Granata*, called *Alpuxarras*, the *Arabick* is ſtill retained; together with the off-ſpring of the *Moors*, that in times paſt poſſeſſed the greateſt part of *Spain*; as alſo, in *Armorica* or *Britany*, in *France*, the old *Gallick* is ſpoken at this day, which very near reſembling the *Welſh*, is a great argument of the ancient affinity of theſe two Tongues.

From this ſo total a ſubverſion of the *Brittiſh* Empire by the *Angli*, or *Anglo-ſaxons*, followed as total a ſubverſion of the *Britiſh* Language, and even of the very name of *Britain*, (which from the ancient habitation of the *Saxons* near the *Baltick* Sea, was named *Anglia*, or *England*) a thing which was neither effected by the *Romans*, nor the *Norman* Conqueſt; for neither the Provincial Latin could extinguiſh the Native *Britiſh*, nor the *French*, brought in by King *William's* followers, the *Saxon* which was then in uſe: for it is obſervable, that where the Conquerors over-power the former inhabitants in multitude, their Language alſo by little and little prevails over that of the Country; otherwiſe it waſts and ſpends it ſelf till it be in a manner utterly loſt, like a ſmall quantity of water thrown upon a heap of Sand. Since therefore theſe *Saxons* were a people of *Germany*, and their ſpeech very little, if at all differing from the reſt of the *Germans*; 'tis hence evident that our Language derives its Original from the *Dutch* or *Teutonick*, which ſeems to be of greater Antiquity than any other Language now ſpoken in *Europe*, and to have continued the ſame without any conſiderable alteration, and in the ſame Country where it was firſt planted, through a long tract of many Ages. For not to urge the opinion of *Goropius Becanus*, who affirmeth it to have been the firſt Language of the world, and ſpoken by *Adam* in *Paradiſe*; it is certainly the common conſent of moſt *Authentick* Writers, that the *Dutch* Tongue ſtill in uſe, and poſſeſſing a large compaſs of ground, is no leſs ancient than the very firſt coming in of the *Teutones* into *Germany*, under the conduct of *Tuiſco*: which is no wonder, if we conſider the *Teutones*, or *Germans*, being the very firſt people that ever inhabited *Germany*, have continued in the poſſeſſion of it to this very day uncorrupted, unſubdued, and (as their Language, ſo themſelves) unmixed with any forreign Nation. Nor is the large extent of this Language leſs conſiderable; for as much as it is ſpoken (that is to ſay, in its ſeveral Dialects attending the variety of Climates; at leaſt not fundamentally differing) throughout all *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Swethland*, the *Belgick Neatherlands*, the Iſland of *Thule*, now called *Iſlandia*, and divers of the Northern Iſles, beſides thoſe places into which it hath ſpread it ſelf by Conqueſt, as into *Gallia* by the *Franks*, and by the *Saxons* into this Iſland, where it yet remaineth in a very great meaſure.

And though our *Engliſh* Tongue hath of late Ages entertained ſo great a number of forreign words, that in every age it ſeemeth to ſwerve more and more from what it was originally; yet if we compare it diligently with the *Dutch*, we ſhall ſoon find, that almoſt all the chief material words, and thoſe which are oftneſt uſed in the moſt familiar, and vulgar diſcourſe, are all, either meer *Dutch*, or palpably derived from the *Dutch*. For example, the moſt primitive and uncompounded words, appellatives, the names of natural things, animals, vegetals, as *Earth*, *Heaven*, *Wind*, *Oak*, *Man*, *Bird*, *Stone*, &c. words that imply a relation, as *Father*, *Brother*, *Son*, *Daughter*; Pronouns, and Monoſyllable Verbs, as *Mine*, *Thine*, *This*, *What*; *Love*, *Give*, beſides all numerals, particles, conjunctions, and the like.

Concerning theſe words it is very remarkable, that moſt of them conſiſting but of one ſyllable; nevertheleſs, the things that are underſtood by them,

are as ſignificantly expreſs'd, as the ſame things in other Tongues are by words of two or more ſyllables; as the word *Good* is as proper as either Ἀγαθὸς in in *Greek*, or *Bonus* in *Latin*, a matter of no ſmall advantage: for if that ſentence be judged moſt praiſe-worthy, that containeth moſt matter in feweſt words; why may we not commend that word, which conſiſting of feweſt ſyllables, is yet of as great force as if it had more? No leſs conſiderable is the proper and moſt pertinent ſignification of ſome words; which are produced by the coalition, or clapping together of two of theſe monoſyllables into one, as the word *Wiſdom*, which is compounded of theſe two words, *Wiſe*, i. e. Grave, Sage, Prudent, and the old *Saxon* word *Dome*, i. e. Judgment, or Sentence, ſince Wiſdom may moſt properly be ſaid to be the reſult of a Grave and Solid Judgment.

By this that hath been ſaid, it is evident, that the *Saxon*, or *German* Tongue, is the ground-work upon which our Language is founded; the mighty ſtream of forreign words, that hath ſince *Chaucer's* time broke in upon it, having not yet waſh'd away the root: only it lies ſomewhat obſcured, and overſhadowed like a Rock, or Fountain overgrown with buſhes.

Whether this innovation of words, deprave, or enrich our *Engliſh* Tongue, is a conſideration that admits of various cenſures, according to the different fancies of men. Certainly, as by an invaſion of ſtrangers, many of the Old Inhabitants muſt needs be either ſlain, or forced to fly the Land; ſo it happens in the introducing of ſtrange words, the old ones, in whoſe room they come, muſt needs in time be forgotten, and grow obſolete; ſometimes indeed as Mr. *Cambden* obſerves, there is a peculiar ſignificancy in ſome of the old *Saxon* words, as inſtead of fertility, they had wont to ſay *Eordſwela*, which is as much as the wealth, or riches of the earth: yet let us not bewail the loſs of them for this, for we ſhall find divers *Latin* words, whoſe Etymology is as remarkable, and founded upon as much reaſon, as in the word *intricate*, (which coming from *Tricæ*, i. e. thoſe ſmall threads about Chickens legs, that are an incumbrance to them in their going) ſignifieth *Intangled*. And it is worth the taking notice, that although divers *Latin* words cannot be explained, but by a Periphraſis, as *Inſinuation* is a winding ones ſelf in by a little and little; yet there are others, both *French* and *Latin*, that are match'd with Native words equally ſignificant, equally in uſe among us, as with the *French denie*, we parallel our *gainſay*; with the *Latin reſiſt*, our *withſtand*; with *interior*, *inward*, and many more of this nature: So that by this means theſe forreigners, inſtead of detracting ought from our Tongue, add copiouſneſs and variety to it. Now whether they add, or take from the ornament of it, it is rather to be inferred to ſenſe and fancy, than to be diſputed by Arguments. That they come for the moſt part from a Language, as civil as the Nation wherein it was firſt ſpoken, I ſuppoſe is without controverſie; and being of a ſoft and eeven ſound, nothing ſavouring of harſhneſs, or barbariſm, they muſt needs mollifie the Tongue with which they incorporate, and to which, though of a different nature, they are made fit and adapted by long uſe. In fine, let a man compare the beſt *Engliſh* now written, with that which was written three or four Ages ago, and if he be not a doter upon Antiquity, he will judge ours much more ſmooth, and grateful to the ear: for my part, that which ſome attribute to *Spencer* as his greateſt praiſe, namely his frequent uſe of obſolete expreſſions, I account the greateſt blemiſh to his Poem, otherwiſe moſt excellent; it being an equal vice to adhere obſtinately to old words, and fondly to affect new ones.

But

But not to dwell any longer upon their Apology, I ſhall now for the clearer Method proceed to the diviſion of them. There are not many Nations in *Europe*, ſome of whoſe words we have not made bold with, as all of us together have borrowed from the Ancients in great abundance. Some we take from the *Italians*, as *Abaſe*, *Abone*, *Abbord*, *Baluſtrade*, *Balcone*; ſome from the *Spaniſh*, as *Abandon*, *Envelope*, *Diſembogue*, *Chapin*; many from the *French*, as *Deſire*, *Deny*, *Command*, *Embelliſh*, *Emboſſement*. Among the Ancient Languages, we have from the *Greek* not a few, as thoſe that end in μα, with us end in *m*, as Ἐπίγραμμα *Epigram*, Ἐνθύμημα *Enthymem*; thoſe in ον, with us in *t*, as Ἐπίθετον *Epithet*; thoſe in ΘΕΡ, with us end in *er*, as Ἀστρόλογος *Aſtrologer*; thoſe thoſe in ασις, with us in *aſt*, as Παράφρασις *Paraphraſt*; thoſe in ιστα, in *iſt*, as Γυμνοσοφίστα *Gymnoſophiſt*; thoſe in ικος in *ick*, as *Dramatick*; thoſe in ισκος in *isk*, as *Baſilisk*; thoſe in αφον, or αφος, in *aph*, *Chirograph*, *Paragraph*; thoſe in αρχα, in *arch*, as *Monarch*; thoſe in ια, in *y*, or *ie*, as *Philoſophy*, *Rhapſodie*; thoſe in ισμος, or ισμα, in *iſm*, as *Syllogiſm*, *Sophiſm*: alſo their verbs in ιζειν, with us end in *ize*, as Καυτηριάζειν to *Cauterize*; in imitation of which, we have of late out of a pretty Capricchio, given common words the ſame termination, as *Civilize*, *Naturalize*, *Spiritualize*, *Wantonize*; to which humour of *izing*, I have obſerved in ſome, ſuch an immoderate indulgence, as if they deſigned to raiſe a generation of Verbs of this ſtamp out of any Noun whatſoever, even to the very word *Billingsgatize*, to ſcold; which extravagant luxuriance, in my opinion, nothing but comical or ridicule licence could render any way excuſable. The next thing to be obſerved of *Greek* words, is their manner of compoſition. They are either compounded of theſe following Prepoſitions, as 1. ἀνα, correſpondent to the *Latin Re*, which in compoſition ſignifieth *again*, as *Anaphora Reductio*, or bringing back again: 2. ἀντι, which, compounded with another word, implys an oppoſition, as *Antiperiſtaſis*, an oppoſing of any quality againſt its contrary: 3. ἀμφι, *both ways*, or *about*, as *Amphibious*, i. e. living upon either Element, Land, or Water: 4. ἀπο, which in compoſition ſignifies a contrariety, as from κάλυψις, a hiding, *Apocalypſis*, a revealing: 5. δις, which implying a *dilating*, or a dividing, as *Diæreſis*, a dividing of one ſyllable into two: 6. κατ, anſwering in compoſition to the *Latin De*, as *Cataphora*, a carrying downward: 7. ἐπι, or *upon*, as *Epitaph*, an inſcription upon any ones Tomb: 8. ἐκ, or ἐξ, *out*, as *Ectype*, a thing taken out of another Copy: 9. ἐν, *in*, or *inward*, as *Engaſtrimyth*, one that ſpeaks inwardly: 10. μετ, which implys a changing, as *Metamorphoſis*, a changing of ſhapes: 11. παρα, which implys a compariſon, as *Parabola*, a ſtory brought for a ſimilitude: 12. περι, *about*, as *Peripherie*, a carrying about: 13. προ, *before*, as *Prodromus*, a fore-runner: 14. προς, *to*, or *toward*, as *Proſtheſis*, an adding unto: 15. ὑπο, *under*, as *Hypogaſtrick*, the lowermoſt part of the belly: 16. ὑπερ, *above*, as *Hyperphyſical*, that which is above nature. Or elſe of other words, as πρωτος, firſt, πολυς, many, ψευδος, falſe, and the primative α, for example, *Prototype*, an Original or firſt Copy; *Polygon*, a figure that hath many angles or corners; *Pſeudomartyr*, falſe witneſs, or counterfeit Martyr; *Atrophy*, a want of the nutritive faculty: Theſe are the moſt material, and all that are in uſe in our Tongue.

But for the *Latin* words they will require a larger account to be given of them; theſe are the main body of our Army of forreign words; theſe are ſo numerous, that they may well be thought to equal, if not exceed the number of our ancient words; only, here is the difference, That theſe are the more eſſential, thoſe the more remote, and rather the ſuperſtructure, than the foundation. Of theſe *Latin* words there are many, (as alſo ſome of the *French*, and others before mentioned) that by long cuſtom are ſo ingrafted, and naturalized into our Tongue, that now they are become free Denizons, without any difference, or diſtinction between them and the Native

tive words, and are familiarly underſtood by the common ſort and moſt unlearned of the people; as *Nature*, *Fortune*, *Member*, *Intend*, *Inform*, *Invent*, and the like; others there are, which though frequently written, and uſed in common diſcourſe by the politer ſort, and infranchized at leaſt, if not naturalized; are not yet ſo very trite, as to be underſtood by all, ſince divers ingenious perſons, addicted to the reading of Books, are nevertheleſs unacquainted with the *Latin*, and other forreign Languages, and ſo are at a loſs, when they meet with unuſual words, the Interpretation whereof, however it be a Province which hath been performed by others before, and that not without ſome diligence; yet I thought it not enough to have added many more things than were yet ever thought on, but alſo to have the quinteſſence of what ever was offered at before, in another caſt and better method, that it might be a compleat work, and not wanting in any thing that could be deſired in a deſign ſo uſeful to the Nation; only with this Pre-admoniſhment to the leſs inſtructed of Readers, not to be over-fond of every hard word they meet with in every Pamphlet or ſhallow Converſe, but to endeavour by long experience out of a continued courſe of reading the beſt Authors, and converſation with the better ſort of company, to examine throughly what words are natural, and legitimate, and what ſpurious and forc'd: For the Truth is, there occurs in Books of this kind a multitude of theſe forc'd, affected, illegitimate, miſ-compounded, and for the moſt part ill; ſometimes falſely derived words, which on the one ſide looking upon as rather a burthen than an ornament to our *Engliſh* Tongue, I thought fit to exclude (though indeed many have eſcaped, but yet branded with a diſtinguiſhing Obelisk) from the ſociety of thoſe that are of greater uſe and advantage; but on the other ſide, conſidering that the undiſtinguiſhing Reader meeting with hard words either in Diſcourſe or in Books, would take it ill not to have them explained, whether proper or improper; to leave no party unſatisfied, I have collected into a body a company of ſuch ſtrained and new-coin'd words as I Judg'd moſt obvious to be met with, only to diſtinguiſh ſuch words as may poſſibly be uſed for a flouriſh to the Title of a Book, upon a ſtreſs of Expreſſion, or ſome ſuch extraordinary occaſion, from ſuch as are palpably barbarous, miſderiv'd, and in no caſe to be entertain'd; ſuch as *Ceratine*, *Colligence*, *Eſſentificate*, *Humiferous*, *Tranſpeciate*, *Triſtitiate*, and falſely derived from *Cera*, *Colligare*, *Eſſentia*, *Humidus*, *Species*, *Triſtitia*, &c. beſides Mule-words propagated of a Latin Sire and Greek Dam, or *e contra*, as *Aurigraphy*, *Ambilogie*, *Ceromancy*, *Miniography*, *Syncentrick*, with others *ejuſdem farinæ*; for the avoiding of which abſurd words, I know no better means, than to be converſant in the beſt Author, whether of the preſent or foregoing Ages.

Now for thoſe words that are of a right ſtamp, and currant among us, that they may orderly be diſtinguiſhed by their Terminations, and not be known at random, meerly, and by chance; I ſhall ſhew exactly how they are formed from the Original Latin words, and reduce them into certain Claſſes, or Ranks, where note that the Characteriſtick of a word always conſiſts in the end, or termination.

Firſt, our Adjectives are formed from the Latins, either by caſting away the Final *us*, as from *Promptus* Prompt, from *Juſtus* Juſt, or changing *us* into *ed*, as *Infatuatus* Infatuated; or into *ous*, as *Obvius* Obvious; ſometimes into *an*, as *Plebeius* Plebeian; or by changing *ilis* into *ile*, as from *Agilis* comes Agile, from *Facilis* Facile; *ax* into *acious*, as *efficax* efficacious; *bilis* into *ble*, as *tractabilis* tractable, *docibilis* docible; *alis* into *al*, as *Orientalis* Oriental; *ans* or *ens* into *ant* or *ent*, as *conſtans* conſtant, *eloquens* eloquent; *or* into

our

our, as *inferior* inferiour; *rius* into *ry*, as *contrarius* contrary, *Tranſitorius* Tranſitory.

Secondly, Noun Subſtantives derived from Adjectives, Participles, Verbs, or otherwiſe; of which thoſe that in Latin end in *tas*, with us end in *tie* or *ty*, as *Imbecillitas* Imbecillity, *Probabilitas* Probability; *antia* into *ance*, or *ancy*, as *ſubſtantia* ſubſtance, *reluctantia* reluctancy; *entia* into *ence*, or *ency*, as *confidentia* confidence, *eminentia* eminency; *ura* into *ure*, as *commiſſura* commiſſure; *udo* into *ude*, as *magnitudo* magnitude; *or* into *our*, as *Author* Authour; words ending in *tio*, of which there are a great number have *n* added at the end, as *ſeparatio* ſeparation, *repletio* repletion, *inſtructio* inſtruction, *ambitio* ambition; ſometimes *us* or *um* is taken away from the latter end, as *Conventus* a Convent, *Argumentum* an Argument, *Articulus* an Article, *Monſtrum* a Monſter: To one or other of theſe Terminations, almoſt all Nouns whatſoever be reduced.

Thirdly, for our Verbs, ſome there be that may moſt aptly, and with beſt eaſe be formed from the Indicative Mood Preſent Tenſe of the Active voice; as from *Informo* to Inform, and from *contendo* to contend, from *præſcribo* to preſcribe, from *contemno* to contemn, from *alludo* to allude: ſome fall more kindly from the Infinitive Mood, as from *convincere* to convince, from *reducere* to reduce, becauſe of the melting of the *e*: but there are other Verbs, ſuch as from *colligere* collect, from *inſtruere* inſtruct, from *conſulere* conſult, from *invenire* invent, which cannot without much conſtraint be reduced either from the Indicative, or Infinitive Mood, but ſeem much more probably, by their near reſemblance, to be formable from the Participle Paſſive, as *Collectus*, *Inſtructus*, *Conſultus*, *Inventus*. In like manner may all thoſe Verbs that come from the firſt Conjugation of the Latins (whereof a great multitude are of late years grown in uſe) be formed, as to *coacervate*, to *conſummate*, to *aggravate*, &c. from *Coacervatus*, *Conſummatus*, *Aggravatus*, rather than from the Infinitive, *coacervare*, *conſummare*, *aggravare*, for as much as the final *t* ſeems to be the Characteriſtick letter; there are alſo ſundry other Verbs that appear to have been moſt anciently received, and moſt inured to our Language, which be-like were had from the Latins at the ſecond hand; we taking them from the French, as they from the Latin, as chiefly thoſe that end in *y* or *ie*; for example, to *ſignifie*, to *glorifie*, to *mollifie*, which we borrow from the French, *ſignifier*, *glorifier*, *mollifier*, and they from the Latin, *ſignificare*, *glorificare*, *mollificare*; beſides thoſe both Verbs and Nouns, which we borrow from the French meerly, as to *refreſh*, to *diſcourage*, to *diſcharge*, to *furniſh*, to *garniſh*, to *refrain*, *deſpite*, *diſtreſs*, *hoſtage*, *menage*, &c.

Fourthly, Concerning our Adverbs, there needs no more to be ſaid but this, that whereas in Latin they moſt commonly end in *e*, or *er*, we retain our old termination *ly*, as for *ſucceſſive*, we uſe *ſucceſſively*, for *diligenter*, *diligently*, theſe muſt be underſtood to be ſuch only as are derived from Noun Adjectives, for which the ordinary Adverbs of time, place, *&c.* our Tongue meddles not. As for thoſe in *tus*, as *Divinitus*, and in *im*, as *confertim*, *viritim*, &c. we cannot expreſs them by one word, except *partim*, i. e. partly.

Fifthly, and laſtly, there are a ſort of words and expreſſions which we take from the *Latins* whole and entire without any diminution, or change, either in the ſame nature, as *Cicero*, and ſome of the Latin Writers do from the Greeks, (as namely, when they had not a ſignificant word of their own, wherewith handſomely to expreſs what they intended) or elſe when a word falls not naturally into our termination; as in the words *elogium* and *encomium*; for the firſt indeed we ſay indifferently, either an *Elogium*, or an *Elogie*, but with *Encomium* we do not yet make ſo bold, as to ſay an *Encomie*, and to render it in *Engliſh* would be too tedious a *circumlocution*. As to ſay, a Speech made in

praiſe

praiſe of another man; and therefore it is better to uſe the very word *Encomium*: So *Privado* in *Spaniſh*, *Inamorato* in *Italian*, retain their own terminations with a better grace than any change could bring them; *Privad*, or *Inamorat*, not ſounding ſo agreeable to the ear: alſo by a certain odd and ſtrange conſtruction, we oftentimes turn a Latin Verb, and ſometimes a ſentence into an Engliſh Noun; eſpecially with the help of an Article, as to give a *Bene diſceſſit*, to ſing *Lachrymæ*, ſuch a one was charged with a *Non eſt Inventus*, and many more of this nature, very acceptable to ſuch as delight to have their writings and diſcourſes larded with old ends of Latin; this manner of expreſſion comes ſomewhat near that Grammar Rule, where a whole clauſe comes before, or follows a Verb, and many times denotes the beginning of ſome publick form of words, of this ſort are the Latin names of divers Writs, conſiſting of a tedious ſentence, which put me in mind of the *Spaniard*, whoſe long name made him to be taken for a great company of men together.

I ſhall conclude this diſcourſe of our Latin-derived words, with the manner of their compoſition as I did before, in my mention of the Greek words, and this I do, that the Reader may not be puzled at the miſſing of every compound word, ſo long as he knows of what words they are compounded; it is therefore to be noted, that they differ not in their compoſition from the Original Latin words; being always joyned with one of theſe following Prepoſitions, *a* or *ab*, from or away, as *Verſion* being a turning, *Averſion* is a turning from; *duction* a leading, *abduction* a leading away; *ad* to, wherein *d* is commonly changed into the ſame Letter, that the word to which it is joyned begins with, as from *plication*, being compounded with *ad*, ariſeth *application* an applying, not *adplication*; *de* from or of, as *detruncation* a cutting off: the reſt are *e*, *ex*, *extra*, *in*, *dis*, *contra*, *ob*, *per*, *ſub*, *ſupra*, & *ultra*. Seldom it is that according to the manner of the Greeks, a Noun is joyned in compoſition with a Verb, or one Noun with another, only the wore *ſemi* is often uſed, which, in compoſition, implys as much as half, as *ſemicircular* being in the form of a half-Circle.

This is as much as needs to be ſaid of forrain words, in reſpect of their dependence upon our Tongue, and their frequent uſe in ſpeaking and writing. I might in the next place proceed to as ample an account of the words of Art, which I count the more curious part of the deſign, and that which was moſt wanting; but in regard to do this handſomely, would require a particular diſcourſe of the Arts, and the diviſion of them; and becauſe there is ſomething elſe intended of that nature, I ſhall paſs them over briefly.

The words which we uſe in moſt Arts, are taken from one or other of thoſe Languages above mentioned. In thoſe which are commonly called the liberal Arts, we borrow a very conſiderable number from the Greek; in Rhetorick all the Tropes and Figures, as *Synecdoche*, *Ironie*, *Metonymie*; in Logick, *Enthymeme*, *Sorites*, and the word *Logick* it ſelf; in Phyſick, *Eupepſie*, *Dyſcraſie*, and the names of moſt Diſeaſes; in Aſtronomy, *Antipodes*, *Periſcians*, and the word *Aſtronomy* it ſelf; and ſo in divers other Arts. In Aſtrology, many from the *Arabicks*, as the names of the moſt conſpicuous Stars in each Conſtellation, *viz. Aldebaran*, *Alnath*, and ſome in Aſtronomy, as *Nadir*, *Almicantarats*. In ſundry of the Mathematical Arts, and the politer ſort of *Mechanicks*, we have many words from the *French* and *Italians*, as in Architecture, and Fortification, *Pilaſter*, *Foliage*, *Cupulo*, *Parapet*, &c. All our Terms of Heraldry, we have chiefly from the *French*, as *Couchant*, *Saliant*, *Engrailled*; and alſo in Jewelling, In-laying, Painting, as *Carraf*, *Naif*, *Boſcage*, *Affinage*, *Marquetry*, &c. But for the Handy-crafts, and ſeveral of thoſe which are called *Artes Serviles*, they have their Terms peculiar only to themſelves, *&c.* ſuch as are known to few but the ſeveral Profeſſors, as the names of Tools, and Inſtruments belonging to

all

all kind of Manufactures, of which to the attaining but of one tenth part, the ſearch of an age would ſcarce ſuffice, but very many of the chiefeſt are to be found in this Book. Of this nature alſo are the Terms uſed by Sea-men, as *Abaft*, *Afmoſt*, *Larboard*, to *ſpring* a *Leak*; by Hunters and Forreſters, as *Lappiſe*, *Forleloin*, *Bloudy-hand*, *Dogdraw*, &c. of both which laſt there are likewiſe not a few.

The laſt conſideration of words is our proper Names, which have hitherto been wanting in *Engliſh*, and under theſe are comprehended both Mythology, Hiſtory, and Geography, to which may be added the explication of *Hebrew* and *Saxon* names.

As for Orthography, it will not be requiſite to ſay any more of it, than may conduce to the Readers direction in the finding out of words, which is, that we many times uſe a ſingle *e*, where the Latins uſe an *æ*, or an *œ*, as *preparation* for *præparation*, *Amebean* for *Amœbæan*; but if the *æ* or *œ* be but obſerved, it is not amiſs, ſome uſe either indifferently: in the ſame manner *i* is uſed for *y*, as *Limphatick* for *Lymphatick*; *o* for *u*, as *ſecondine* for *ſecundine*.

Thus I have, in as brief a Method as I could deviſe, run through the whole Oeconomy of our forrain words, and have ranged them all into their ſeveral orders and diſtinctions; ſo that there is ſcarce any word but may be reduced to one or other of them, for I thought it in vain to Publiſh to the world a *Dictionary* of hard Terms, if I did not withal lead men the way to the right uſe of it, that they might inform themſelves diſtinctly, and not ſit down contented with a confuſed notion of things. To conclude; This preſent Edition contains very conſiderable, both Additions and Emendations, eſpecially in the Geographical and Hiſtorical part, as is more particularly ſpecified in the Title; however, as on the one part I am ſufficiently conſcious not to have been wanting in my utmoſt induſtry, ſo on the other ſide, as to what ever over-ſights or omiſſions may poſſibly have eſcap'd, through the preſcriptions of over-ruling Intereſts, and for want of that profound leiſure and vacancy which is abſolutely requiſite for the bringing of any laborious undertaking to mature perfection, I ſhall eaſily ſubmit to the reaſonable Animadverſions of the impartial and judicious; and for the Errors of the Preſs, which, where exact attendance cannot be given, may be expected to be not a few, I have thought it ſufficient, though the addition, omiſſion, or miſtake of one letter, may oftentimes very much pervert or alter the ſenſe, to take notice only of the moſt material of them, well knowing how rational and obvious it is for any perſon that hath put off the Pedant, and is not blinded by prejudice to make a diſtinction between a Printers and an Authors miſtake.

Edward Phillips.

The names of thoſe Learned and Ingenious Perſons, (moſt of them now living) Eminent in, or Contributory to any of thoſe Arts, Sciences, or Faculties contained in this following Work.

Antiquities.	Sir *William Dugdale.* *Elias Aſhmole* Eſq;
Phyſick.	Dr. *Gliſſon.* Dr. *Wharton.*
Law Terms.	Dr. *Edward Hooker.* Mr. *John Hern.*
Chirurgery, and Anatomy.	Mr. *William Molins.*
Chymiſtry.	The Honourable *Rob. Boyle* Eſq;
Herbary, or Botanicks.	Dr. *Merrit.*
Arithmetick.	Sir *Jonas Moor.*
Geometry.	Dr. *Wybard.*
Aſtronomy.	Mr. *Vincent Wing.*
Aſtrology.	Mr. *William Lilly.*
Agriculture, or Husbandry.	*John Evelin* Eſq; Mr. *John Worlidge.*
Muſick.	Mr. *John Berkenſhaw.* Mr. *Matthew Lock.*

Architecture.

Architecture.	*John Evelin* Esquire.
Navigation.	Mr. *Thomas Wilsford.* Mr. *Henry Phillips.*
Surveying, and Fortification.	Sir *Jonas Moor.*
Heraldry.	*Elias Ashmole* Esquire.
Painting.	*Peter Lilly* Esquire.
Jewelling.	Mr. *Humphry Gyffard.*
Graving, and Etching.	*Mr. William Faithorn.* *Mr. Wenceslaus Hollar.*
Mechanicks.	Mr. *R. Hook.*
Chiromancy, and Physiognomy	*Mr. Richard Saunders.*
Gunnery.	Captain *Valentine Pine.*
Cookery.	*Mr. George May.*
Hawking, and Hunting.	*Mr. Tubervile.*
Fishing.	Coll. *Venables.* Mr. *Isaac Walton.*

Errata & Omiſſa.

AFter *Aceſtodorus* and *Aceſtorides* r. two ancient Greek Hiſtorians. In the word *Aggrandiſe*, for Argument r. augment. In the word *Alcimedon*, for Emperour r. Sculptor. In the word to *Arm* a Shot, for in, in l. 2. r. or, and leave out from. *Alſo* in l. 3. to *Shot* in l. 6. In the word *Bilbilis*, for *Galatained* r. *Calatajud.* For *Boot-haler* r. *Booty-haler.* For *Bounta* r. *Bovata.* In the word *Boyar*, for *Kajar* r. *Bojar.* In the word *Caltrope*, for *Caltron* r. *Caltrop.* In the word *Carnelwork*, for *after bring*, r. *afterward bringing.* In the word *Coom*, after meaſure r. of *Corn.* In the word *Dacia*, for *Ruſſia* r. *Raſcia.* In the word *Darien*, for *Caſtena Aurea* r. *Caſtella Aurea*, and for *Panarma* r. *Panama.* For *Diton* r. *Bition.* In *Dorado*, after *Over* r. a ſort of Fiſh, probably the ſame we call in *Engliſh Doree*, from the golden colour of its gills. In *Eleanor*, after Renowned r. of this name in Hiſtory was Queen *Eleanor* the wife of our King *Edward* the *1ſt.* In *Fathom*, for *Fadomy* r. *Fadom.* In *Foix*, after *Aquitanic* leave out *in.* In *Gourmandiſe*, before *Guloſe* leave out *S.* In *Holythiſtle*, for Root r. Plant. In *Jetſon*, after *Lagam* r. which lies in the bottom of the Sea. In *Meliſſus*, end that break at *Fulgentius*, and begin the next with *Melito.* For *Nitces* r. *Nicetas. Orchal*, a Material &c. to be left out. In *Parſly Pert*, for *Catulum* r. *Calculum.* In *Pauſias*, after *Sicyonian* r. *Painter.* In *Philoxenus*, for *third* r. *three.* In *Rigols*, for *See Rigoler* r. *Se Rigoler.* In *Surd Solid*, for 124. r. 1324. In *Theodorus*, for *Therapettica* r. *Therapeutica.* In *Vetch*, for *Cantananee* r. *Cantananche.* Let theſe ſuffice to anſwer for whatever may have eſcap'd of the ſame nature.

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Containing the Terms, Etymologies, Definitions, and perfect Interpretations of the proper ſignifications of hard Engliſh Words, throughout the Arts and Sciences, Liberal and Mechanick; as alſo all other Subjects, that are uſeful, or appertain to the Language of our Nation.

A A.

Aaron, the Son of *Amram*, and Brother of *Moſes*, he was the firſt High-Prieſt of the Jews, being choſen to that Dignity by the budding of his Rod, the word ſignifies in *Heb.* a Teacher, or Mountain of Fortitude.

Aaron, a great Emperour of the *Saracens*, who leading into *Aſia* an Army of 300000. Men, compelled *Nicephorus*, the *Greek* Emperour, to make peace with him on ignominious and diſhonourable Terms.

A B.

Aba, a Tyrant of *Hungaria*, ſlain by his own Subjects near the River *Tibiſcus*.

Abaction, (*Lat.*) a violent driving away.

Abacus, a term of Architecture (from ἄβαξ. a ſquare Board or Table) that quadrangular piece, accompanied with a Cimmacium, which ſerves inſtead of a Corona or drip to the Capitol, and ſupports the neather face of the Architrave.

Abaddon, an *Hebrew* word, ſignifying a deſtroyer, and uſed in the New Teſtament for the Devil.

A B.

Abaſt, a term in Navigation, ſee *Aſt*.

Aburis, an ancient *Scythian* Poet, the Diſciple of *Pythagoras*, he wrote in verſe the journey of *Apollo* to the *Hyperboreans*, the Nuptials of *Hebrus* and other things.

Abea, a Town in the *Bay* of *Meſſena*, wherein was the moſt ancient Oracle of *Apollo*, burnt at length by the Army of *Xerxes*.

Abagas Can, King of the *Tartars*, he, having recovered the Dominion of the *Turks*, and taken *Parvana* Governour of *Turcia*, becauſe he betrayed it to the *Soldan* of *Egypt*, cut him in pieces, boyled him among his other viands and eat him.

To *Abandon*, (*Ital.*) to forſake, alſo to reſign ones ſelf up wholly to any prevailing paſſion.

Abarſtick, (old word) inſatiable.

Abas, the Son of *Metanira*, whom *Ceres* turned into a Lizard, becauſe he laughed at thoſe Divine Rites, which his Mother inſtituted to her Worſhip; alſo the Twelfth King of the *Argives*,

being the Son of *Lynceus* by his Wife *Hypermneſtra*, he was the Father of *Prætus* and *Acriſius*, and Grandfather of *Perſeus* that freed *Andromeda*, alſo the name of an ancient *Greek* Hiſtorian.

Abaſt, (a term in Navigation) when any thing is done or placed toward the Stern, in reſpect of any that are towards the Stem.

To *Abate*, to make leſs. In our common Law it ſignifieth to enter into an Inheritance before the right Heir take poſſeſſion, with intent to keep the ſaid Heir out of it.

Abatement, a term in Heraldry, being an accidental mark annexed to Coat-armour, denoting a ſtain in the bearer. In Law it is an entring on an Inheritance, by interpoſition immediately after the death of the Anceſtor, to keep out the right Heir.

Abatos, ſee *Oſiris*.

Abba, a word uſed in Holy Scripture, and ſignifieth in the *Syriack* Tongue, Father.

Abbeville, a Town of principal note in *Picardie* a Province of *Gallia Belgica*, it is ſcituate upon the River *Some*, of this Town is that Eminent modern Geographer *Sanſon*, and thence Sirnamed *D' Abbeville*.

Abbot, a ſpiritual Governour over a Religious houſe of Monks from the *Syriack* word *Abba* i. e. *pater*.

To *Abbreviate* (*Lat.*) to abridge, to make ſhort.

Abdals, a kind of Religious people among the *Perſians*, who make profeſſion of poverty, and lodge in Churches, they derive their name from *Abdala*, Father of *Mahomet*.

Abdalmatalis, the Grand-father of *Mahomet*, a Man of ſo rare a beauty, and perfect compoſure, that he won the admiration and love of all the Women that ſaw him.

Abdelmonus, a King of *Africa*, whoſe Father was a Potter; to whom, while he was a young man, *Aventumerth*, a famous Aſtronomer, foretold that he ſhould obtain the Kingdom, and afterward aſſiſted him in the compaſſing of the deſign.

Abdera, a Town of *Thrace*, where *Democritus* thence Sirnamed *Abderites* was born, the people whereof are counted a fooliſh people.

Abdevenam, the head of the Twelfth Manſion, a term in Aſtrology.

Abdi, the Father of *Kiſh*, who was the Father of *Saul* the firſt King of *Iſrael*, the word ſignifies in *Hebr.* my Servant.

Abdias, an ancient Biſhop of *Babylon*, immediately after the age of the Apoſtles, his Ten Books of the Hiſtory of the Apoſtolick *Certamen*, were Tranſlated out of *Hebrew* into *Greek* by *Eutropius*.

To *Abdicate*, (*Lat.*) to renounce or refuſe. In the civil Law, to *Abdicate* is the ſame as to diſinherit in the common Law, hence comes the word *Abdication*, which is contrary to Adoption.

Abdiel (*Hebr.*) a ſervant of God, or a cloud of Gods ſtore.

Abdolonymus, a certain Gardiner of *Sydon*, by a long deſcent continuing of the blood Royal, whom *Alexander* the Great, after he had taken that City, cauſed to be proclaimed King thereof.

Abdomen, in Anatomy, ſignifies all that part of the belly that contains the natural bowels, being compoſed of a skin, fat, eight muſcles, and the *peritonæum*.

Abel, the name of *Adams* ſecond Son, who was ſlain by his Brother *Cain*, the word ſignifieth in Hebrew *vanity*, alſo the name of a place, and ſignifieth in Hebrew mourning.

Abeiance, (French word *Abaier* to bark at) a term in common Law, ſignifying a kind of hope or expectation, thoſe things being ſaid to be in *Abeiance* which are not in any mans preſent poſſeſſion, but appertain to ſome one or other that muſt next enjoy or poſſeſs them.

Aberconwey, *q.* the mouth of *Conwey*, a Town in *Caernarvonſhire*, built upon the mouth of the River *Conwey*, by *Edward* the firſt, out of the Ruines of an old Town, called *Caerhan*, *i.* ancient City, in Lat. *Conovium*.

Aberfraw, a Town in the Iſle of *Angleſey*, anciently a very famous place, and the Royal ſeat of the Kings of *Guineth*, or *North-Wales*.

Abergevenny, or *Abergenny*, a Town in *Wales*, ſo called, becauſe it is ſituate at the very meeting of the Rivers *Uſk*, and *Gebenny* or *Gobanny*, it is called in Latin *Gobanium*, and is fortified with a very ſtrong Caſtle, which hath been the ſeat of many great Lords and Earls.

Aberration, (*Lat.*) a going aſtray.

Abetting, (old word) a ſetting on, or incouraging to that which is evil.

* To *Abgregate*, (*Lat.*) to diſperſe, as it were to lead out of the flock.

Abhorrency, (*Lat.*) a loathing, or hating.

Abia, the Daughter of *Hercules*, and Nurſe to *Hyllus*, the Son of *Hercules* by *Deianira*, ſhe lived in a City called *Ira*, which afterward ſhe named by her own name, and built a Temple in it.

Abiah, (*Hebr.* the will of the Lord) the Son of the Prophet *Samuel*, alſo the Son of *Rehoboam* King of *Judah*; the latter is alſo called *Abiam*, (*Hebr.* the Father of the Sea.)

Abiathar, (*Hebr.* Father of the remnant, or of contemplation, or excellent Father,) the Son of *Abimelech*, who eſcaped the hands of *Saul*.

Abject, (*Lat.*) vile, or baſe, as it were caſt away.

Abiezer, (the Fathers help) one of King *Davids* Thirty Champions or VVorthies.

Abigail, a VVomans name in the Old Teſtament, who was the VVife of *Nabal*, and afterwards of King *David*, and ſignifieth in *Hebrew*, a Fathers joy.

Abii, an ancient people in *Scythia*, who lived without any houſe, and provided for nothing: *Homer* calleth them the moſt juſt people.

Abyla, ſee *Abyle*.

Abimelech, (*Hebr.* my Father the King, or chief Father) the King of *Gerar*, who thinking *Sarah* to have been *Abrahams* Siſter, would have married

married her. It was alſo a general name of the Kings of the *Philiſtins*, as *Cæſar* of the *Roman* Emperours; alſo *Gideons* Son who ſlew Seventy of his Brethren, and made himſelf Tyrant over *Iſrael*.

Abington, or *Abbendon*, a pleaſant Town ſituate upon the River *Iſis* in *Berk-ſhire*, and ſo called, as ſome ſay, from one *Abben*, an *Iriſh* Heremit, or rather from an *Abbey*, built here by *Ciſſa*, King of the Weſt *Saxons*, whereas in old time it had been called *Sheoveſham*.

Abiſhag, (*Hebr.* the Fathers error) a fair young Virgin who lay with King *David* in his old age, to cheriſh and warm him.

Abiſhai, (*Hebr.* the Fathers reward) one of King *Davids* Champions, the Son of *Zerviah*.

To *Abjudicate* (*Lat.*) to give away by judgment.

To *Abjure*, (*Lat.*) to forſwear, alſo in Common-Law it is to forſake the Realm for ever, rather than come to trial of Law, that is, when he who hath committed Felony, and thereupon fled to a Church, Sanctuary, or Priviledged place, is put to his choice, whether he will abjure the Realm, or ſtand to his trial: this Law was made by King *Edward* the Confeſſor, but is not now in force.

Ablactation, (*Lat.*) a weaning; alſo a kind of grafting, when the Cyon remains on its own ſtock, and the ſtock you graft together, till ſuch time as they are ſurely incorporated, at which time the Cyon is cut from its own, and lives only by the other ſtock.

Ablaqueation, (*Lat.*) a taking away the earth from, or uncovering the roots of Trees, it is a word particularly uſed in Agriculture or Husbandry.

Ablation, (*Lat.*) a taking away.

Ablative Caſe, in *Grammar* is the ſixth Caſe by which a *Noun* is declined, and is ſo called, becauſe it is uſed in actions of taking away.

Ablectick, (*Lat.*) adorned, or garniſhed for ſale, as *ablectæ ædes*. *Plaut.*

Ablegation, (*Lat.*) a ſending away.

Ablocation, (*Lat.*) a letting out to hire.

Ablution, (*Lat.*) waſhing away, in *Chymiſtry* it ſignifieth a waſhing in water whatſoever matter is to be cleanſed from its groſs impurity.

Abnegation, (*Lat.*) a ſtiff denying.

Abner, (*Hebr.* the Fathers Candle) the Son of *Ner Sauls* Unkle, and Captain General of King *Sauls* Army.

Abnodation, (*Lat.*) an untying or cutting off of knots, alſo pruning of Trees.

Abœcrites, a Captain of the *Bœotians*, who with a Thouſand of his men, was ſlain near *Chæronea*, in a fight againſt the *Ætolians*.

Abolition, (*Lat.*) an abrogating, or utterly deſtroying.

Abomination, (*Lat.*) an abhorring, or deteſting, or a thing to be abhorred or deteſted.

Aboord, (a term in Navigation) within the Ship.

Aborigines, a people brought into *Italy* by *Chamexenus* the *Egyptian Saturn*, and thought to have been the moſt ancient people of *Italy*.

Abortion, (*Lat.*) miſcarrying in Women, or the birth of a Child ſo long before its time, that it is in no capacity to live.

Abraham, (*Hebr.*) the Father of a great multitude, he was the Son of *Terah*, and ſtiled in Scripture the Father of the faithful; his Hiſtory ſee at large in *Geneſis*. He was at firſt called *Abram*, which is in *Hebr.* a high Father.

Abrahams Balm, ſee *Agnus Caſtus*.

Abraiamins, a ſort of Enchanters among the *Indians*.

Abraſion, (*Lat.*) a ſhaving or paring away.

Abric, a term in *Chymiſtry*, ſignifying Sulphur.

Abricot, or *Aprecock*, (*French*) a certain ſort of Plums, requiring much of the Suns warmth to ripen it ſoon enough.

To *Abridge*, (*French Abreger*) to make ſhort, to abbreviate.

Abrogation, (*Lat.*) an aboliſhing, a repealing or making void a Law, which was in force before.

Abronius Silo, a Latin Poet, who flouriſht in the time of *Auguſtus*, and is mentioned by *Seneca*.

Abrotanum, (*Greek*) the name of an *Athenian* Woman, the Mother of *Themiſtocles*, alſo the herb *Southernwood*, which provoketh the Terms, and helpeth ſhortneſs of Breath.

Abrupt, (*Lat.*) ſuddenly breaking off.

Abruzzo, anciently *Aprutium*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, the chief City of which Province is *Aquila*.

Abſalom, or *Abiſhelom*, (*Hebr.* the Fathers peace, or reward) King *Davids* Son by *Maacha*; in his Rebellion againſt his Father he came to an untimely end.

Abſceſſion, (*Lat.*) a withdrawing away.

Abſciſſion, (*Lat.*) a cutting away.

Abſconſion, (*Lat.*) a hiding, out of the way.

Abſis, (a term in *Aſtronomy*) is, when the Planets moving to their higheſt, or their loweſt places, are at a ſtay. The high *Abſis* is called the *Apogæum*, the low *Abſis* the *Perigæum*.

To *Abſolve*, (*Lat.*) to pardon, acquit, or diſcharge.

Abſolute, (*Lat.*) perfect, as it were finiſhed.

Abſolution, (*Lat.*) a pardoning.

Abſonant, (*Lat.*) diſagreeing in ſound, or ſounding from the purpoſe.

To *Abſorb*, (*Lat.*) to ſup up all.

Abſorus ſee *Apſyrtus*.

Abſtemious, (*Lat.*) temperate, ſober.

Abſterſive, (*Lat.*) cleanſing. In Medicine the *abſterſive* quality is that, which ſeveral plants and other phyſical Ingredients have from the *Nitre* in them.

Abſtinence, (*Lat.*) temperance.

Abſtorted, (*Lat.*) wreſted by force.

Abſtract, (*Lat.*) ſeparated, or drawn away, alſo a ſmall book, or writing, taken out of a greater; alſo a Term in *Logick* ſignifying any quality as it is taken abſtracted or excluded from its ſubject.

† To *Abſtrude*, (*Lat.*) to thruſt away.

Abſtruſe, (*Lat.*) dark, obſcure.

Abſurd, (*Lat.*) fooliſh, void of ſenſe or wit.

Abſyrtus ſee *Apſyrtus*.

Aburnius Valens, ſee *Alburnius*.

Abus, the name of a great and famous River in *York-ſhire*, commonly called *Humber*, whence *Northumberland* took its name.

Abydos, ſee *Seſtos*.

Abyle, now *Ceuta*, the directly oppoſite part of the *African* Coaſt, upon the mouth of the Straits, to *Gibraltar* on the Europæan ſide, it was by the ancients otherwiſe called *Columnæ Herculis*, or *Hercules* Pillars.

Abyſſe, (*Greek*) a bottomleſs Pit.

Abyſſini, a people in *Æthiopia*, in the Subjection of *Preſter John*, who is called in the *Æthiopian* language *Neguſch Chauvarianni*, *i.e.* Apoſtolick Emperour, and is accounted one of the chief Monarchs of the World.

A C.

Acacalis, a Nymph by whom *Apollo* had two Sons, *Philarides* and *Philander*.

Acacia, the gum of the Thorn *Acacia*, or binding Bean-tree, very hard to be got, in lieu whereof Conſerves of Sloes are ſometimes uſed, they being both of a Styptick, or binding quality.

Acacius, a Biſhop of *Cæſarea*, certain of whoſe writings are quoted by St. *Jerom*, there is alſo extant an Epiſtle of *Acacius* (perhaps the ſame) to *Cyril* among the Epiſtles of that Father.

Academia, a woody place, about a mile from *Athens*, built by *Academus*, where *Plato* was born and taught Philoſophy, whence the word *Academy* is taken for any publick School, or Univerſity.

Acadinus, a Fountain in *Sicily*, in which they uſed to try the truth of an Oath, by writing of the words of him that ſware upon a Table of Wood, and if the Wood did ſwim, they took the words for truth, but if it ſunk, they took it to be a falſe Oath.

Acamantius, an ancient Greek Philoſopher.

Acanzii, certain *Turkiſh* light Horſemen, who are as it were the *Avant* Couriers of the Grand Seigniours Army.

Acapulco, a Province of *Nova Hiſpania*, a large Region in the *Mexican* or Northern part of *America*.

Acarnar, ſee *Eridanus*.

Acarnania, a Diviſion of that part of Greece, called *Achaia*.

Acaſtus, the Son of *Peleus*, King of *Theſſaly*, a famous Hunter with Bowe and Arrows, he married *Hippolita*, who loving *Pelius*, becauſe he yielded not to her love, accuſed him to her Huſband, for having offered violence to her, wherefore *Acaſtus* threw him to be devoured of wild Beaſts, but *Mercury* coming in the interim, freed *Peleus* with *Vulcans* Sword, who returning ſlew *Acaſtus* and *Hippolita*.

Acatalecti, or *Acatalectic* verſe, in *Lat.* Poetry, a verſe that is not one ſyllable, either defective or redundant in the end; from the Gr. καταλήγω to end, and α privative.

Acatus, an *Argive* Hiſtorian, whoſe *Ilioperſis* is cited by *Athenæus*.

Accadia, a part of *Nova Francia*, one of the chief Provinces of the Northern part of *America*.

Accedas ad Curiam, (*Lat.*) a Writ at Common Law directed to the Sheriff, commanding him to go to the Court of ſome Lord, that is not a Court of Record, where a plaint is ſued for taking diſtreſs, or any falſe judgment made in ſuch Court, and there the Sheriff ſhall make Record of ſuch ſuit, and certifie it to the Kings Court, that day that is limited in the Writ.

Accedas ad Vicecomitem, (*Lat.*) is a Writ directed to the Coroner commanding him to deliver a Writ to the Sheriff.

To *Accelerate*, (*Lat.*) to haſten the doing of any thing.

Accelerator, (*Lat.*) an haſtener: it is uſed by Anatomiſts for the Muſcle that opens the paſſage of the Seed and Urine.

Accent, (*Lat.*) due ſound, or an inſiſting particularly upon one ſyllable of any word more than another, and is threefold, *Acute*, *Grave*, and *Circumflex*; the *Circumflex* inſiſteth very long upon a ſyllable, and is thus charactered ^, the *Grave* very little, and is thus charactered `, the *Acute* inſiſteth upon a ſyllable, but not with ſo full a ſound as the *Circumflex*, and is thus charactered ´.

Acceptance, or *Acceptation*, (*Lat.*) a receiving kindly, or favourably. Alſo *acceptance*, a receiving of Rent, whereby the Receiver bindeth himſelf for ever to allow a former fact done by another, whether it be in it ſelf good or not.

Acceptilation, (*Lat.*) a verbal Acquittance between the Debtor and Creditor; the ſame in the Civil Law, as Acquittance in the Common Law.

Acceſſary, (*Lat.*) a Term in Common Law, ſignifying guilty of a fellonious act, not actually, but by participation; as by advice, concealment, or the like.

Acceſs, (*Lat.*) free leave, or power to come to any place, or perſon.

Acceſſible, (*Lat.*) eaſie to be come unto.

Accident, (*Lat.*) that which hapneth by chance, alſo the laſt of the five Predicables in *Logick*, being that quality which is predicated denominatively and inconvertibly of its ſubject; as whiteneſs in a Wall.

Accius, an antient *Grammarian*, whoſe nine Books intituled Διδασκαλικὰ, are cited by *Chariſius*. Alſo a *Latin* Tragedian Contemporary with *Pacuvius*.

Accius Tullius, a Prince of the *Volſci*, who with the help of *Coriolanus*, made War with the *Romans*.

Accidental, (*Lat.*) hapning by chance.

Acclamation, (*Lat.*) an applauſe, a crying out for joy.

Acclivity, (*Lat.*) a ſteep approach to any place.

Accolade, (*Fr.*) a clipping about the neck, which was formerly the way of dubbing Knights.

To

To *Accomber* (*old word*) to incomber, to ſtick, or be intangled.

To *Accommodate*, (*Lat.*) to fit, to apply, alſo to lend.

To *Accompliſh*, (*French*) to fulfil.

To *Accoſt*, (*French*) to approach, to draw near.

Accoutred, (*French*) dreſſed, attired.

To *Accoy*, (*old word*) to aſſwage.

Accretion, (*Lat.*) a growing, or ſticking unto.

To *Accrew*, (*French*) to increaſe, to be added unto.

To *Accumb*, (*Lat.*) to ſeat ones ſelf at a Feaſt or Banquet; the antient manner whereof was to lie ſide-ways upon Carpets ſpred upon the Ground, which is beſt expreſſed by the word *Accumbere*, *i. e.* To lean towards.

Accumulation, (*Lat.*) a heaping together.

Accurate, (*Lat.*) Exact or curious, exactly or curiouſly done.

Accurſius, a Learned *Florentine* who firſt illuſtrated the whole Law by Gloſſaries.

Accuſation, (*Lat.*) an accuſing, or blaming.

Accuſative Caſe, in *Grammar* is the fourth Caſe of a Noun, ſo called, becauſe by this Caſe chiefly a perſon is accuſed.

Ace, that point in the Dice where one only is expreſſed, *ammez ace*, *quaſi ambos as*, both an ace, or two aces.

Acephaliſts, (*Greek*) a ſort of Hereticks, whoſe firſt founder is unknown.

Aceratus, an antient *Grammarian* and *Epigrammatick* Poet.

Acerbity, (*Lat.*) ſharpneſs, or ſowrneſs.

To *Acervate*, (*Lat.*) to heap up.

Aceſander, an ancient Greek Hiſtorian.

Aceſander, an antient Writer of the *Cyrenaick* Hiſtory.

Aceſias, an unskilful Phyſitian among the antients, who undertaking to cure the Gout, always made the pain worſe. Whence the Proverb, *Aceſias medicatus eſt.*

Aceſius, a Noble Artiſt of *Parara*, he and *Helicon Caryſtius* are ſaid to have been the two, that firſt weaved an imbroidered veſture for *Minerva.*

Aceſodorus, an ancient Greek Hiſtorian, as alſo.

Aceſtodorus, an ancient Geographer of *Megapolis*, who wrote *de Urbibus.*

Aceſtodorus and *Aceſtorides.*

Acetars, (*Lat.*) ſallets of ſmall herbs; from *Acetum*, Vineger, which is uſually put amongſt them.

Achaia, one of the grand Diviſions of that part of *Greece* which lies without the *Peloponneſus*, the other two being *Epirus* and *Macedonia.*

Achamech, a *Chymical* appellation of the droſs of Silver.

Achan, (*Heb.* troubling, or gnaſhing) the Son of *Seir*, alſo the Son of *Charmi*, which laſt was ſtoned to death, for reſerving a garment and wedg of Gold out of the Enemies goods, that were devoted to the fire.

To *Achapt*, (*French*) a Law Term uſed in contracts, or bargains, and ſignifieth to buy.

Achates, a ſtone of divers colours, reſembling a Lyons skin, it is good againſt the venom of Spiders; alſo a River in *Sicily*, alſo one of *Æneas* his Companions.

Achelous, the Son of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, he fought a ſingle Combat with *Hercules* for *Deianira*, he firſt changed himſelf into a Serpent, then into a Bull, one of whoſe Horns *Hercules* cut off, and dedicated it to Plenty the Companion of Fortune, but afterward *Achelous* giving him *Amalthea*'s Horn received his own again, alſo the name of a River in *Epirus* riſing from the mountain *Pindus*, and is ſaid to be the firſt River that broke out, after the general Deluge.

Achemon, an injurious miſchievous perſon, who being caught by *Hercules*, was hang'd by the heels on his Club.

Acheron, the Son of *Ceres*, without a Father, whom, when ſhe had brought forth in a dark Cave in *Sicily*, not daring to behold the light, he was ſent to *Tartarus*, and there turned into a River, over which the Souls of Men are carried, it is commonly taken for Hell.

To *Achieve*, (*French*) to perform.

Achilles, the Son of *Peleus* and *Thetis*, whom his Mother, while he was an Infant, dipt all over in the River *Styx*, ſo that he became invulnerable all over, ſave in that part of his heel by which ſhe held him: he was put to the *Centaur Chiron*, to be inſtructed in warlike affairs, and muſick; and being grown to age, his Mother hearing he ſhould die in the *Trojan* Wars, put him into Womans apparel, and hid him among the Daughters of *Lycomede*, where he raviſhed *Deidamia*, and begot *Pyrrhus*; being ſeduced from thence by the craft of *Ulyſſes*, he fought againſt the *Trojans*, ſlew *Hector*, and performed many other great exploits in that War.

Achilles Statius, an antient *Greek* Author, who wrote in eight Books a Romantick Hiſtory of the loves of *Clitophon* and *Leucippe.*

Achior, (*Hebr.* the Brothers Light, or Brother of Fire) a Captain of the *Ammonites*, who forſaking *Olofernes* his party, was kindly entertained by the *Jews*, and became a Proſelyte.

Achiſh, (*Heb.* ſure it is) a King of *Gath*, to whom King *David* flying for refuge, feigned himſelf mad before him, to eſcape out of danger.

Acholius, a Writer of the lives of the Emperors *Trajan* and *Aurelian.*

Achor, a diſeaſe poſſeſſing the hairy ſcalp, or muſculous skin of the head, and eating therein like a Moth; it is commonly called in *Engliſh*, the *Scald*, in *Latin*, *Tinea.*

Achronical, (*Gr.*) or evening riſing of a Star, is when it riſeth on the oppoſite part of Heaven to the Sun ſetting.

Acid, (*Latin*) ſharp, biting. Whence *Acidity*, ſharpneſs.

Acis, the Son of *Faunus*, and the Nymph *Timethis*, the comlieſt of all the *Sicilian* Shepherds, whom *Polypheme* loved, but afterwards killed him deſpiſing his love.

Acœmets,

Acœmets, (*Greek*) an order of Religious Men who lived at *Conſtantinople*, they were ſo called, becauſe of dividing themſelves into three Companies for the performance of Religious Duties; they never ſlept altogether, but by turns.

Acolute, (*Gr.* Ἀκόλουθος) one that is forbidden to ſay Divine Service, yet may bring light, and attend at Maſs.

Acon. See *Ptolemais.*

Acontius, a young man of the Iſland of *Cæa*, who going to *Delos* to the Feaſt of *Diana*, fell in love with *Cydippe*; but not being able to come at her, writ his mind upon an Apple and threw it to her.

Aconite, (*Lat. Aconitum*) a poyſonous Herb called *Woolfs-bane*, very deadly to all Creatures, eſpecially to Wolves, whence it takes its name.

Acorus, a ſweet ſmelling Plant, of great vertue in *Medicine*; in ſtead of which, being very rare to be had, *Calamus Aromaticus* is often uſed.

To *Acoup*, (*old word*) to reprehend.

Acquiſts, (*French*) things purchaſed, obtained, or won.

To *Acquieſce*, (*Lat.*) to reſt, or relie upon.

Acquiſition, (*Lat.*) a purchaſing, obtaining, or winning.

Acragas, a Statuary mentioned with honor and admiration, by *Pliny*, *lib.* 34. *cap.* 12. He graved the *Vaſa*'s of the *Bacchanalia.*

Acre, a meaſure of Land, containing in length forty Perches, and four in bredth, or ſuch a quantity of Land as may be ploughed in a day by one yoke of Oxen.

Acrimony, (*Lat.*) bitterneſs, eagerneſs.

Acriſius, the Son of *Abas*, King of *Argos*, and Father of *Danae*, *Joves* Paramor; he, having heard that he was to be killed by the hand of him that ſhould be born of her, ſhut her up in a Brazen Tower; but *Jupiter* deſcending in a ſhower of Gold through the Lights, lay with her, and begat *Perſeus*, who afterwards cut off the *Gorgons* head, and coming with it to *Argos*, changed *Acriſius* into a ſtone.

Acroamatick, (*Greek*) requiring great attention, whence Acroamatick Notes in Muſick are ſuch, whoſe harmony draws a moſt diligent attention.

Acroceraunii, (*Greek*) Certain Mountains on the Borders of *Epirus*, much celebrated by the Ancients.

Acron, a Phyſitian of *Agrigentum*, a contemporary and fellow ſtudent at *Athens* (as ſaith *Suidas*) with *Empedocles*; he wrote a Book of Medicin in the Dorick Dialect. Alſo an ancient Comentator upon *Horace.*

Acroſtick, (*Greek*) a certain number of Verſes which begin with the Letters of any ones name. A noted example whereof we have of Dr. *Hookers* upon the name of *Jeſus*, as followeth.

J *nter ſtellantes* J
E *xpellit tenebras* E
S *ic animos luſtrans* J
U *ivificanſque ſuo* S
S *olem juſtitiæ ſe* S

gnes flammantis olymp J
x hoc ſol ſolus ut orb E:
eſus ſub nocte latente S
ſu avi noſtra intima mot U
e exhibet eſſe redempti S.

This ſome call by a made *Greek* word *Acromeſoteloſtick*, becauſe the initial Letters are alſo repeated in the middle and the end.

Acroteria, in Architecture are thoſe ſharp and ſpiry Battlements or Pinacles, that ſtand in ranges, with Rails and Balaſters upon flat Buildings; from the *Greek* ἄκρον, the ſummity or utmoſt top of any thing.

Acſah, (*Hebr.* adorned, or wantonneſs) the Daughter of *Caleb*, who was given in marriage to *Othniel.*

Act, (*Lat.*) a Deed, alſo a Decree of Parliament, or any other Court of Judicature.

Acteon, the Son of *Ariſteus* and *Antone*, who going a hunting, and coming by chance to ſee *Diana*, as ſhe was bathing her ſelf in a Fountain, was changed into a Hart, and torn in pieces by his own Dogs.

Actifs, an order of Fryers that feed on Roots and wear tawny habits. They ſeem to be ſo called from their promptneſs, and as it were activity to all exerciſes of ſevere penance. *Skinner.*

Action, (*Lat.*) the doing or performance of any Deed. In *Logick*, one of the Ten Predicaments is ſo termed, being an accidental form, according to which any thing is ſaid to act upon its ſubject. In Law it is the pleading of a Cauſe, or commencing of a Suit.

Actiſanes, a King of the *Ethiopians*, who overcame *Amaſis* tyranniſing over the *Egyptians*, and depoſing him, reigned over them himſelf very juſtly, and made many ſevere Laws for the governing of the Kingdom.

Active, (*Lat.*) nimble or ſtirring.

Active Voice, of a Verb (in *Grammar*) is that voice, which ſignifieth action or doing.

Activity, (*Lat.*) nimbleneſs, ſtirringneſs, agility.

Actium, a Promontory of *Epirus*, where *Auguſtus* having overthrown *Antony* and *Cleopatra*, built a City and called it *Nicopolis*; it is now called *Focalo.* Hence as ſome think Black Cherries firſt came, which are counted a wholeſome Fruit, and of a very great Medicinal vertue.

Actius Nævius, a Southſayer, who in the preſence of *Tarquin* cut a Whetſtone with a Penknife.

Acton Burnel, a Caſtle in *Shropſhire*, famous for having had a Court of Parliament called there, in the time of *Edward* the Firſt, it was ſo called as belonging antiently to the *Burnels*, a family heretofore of great name and antiquity.

Actor, (*Lat.*) a doer of any thing, alſo a Stage-player.

Actorius Naſo, an ancient *Latin* Hiſtorian.

Actual, (*Lat.*) capable of acting or doing. In *Metaphyſicks*, that is ſaid to be *Actual* or in *Act*, which hath a real *Exiſtence* or *Being*; and is taken contradiſtinct to that which is *Potential*, or in *Potentia.*

Actuarius, an eminent Phyſitian among the Ancients.

Aculeate, (*Lat.*) carrying a ſting.

To *Acuminate*, (*Lat.*) to ſharpen.

Acupictor,

Acupictor, (*Lat.*) a worker of needle-work, as it were a Painter with a Needle.

Acuſilaus, an ancient Hiſtoriographer of *Argos*, who having written of the Wars of the *Greeks* and *Perſians*, is cited by *Joſephus* in his *Antiquities*.

Acute, (*Lat.*) ſharp pointed, alſo ſharp witted. An Acute diſeaſe the Phyſitians call that, which by reaſon of its vehemency, immediately grows to a height, and ſo preſently decays or kills: Alſo an Acute Angle in Geometry is, when two lines meetcloſer and ſharper than to make a right Angle. Alſo in *Grammar* an *acute accent* is that by which the ſound inſiſteth leſs upon a ſyllable, than in a *circumflex*. See *accent*.

Acyclus, an ancient *Greek* Philoſopher.

† *Acyrologie*, (*Greek*) Impropriety of ſpeech, or an expreſſion which hath no authority from κύρος, λόγος, and *a* privative.

A D.

Adadezer, ſee *Hadadezer*.

Adage, (*Lat.*) a vulgar ſaying, or Proverb.

Adah, (*Hebr.* an aſſembly of People) the ſecond Wife of *Lamech*.

Adam, (*Hebr.* red earth) the firſt created man, and Parent of Mankind.

Adamantius, a Sophiſt, who wrote two Books of Phyſiognomies to the Emperour *Conſtantius*.

Adamites, a ſort of Hereticks, who pretending to be reſtored to *Adams* innocence, go naked in their Aſſemblies. They are ſaid to condemn Marriage, and to have Women in common, and to omit Prayer, as believing it ſuperfluous, in regard that God knoweth their wants already.

Adamant, (*Lat.*) a precious ſtone, otherwiſe called a Diamond, of an exceeding hard temper, neither fire will conſume it, nor hammer break it: it is only diviſible by the uſe of Goats blood.

Adamantine, hard, inflexible, made of Adamant.

Adarige, a *Chymical* Term, ſignifying ſalt Armoniac.

Adaſhed, (old word) aſhamed.

To *Adaw*, to awaken, it is uſed by *Spencer* in his fairy Queen for to ſlacken.

To *Adcorporate*, (*Lat.*) to joyn body to body.

Adder, an exceeding venemous, and ſo moſt dangerous kind of Serpent, whoſe poyſon is moſt deadly. It is ſo cunning, that it ſtoppeth its Ears, the one by laying it cloſe to the earth, the other with its tail, that it may not hear the voice of the Charmer.

Adders-graſs, ſee *Dogs ſtones*.

Adders-tongue, an Herb conſiſting of one Leaf, in the midſt whereof cometh up a little ſtalk like unto an Adders tongue. Of it is made an excellent green Balſom not only for green wounds, but old and inveterate Ulcers. In *Latin* it is called (though from the *Greek*) Ophiogloſſon.

Adders-wort, ſee *Biſtort*.

An *Addice*, a Coopers Ax.

To *Addict*, (*Lat.*) to give ones ſelf up wholly to any thing.

Additament, (*Lat.*) a Supply, a thing added.

Addition, (*Lat.*) an adding of one thing to another; in Arithmetich it is the finding out of what the ſum of two or more numbers put together amounts unto.

To *Addoulce*, (*French*) to ſweeten, mollifie, or aſſwage.

Addreſs, (*French*) a dextrous carriage in the managing of any buſineſs, alſo an application to any perſon.

Adelantado, (*Spaniſh*) the Deputy of a Province, for any King or General.

Adeling, an old Saxon word ſignifying a Kings Son.

Adelmus, a Biſhop of the *Weſt Saxons* of the order of St. *Benedict*, who flouriſht *Anno* 680. he wrote ſeveral Theological Subjects, & ſome in verſe.

Adelphius, a friend of *Antonius*, whoſe expedition againſt the *Parthians* he wrote.

Adelrad, or *Ethelred*, (*Saxon*) Noble Advice, a proper name, particularly of one of our *Saxon* Kings.

To *Adent*, (old word) to faſten or joyn.

Adepti, (*Lat.*) the obtaining Sons of Art, thoſe that by their great labour and ſtudy have acquir'd, or are thought to have acquir'd by thoſe of the Fraternity, the great Myſtery or Elixir vulgarly called the Philoſophers ſtone.

Adeption, (*Lat.*) a getting or obtaining.

To *Adequate*, (*Lat.*) to make equal, to level.

Ades, a King of the Moloſſians, whoſe Daughter *Cara* was raviſhed by *Pirithous*.

To *Adhere*, (*Lat.*) to ſtick faſt, or cleave unto any thing.

Adjacent, (*Lat.*) lying near unto, bordering upon.

Adjective, a *Grammatical* Term, ſignifying that ſort of Noun which for the rendring of the ſenſe the more intelligible requires the help of a *Noun Subſtantive*, either expreſſed, or implyed.

Adjournment, (*French*) in Common Law, is the putting off of any Court, and aſſigning it to be kept again at another place or time.

Adjudication, (*Lat.*) an adjudging, or determining.

Adjument, (*Lat.*) aſſiſtance.

Adjuncti, (*Lat.*) joyned unto; in *Logick* it ſignifies a quality joyned, or adhering to any thing as its ſubject, as heat to fire, greenneſs to graſs, &c.

To *Adjure*, (*Lat.*) to ſwear earneſtly, alſo to put another to his Oath.

Adjutant, (*Lat.*) aiding, or aſſiſting to another.

Adjutant General, in Military Diſcipline, is he that accompanies the General of an Army to aſſiſt in matter of Counſel and Advice.

To *Adjuſt*, (*French*) to make fit, to ſtate an account rightly.

Adjutory, (*Lat.*) helpful.

Adle, empty, ſhallow, properly ſpoken of an empty Egg, *Ovum ſubventaneum*, but Metaphorically applied. Some will have it *Adle*, qu. *Idle*, others from the old *Saxon* word *Adel*, a Diſeaſe.

Admetus, a King of *Theſſaly*, whoſe Herds *Apollo*, being degraded of Divinity for killing the *Cyclops*,

Cyclops, was ſaid to keep Nine years.

To *Adminiſter*, (*Lat.*) to diſpoſe, to guide, to do ſervice.

Adminiſtration, (*Lat.*) the doing, handling or guiding of ſome affair, alſo a Term in Law, the diſpoſing of a mans Goods, or Eſtate, that died inteſtate, or without any Will, with an intent to give an account thereof.

Admirable, (*Lat.*) full of wonder.

Admiral, the ſupream Commander of a Navy, or Fleet at Sea, ſome derive it from the *Arabian* Word *Emir*, a Prince or Captain, and the *Greek* word ἁλς Maritime, or belonging to the Sea, others more probably from the three *Dutch* words Ampt, Meer, & All. Ampt, ſignifying an office or charge, Meer, the Sea, and All, the ſame as with us.

Admiſſion, (*Lat.*) an allowing of, in common Law it is the Biſhops allowing of, or receiving as a fit perſon him that is preſented to him by the party who hath the right of Preſentation.

To *Admit*, (*Lat.*) to allow of.

Admonition, (*Lat. & French*) a giving warning.

Ad Octo, a Term in natural Philoſophy, the eighth being the ſuperlative or higheſt degree; whereby qualities or accidents are diſtinguiſht.

Adoleſcency, (*Lat.*) the age of youth.

Adolph, or *Hadulph*, (*Saxon*) happy help, a proper name, particularly of a *German* Emperour, the ſecond of the *Auſtrian* Family, and the ſucceſſor of *Rodolph* of *Habſpurgh*. And the Sirname of a late renowned King of *Sweden*.

Adon, or *Adonai*, an *Hebrew* word, ſignifying Lord, or God.

Adoniah, (*Hebr.* a ruling Lord, or the Lord is ruler) a Son of King *David* by *Haggith*, he endeavoured towards his Fathers end to have made himſelf King.

Adonibezek, (*Hebr.* the Lord of *Bezek*, or of thunder,) a King who overcome by the *Iſraelites*, was juſtly puniſhed for his former cruelties.

Adonick Verſe, in *Poetry*, (ſo called from *Adonis*, for the bewailing of whoſe death it was firſt compos'd) is a ſmall verſe conſiſting only of one *Dactyle* and one *Spondee*, and is ſeldom uſed but among *Saphicks*, that is at the end of every third *Saphick*.

Adonis, the Son of *Cinaras* (King of *Cyprus*) and *Myrrha*, who hunting in the *Italian* words, and being killed by the tuſk of a Boar, was afterwards by *Venus* turned into a Flower which bears his name.

Adonizedek, (*Hebr.* the Lords Juſtice) an ancient King of *Jeruſaſem*.

Adoption, (*Lat.*) a word of the civil Law, the chooſing of him into ones Family and Inheritance, who is not a natural Son.

Adorable, (*Lat.*) to be worſhipped or adored, alſo being attributed to a mortal, it ſignifies worthy of all honour and reſpect.

Adornation, (*Lat.*) a decking, or adorning.

Adorat, a *Chymical* weight of four pounds.

Adramelek, (*Hebr.* the Kings cloak, or the greatneſs of the King) one of the *Senacheribs* three Sons, by whom he was ſlain in the Temple of his God *Niſroc*.

Adramyttium, a noted Town of *Myſia Major*, a Province of *Aſia* the leſs.

Adraſtia, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Neceſſity*, a ſharp puniſher of wickedneſs, otherwiſe called *Nemeſis*, whom the *Egyptian* Prieſts made to be Arbitreſs of all human affairs, and placed her above the moon.

Adrian, or *Adriatique* Sea, the Sea that parts *Italy* from *Dalmatia*.

Adrianopolis, a City of principal note in *Thrace*, where the grand Seignior now very frequently keeps his Court.

Adrianus, an ancient Pope or Biſhop of *Rome*, who abbreviate St. *Gregories*, and wrote to the Emperour *Leo* the younger, and his Son *Conſtantinus* concerning the Adoration of Saints.

Adſcititious, or *Aſcititious*, (*Lat.*) falſe, or counterfeit, or (in the moſt proper ſenſe) aſſumed, or taken to ones ſelf, as ones own.

Advancement, (*French*) a raiſing or promoting.

Advancer, a Term in hunting, one of the ſtarts or branches of a Bucks *attire*; namely, that between the Back *Antlier* and the *Palm*.

Advantageous, (*French*) helpful, conducing to any ones good, or profit.

Advectitious, (*Lat.*) brought from another place.

Advent, (*Lat.*) an arriving, whence Advent-Sunday is that Sunday, wherein there uſed to be a preparation in the Church for the approaching Feaſt of our Saviours Nativity, and all ſuits in Law were remitted for that time. The fourth before *Chriſtmas*, and this Sunday is called the firſt Sunday in *Advent*, and if it fall not on St. *Andrews day*, is the next Sunday after, the other three are the ſecond, third and fourth Sundays in *Advent*.

Advenale, a Coat of defence, *Chaucer*.

Adventitious, (*Lat.*) coming unexpected or by chance.

Adventure, (*French*) chance, luck, an incounter by chance.

Adverb, (*quaſi ad Verbum adhærens*) is in *Grammar* one of the four Undeclinable parts of Speech, which being joyned to a Verb, perfects and explains that which is delivered in the Sentence.

Adverſe, (*Lat.*) contrary, oppoſite; in *Logick* it ſignifies that ſort of oppoſite, wherein the two contraries have a perpetual and abſolute oppoſition one to another.

To *Advertiſe*, (*Lat.*) to give advice, or intelligence.

To *Adveſperate*, (*Lat.*) to wax night.

To *Advigilate*, (*Lat.*) to watch diligently.

Adulation, (*Lat.*) flattery.

Adult, (*Lat.*) come to ones full ripeneſs of age.

To *Adulterate*, (*Lat.*) to corrupt.

To *Adumbrate*, (*Lat.*) to ſhadow.

Adumbration, ſignifies in Heraldry a clear exemption of the ſubſtance of the charge, or thing born, in ſuch ſort, that there remains nothing thereof to be diſcovered, but the bare proportion of the outward lineaments. This is alſo called Tranſparency.

Aduncous,

Aduncous, or *Adunque*, (*Lat.*) hooked.

Adunation, ſee *Coadunation.*

Advocate, (*Lat.*) as it were called to, a Term in Law, he that defendeth another mans cauſe.

Advouſon, (*French*) ſignifieth in Common Law, a right to preſent to a Benefice.

Aduſt, (*Lat.*) burnt, parched; the blood is then ſaid to be aduſt, when by reaſon of extraordinary heat the thinner parts are evaporated, and the thicker remain black and dreggy.

A E.

Æacus, the Son of *Jupiter* by *Ægina*, he was ſaid to be ſo juſt, that when he was dead, he was choſen one of the infernal Judges, with *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus.*

Ædone, the Wife of *Zethus* the Brother of *Amphion*, ſhe ſlew her Son *Italus* in the night, thinking him to have been *Amaneus* the Son of *Amphion*, but afterwards acknowledging her error, ſhe deſired to die, and was changed into a Thiſtle.

Æeta, the King of *Colchos*, the Son of *Sol* by *Perſa* the Daughter of *Oceanus*, he begat *Medea*, *Abſyrtus*, and *Calciope*, to him *Phryxus* brought the golden Fleece, which with the help of *Medea* was won from him by *Jaſon* and the Argonauts, and he depoſed from his Kingdom.

Æga, a Nymph the Daughter of *Olenus*, and Nurſe of *Jupiter.*

Ægæon, the Son of *Titan* and *Terra*, who as Poets feign at one lift threw an hundred Rocks againſt *Jupiter*, but being overcome, was bound by *Neptune* to a Rock in the *Ægean*-Sea.

Ægeria, a certain Goddeſs, from whom the Legiſlator King of the *Romans Numa Pompilius* is ſaid to have received his Laws.

Ægeſias, the *Maronite*, an ancient Writer of *Agriculture*, mentioned by *Varro.*

Ægæum, or the *Ægæan*-Sea, ſo called from that *Ægæon* before mention'd, is that Sea which is now vulgarly called the *Archipelago.*

Ægeus, the Son of *Neptune*, King of *Athens*, who had by his Wife *Æthra* the Daughter of *Pitheus*, a Son named *Theſeus*, the greateſt Hero of that time, whom he thinking to have been ſlain when he returned from *Crete*, threw himſelf into the Sea, and was by the *Athenians* made one of the Sea-gods.

Ægiale, the Wife of *Diomed*, who by reaſon of her Adultery with *Cyllebarus*, was forſaken of her Husband, who after the War of *Troy* went into *Italy.*

Ægilope, (*Greek*) a kind of Diſeaſe in the eye, called the lachrymal fiſtule, being a Tumour in the great corner of the Eye, by the root of the noſe.

Ægina, the Daughter of *Æſopus* King of *Bœotia*, whom *Jupiter* injoyed by turning himſelf into fire. Alſo one of thoſe Iſlands in the *Ægean*-Sea that lie Weſt of *Tenedos*, it is called at this day *il Golpho di Engia.*

Ægipanes, (*Greek*) certain Woody Deities adored by the ancients, having feet like Goats.

Ægiſthus, the Son of *Thyeſtes* and *Pelopeia* his Daughter, he ſlew *Atreus* by his Fathers command, and afterwards killed *Agamemnon* at a Banquet, by the help of his Wife *Clytemneſtra.*

Ægle, one of the Daughters of *Heſperus* King of *Italy*, who with her Siſters *Arethuſa* and *Heſperethuſa* poſſeſſed moſt pleaſant Gardens in *Africa*, where there were golden Apples (which ſome think were nothing but Orenges, as a great rarity in thoſe times, growing hardly any where elſe) kept by a watchful Dragon, which *Hercules*, ſent by *Euriſtheus*, ſlew, and took away the Apples.

Ægles, the name of a great Wraſtler, who though he were born dumb, being once to enter into the combat, and ſeeing a great deceit in the lots, he through a great deſire of ſpeaking ſpake diſtinctly, and ſo continued while he lived.

Ægrimony, or *Ægritude*, (*Lat.*) ſickneſs of body or mind.

Ægyra, a Town of *Achaia.*

Ægyptus, the Son of *Belus*, the Brother of *Danaus.* He having fifty Daughters, gave them in marriage to his Brothers fifty Sons, but they having received inſtructions from their Father *Danaus*, each one killed their Husband the firſt night of their marriage, except *Hypermneſtra*, who ſaved her Husband *Lynceus*, who afterwards driving out *Danaus*, poſſeſſed the Kingdom of *Argos*; alſo a famous Country of *Lybia*, once a great Kingdom, now a Province under the Turks Dominion.

Ælia, the name of *Jeruſalem* when it was rebuilt by *Ælius Adrianus*, the ſituation being changed a little more Weſtward.

Ælianus, a Roman Sophiſt, who flouriſht under the Emperour *Adrian*, and of whoſe writing there are extant his various Hiſtory, his Hiſtory of animals and other things; alſo under the name of *Ælianus* are ſet forth by *Aldus*, *Epiſtolia Ruſtica* 19. With the Epiſtles of other Authours of the ſame ſubject.

Ælius Promotus, an old Phyſitian of *Alexandria.*

Æmilia, ſee *Longobardia.*

Æmilius, one of thoſe writers of that part of *Agriculture*, called *Mulomedicks*, Printed with *Abſyrtus*; alſo *Æmilius* a Hiſtorian cited by *Plutarch*, in the life of *Hannibal.*

Æneas, the Son of *Anchiſes* and *Venus*, who after much wandring came to *Latium*, overcame *Turnus*, married *Lavinia* the Daughter of *Latinus*, and reigned thirty years after his Father-in-law's death. Alſo an old Phyſitian cited by *Galen*; alſo a Platonick Philoſopher, who as being converted to Chriſtianity, wrote a Dialogue concerning the immortality of the Soul, and the reſurrection of the Body.

Ænigmatical, (*Greek*) full of Ænigma's *i. e.* dark ſpeeches, or riddles.

Æolia, one of thoſe Provinces of *Aſia* the leſs, which lie upon the *Ægæan*-Sea, whence the *Æolic Dialect.*

Æolipile, a kind of Inſtrument called the Hermetical bellows, whereby it is experimented whether there be a *vacuum in nature.*

Æolus, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Sergeſte*, who was called the God of the winds.

Æpalius, a King who being reſtored by *Hercules* to his Kingdom, adopted *Hyllus Hercules* his elder Son into the ſucceſſion of his Kingdom.

Æquanimity, (*Lat.*) equalneſs of ſpirit or temper.

Æquation, ſee *Equation*.

Æquator, (*Lat.* an equaller) (a Term in *Aſtronomy*) ſignifying a great Circle, or line encompaſſing the Globe equally diſtant from the two Poles, commonly called the Æquinoctial Circle.

Æquilateral, conſiſting of equal ſides (a Term in *Geometry*.)

Æquilibrity, (*Lat.*) an equal poiſing or weighing.

Æquipollence, (*Lat.*) a being equal in power and ability. In *Logick* it is an agreement in ſenſe of Propoſitions that diſagree in words.

Æquiponderancy, (*Lat.*) the ſame as Æquilibrity.

Æquivocal, (*Lat.*) alike in voice, or having an equal Sound. In *Logick* an Æquivocal word is that, which is attributed to ſeveral things, as *Taurus* which ſignifies both a fourfooted Animal, a Mountain, and a Conſtellation.

Æra, a Term in Chronology, ſignifying the beginning of a great Empire, or ſome remarkable event, from which people compute the number of years, as the Jews reckoned from *Abrahams* journey out of *Chaldea*, or from their deliverance out of *Egypt*, &c. The ancient Greeks from the firſt Olympiad; The Chriſtians from the birth of Chriſt.

Ærial, (*Lat.*) belonging to the air.

Ærie, in Falconry is a Neſt, or place where a Hawk buildeth, and bringeth up her young ones.

Æromancy, (*Greek*) a foretelling of things by ſome certain ſigns in the air.

Æruginous, (*Lat.*) ruſty, cancred.

Ærumnous, (*Lat.*) full of troubles and miſeries.

Æſacus, the Son of *Priamus*, who being in love with a beautiful Virgin called *Heſperia*, never left following her in the Woods, but ſhe flying from him was at length killed by the bite of a Serpent, he impatient of his loſs threw himſelf from a high Rock into the Sea, where *Thetis* taking compaſſion on him, transformed him into a Dive-dapper.

Æſcharion, an ancient Greek Writer of Agriculture, mentioned by *Varro*.

Æſchines, an eminent Writer in Medicin, cited by *Plinie*; alſo an *Athenian* Oratour whoſe Epiſtles and Orations were firſt ſet forth at *Venice* by *Aldus Manutius*.

Æſchrinon, an ancient Writer *de re ruſtica*, made uſe of by *Plinie*, and mentioned by *Columella*.

Æſchylides, another ancient Writer of the ſame ſubject.

Æſchytus, an *Athenian* Tragick Poet well known by his extant Works.

Æſculapius, the Son of *Apollo* and *Coronis*, he, being taught by *Chiron* the art of Phyſick, reſtored *Hippolitus* the Son of *Theſeus* to life, who, becauſe he had refuſed the embraces of *Phædra* his Mother-in-law, was by her means torn in pieces by wild Horſes, but *Jupiter* was ſo incenſed at this cure, that he ſlew *Æſculapius* with a thunder-bolt. There was alſo of the ſame name a Philoſopher of *Trallium*, who Wrote *Scholias* upon the two firſt Books of *Nicomachus* his Arithmetick.

Æſica, an ancient City of *Cumberland* (upon the River *Esk*) where the Tribune of the *Auſtures* in old time kept watch and ward againſt the Northern Enemies.

Æſia, a River in *France*, now called *Oyſe*.

Æſopus, a *Phrygian* Philoſopher, univerſally fam'd by his extant Apologues or Fables.

To *Æſtuate*, (*Lat.*) to burn, to rage like the Sea.

To *Æſtivate*, (*Lat.*) to keep ones ſummer in a place.

Ætate probanda, (*Lat.*) is a Writ of Office, and lieth for the Heir of the Tenant, that held of the King in chief, for to prove that he is of full age, directed to the Sheriff to inquire of his age.

Æthalis, the Son of *Mercury*, to whom it was granted that he ſhould ſometimes converſe among the number of the dead.

Ætherial, (*Lat.*) pertaining to the sky.

Æthiopia, a large Country of *Africa*, firſt called *Aetheria*, afterward *Æthiopia*, from *Æthiops* the Son of *Vulcan*.

Æthon, the name of one of the Horſes of the Sun, or according to *Claudian*, one of the four Horſes of *Pluto*, ſee *Alaſtor*; alſo the name of a man ſo given to fart, that he could not abſtain in the Capitoline Temple.

Æthra, vide *Hyades*.

Ætiologia, (*Greek*) a *Rhetorical* Figure, wherein the reaſon of thing is ſhewn.

Ætius Amidenus, an ancient Phyſitian, whoſe 17 Books of *excerpta* out of the Books of all the precedent Phyſitians, are all extant in a Latin Tranſlation, and eight of them in the Original Greek.

Ætna, a Hill in *Sicily*, that always caſts up flames of fire.

Ætolia, a Country in *Greece* bordering upon *Epirus*.

A F.

Affability, (*Lat.*) courteſie in ſpeech. In *Ethicks* it is taken for that moral Vertue, which obſerves the Mediocrity in ſerious Converſation, the two extremes whereof are Aſſentation, which is a greater deſire to pleaſe than ſtands with honeſty or decency; and Moroſity, which is an obſtinate perverſe deſire not to pleaſe at all.

Affaire, (*French*) a buſineſs of importance.

Affectation, (*Lat.*) an over curious imitation.

Affectionate, (*Lat.*) bearing a good affection to any one.

Affeerours, a term in Law, ſignifying thoſe which are appointed in Court-leets upon Oath, to ſet Fines upon the heads of thoſe that have committed crimes puniſhable by vertue of that Court.

Affiance, (*French*) truſt, confidence, alſo a betrothing.

Affidavit,

Affidavit, (a term in Law) to make Affidavit, is to teſtifie a thing upon Oath.

Affinage, (*French*) a refining of metals.

Affinity, (*Lat.*) likeneſs, alſo kinred by marriage.

Affirmation, (*Lat.*) an abſolute maintaining, or affirming.

An *Affirmative Syllogiſm* in *Logick* is that, whoſe Propoſitions are all Affirmative.

To *Affix*, (*Lat.*) to faſten unto.

Affluence, (*Lat.*) plenty, as it were a flowing towards.

Afflux, (*Lat.*) a flowing upon, or to any particular part.

To *Afforreſt* (a term in the *Foreſt Law*) to lay waſte a piece of Ground, and turn it into *Foreſt*.

Affray, (*French*) fear, alſo tumult, or aſſault.

Affrication, (*Latin*) a rubbing againſt any thing.

Affront, (*French*) wrong, or abuſe.

Afgodneſs, (*Sax.*) impiety, ungodlineſs.

Africanus. See *Scipio*; alſo a Hiſtoriographer, cited by *Euſebius*.

Africa, the third part of the World, ſo called from *Afer*, who peopled it with an Army, it being before called *Libya*.

Aft or *Abaft*, a word uſed by Seamen, to ſignifie any Action, Motion, or Application from the Stemwards of the Ship toward the *Stern*; as, Go *Aft*, *i. e.* Go towards the *Stern*.

After-Sails, in Navigation are the Sails that belong to the Main-maſt and Mizen, and keep the Ship to Windward.

A G.

Aga, a great Officer among the *Turks*, called the Captain of the *Janizaries*.

Agag, (*Hebr.* a Garret, or upper Room) a King of the *Amalekites*, who being taken priſoner by *Saul*, was hewn in pieces alive.

Agamemnon, the Son of *Atreus* and *Europa*, King of *Argos* and *Meyenæ*, he was choſen General of the *Greeks*, in the *Trojan* expedition, and after he came home, ſlain by *Ægyſthus* at a Banquet, *vide Ægyſthus*.

Aganippe, a Fountain in *Bœotia*, ſacred to *Apollo* and the Muſes.

Agapetus, a Dean of the *Greek* Church, whoſe Paranetical Sentences to the Emperor *Juſtinian* are extant, Printed by *Frobenius*.

Agapius, an ancient Philoſopher and Phyſitian of *Alexandria*.

Agaric, a *Samarian* Root that helps concoction, alſo a ſoft excreſcence of the *Larix*, or Larch Tree, like to a Muſhrom. It purgeth Phlegm, Choler, and Melancholy.

Agaſt, (*old word*) diſmaid with fear, haply from a *Greek* word Ἀγάζομαι, as *Skinner* obſerves.

Agate, a precious ſtone formerly found in *Ganges*, a River of *Lycia*, of which Hafts of Knives are made. It reſiſteth poyſon and luſt, and maketh wiſe and eloquent.

Agatha, a Womans name, ſignifying in *Greek*, Good.

Agatarchus, a contemporary of *Zeuxis*, with whom he contended for ſwiftneſs in Painting *Agatharchides* a *Samian*; and alſo *Guidian* Hiſtorian.

Agathemerus, an ancient Geographick writer, whoſe *Hypotypoſis Geographiæ*, is ſaid to be ſomewhere extant in Manuſcript.

Agathias, a *Smirnean*, ſirnamed the Scholaſtick, one of the Conſtantinopolitan Hiſtoriographers.

Agatho, a *Pythagorean* Philoſopher, the favorite of King *Archelaus*, alſo a *Samian* Hiſtorian.

Agathon, a famous ancient Muſician, eſpecially excellent for his skill upon the Flute, and other Wind Muſick. There was alſo of the name a Tragick Poet of repute.

Agathocles, a Tyrant of *Sicily*, whoſe Father was a Potter, he firſt gave himſelf to robbing; but afterwards by his ſtoutneſs and eloquence, he was advanced to the Kingdom, he made war with the *Carthaginians*; but ſeeking to inlarge his Dominions, he was betrayed, and died for grief. Alſo a *Chian* Writer *De re Ruſtica*, made uſe of by *Pliny*, and mentioned by *Varro* and *Columella*.

Agave, the Daughter of *Cadmus* and *Hermione*, ſhe was married to *Echion*, one of *Cadmus* his aſſiſtants in the building of *Thebes*.

Age Prier, (*French*, a term in Common Law) when an Action is brought againſt an Infant for Lands which he hath by deſcent, for then he is to ſhew the matter to the Court, and pray that the Action may be ſtayed till full age of one and twenty years.

Agelas, an ancient *Greek* Statuary, the Maſter of *Polycletus*.

Agemoglans, the Children of Chriſtians, who while they are young are ſeiſed on by the *Turkiſh* Officers to be made *Janizaries*, or for ſome other ſervice of the *Grand Signior*; the word in the *Turkiſh* language ſignifieth, untaught.

Agent, (*Lat.*) a Factor, or dealer for another Man.

Ageſander, an excellent Statuary of *Rhodes*, who together with *Polydorus* and *Athenodorus*, made the ſtatue of *Laocoon* in the Houſe of the Emperor *Titus Veſpaſian*, exceeding what ever had been done before in that kind.

Ageſias, a Platonick Philoſopher of *Cyrene*, who by maintaining the Souls Immortality, drove many to lay violent hands on themſelves.

Ageſilaus, a King of the *Lacedemonians*, who overthrew *Tiſſaphernes*, the *Perſian* General, at the River *Pactolus*, and the *Athenians* and *Bœotians*, at *Coronea*, alſo a ſtout *Athenian*, and Brother of *Themiſtocles*, he being judged to be ſacrificed at the Altar of the Sun for killing *Mardonius*, held his hand a good while in the fire, without changing his countenance, and affirmed, That all the *Athenians* were ſuch as himſelf; whereupon he was ſet free. Alſo an ancient Hiſtorical Writer of the Affairs of *Italy*.

To *Aggerate*, (*Lat.*) to heap up.

Aggerſhuſia, one of the four Præfectures of the

Kingdom of *Norway*; the other three being *Bergerſhuſe*, *Nidroſia*, and *Wardhuſia*.

To *Agglomerate*, (*Latin*) to roul up together.

To *Aggrandize*, to make great, alſo to cry up, or argument the fame of any Action.

To *Aggravate*, (*Lat.*) to load, to make heavy or grievous; alſo to make the moſt of a thing in ſpeaking of it, though commonly in the worſt ſenſe.

To *Aggregate*, (*Lat.*) to aſſemble together, as it were to bring into the Flock.

Aggreſſour, (*Lat.*) an aſſailer of another, a beginner of a buſineſs.

Aggreſtein, a diſeaſe in Hawks, mentioned by *Barns*, in his Book of Faulconry, proceeding from a ſharp humor; and therefore thought to be derived from the old *French* word *Agreſte*, ſharpneſs.

Agility, (*Lat.*) nimbleneſs.

Aginatour, (*Lat.*) a retailer of ſmall Wares, from *Agina*, that whereon the Beam of a pair of Balances hangeth.

Agis, a King of the *Lacedemonians*, who made cruel Wars with the *Athenians*, and was at length killed in Priſon by his own Countreymen.

To *Agiſt*, (a term in Common Law) ſignifying to take in, and feed the Cattel of ſtrangers in the Kings Foreſt, and to gather Money due for the ſame, to the Kings uſe.

Agitation, (*Lat.*) a frequent motion, alſo a diſturbance and inquietude of mind.

Agitator, (*Lat.*) a Carrier on of any buſineſs, or deſigns. The name of *Agitators* hath been particularly applied to certain perſons, who in the year 1647. were choſen out of each Regiment to ſit in Council, and carry on the deſigns of the Army.

Aglais, the Daughter of *Megacles*, ſhe would daily devour ten pound of Fleſh, half a Peck of Bread, and four Gallons of Wine at a meal.

Aglaia, *Euphroſyne*, and *Thaleia*, the three Sifter-Graces, Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

Aglaophon, a Noble Painter mentioned by *Pliny*.

Aglet, (*French*) the tag of a point, alſo a little plate of metal; alſo an excreſcence coming out of ſome Trees before the leaves.

Agnail, a ſore between the finger, or toe, and the nail.

Agnation, (*Lat.*) kinred, or near relation by the Fathers ſide.

Agnes, a Womans name, ſignifying in *Greek*, Chaſt.

Agnition, (*Lat.*) an acknowledging.

Agnodice, a Virgin, who putting her ſelf into mans apparel grew famous in Phyſick, by the inſtruction of *Herophilus*.

Agnomination, (*Lat.*) a ſirname, a name wherewith a man is ſignalized for any famous act.

Agnus Caſtus, or the Chaſt-tree, a Plant, whoſe Leaves and Seed preſerve Chaſtity very much. The Seed reſembles Pepper, the Tree it ſelf is by ſome called *Italian Willow*, by others *Abrahams* Balm.

Agonal Feaſts, certain annual Feaſts celebrated among the ancient *Romans*, every ninth of *January*. They were ſo called from certain games, or exerciſes, called in *Greek* ἀγῶνες.

Agonax, a very ancient Philoſopher by whom *Zoroaſter* is ſaid to have been inſtructed in Magick.

Agony, (*Greek*) anguiſh of mind.

Agonarch or *Agonothet*, (*Greek*) a Maſter of the Revels.

Agoracritus, a Statuary of *Paros*, the Diſciple of *Phidias*, whoſe contention with *Alcamenes*, about the ſtatue of *Venus*, is mentioned at large by *Pliny*, *l.36. c.5.*

Agrætas, a Writer of the *Scythian* Affairs, he is mentioned by *Cælius Rhodiginus*, *l.7.*

Agra, a Province of the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, whoſe chief City of the ſame name hath been of late, the Grand Imperial Seat.

The *Agrarian* Law, a Law made by the *Romans*, for the diſtribution of Lands among the common people.

Agriculture, (*Lat.*) Tillage, Husbandry, or Improvement of Land.

Agrigentum, a Town anciently of great note in *Sicily*, the Reſidence of the Tyrant *Phalaris*, it is called at this day *Gergenti*.

Agrimony, a Herb ſomewhat like unto Tanſie, good againſt the obſtructions of the Liver; for which it is often uſed in Diet-drinks. It is called in *Latin*, *Agrimonia*, *Eupatorium*; and by ſome, *Hepatorium*, as being good for the Liver.

Agrippa, one that is born with his Feet formoſt, alſo the name of ſeveral Kings of *Judea*.

Agriſe, (*old word*) afraid, aſtoniſhed.

Agron, an *Athenian* Phyſitian, who, as *Rhodiginus* affirmeth, put a ſtop to a great Peſtilence that afflicted *Athens*, by putting a Neighboring Wood on fire.

Ague-tree. See *Saſſafras*.

A H.

Ahab, (*Hebr.* the Brothers Father) a wicked King of *Iſrael*, who married *Jezebel* an Idolatreſs, by whoſe means he became an Idolater and Perſecutor.

Abaz, (*Hebr.* a taking or poſſeſſing) an Idolatrous King, who ſucceeded his Father *Jotham*, in the Kingdom of *Judah*.

Ahaziah, (*Hebr.* apprehenſion or ſight of the Lord) a wicked King, who ſucceeded *Ahab* his Father, in the Kingdom of *Iſrael*.

Ahiezer, (*Hebr.* a Brothers help) a Prince of *Dan*.

Ahimelech, (*Hebr.* a Kings Brother, or of his Council) a Prieſt, who receiving *David* at *Nob*, was put to death with other Prieſts by *Doeg*.

Ahitophel, (*Hebr.* a Brother forſaken, or without Wiſdom or Grace) a Counſellor of King *Davids*, who conſpired with *Abſalom* againſt him.

Aholiab,

Aholiah, (*Hebr.* the Tabernacle, or Brightneſs of the Lord) an excellent workman, who was imployed in the making of the Tabernacle.

Aholibamah, (*Hebr.* my Tent, or famous Manſion) the Wife of *Eſau*, and Daughter of *Anah*.

Ahuſium vulg. Ahuys, a Town of *Blekingia*, a Province of *Scandia*; one of thoſe *Peninſulaes* which make up the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

A I.

Ajax, the Son of *Telamon* and *Heſione*, Daughter of *Laomedon*, he was one of the ſtouteſt of all the *Greeks* that went to the *Trojan* War, he fought with *Hector*, and had a conteſt with *Ulyſſes* for the Arms of *Achilles*; but *Ulyſſes* having gained them by his eloquence, *Ajax* run mad, and made a huge ſlaughter among a flock of Sheep, thinking *Ulyſſes* and *Atrides* to have been among them: Alſo the name of the Son of *Oileus* King of the *Locri*, who for vitiating *Caſſandra* in the Temple of *Pallas*, was ſlain with Thunder by the Godeſs, whoſe Prieſteſs ſhe was.

Aide, (*French*) help, alſo a ſubſidy, or tax.

Aidoneus, King of the *Moloſſi*, he ſent *Theſeus* to priſon, becauſe he and *Pirothous* would have taken away his Daughter *Proſerpina*, not far from the River *Acheron*, which gave occaſion to the Fable to ſay, That he deſcended into Hell to fetch away *Proſerpina*, the Daughter of *Dis*.

Aigreen. See *Houſleek*.

To *Ail*, (*old word*) to be ſick, or ill at eaſe; whence the queſtion, What ail ye, from the *Saxon* word *Adle*, *i. e.* Sickneſs.

Ailsbury, a Town ſituate not far from the River *Tame* in *Buckinghamſhire*; it was won by *Gutwulph* the *Saxon*, in the year Five hundred ſeventy and two.

Ailesford, a Town in *Kent*, not far from the River *Medway*, it was heretofore named in the *Britiſh* tongue *Saiſſenaeg-haibal*, from the great overthrow that was given by *Vortimer* the *Britain*, Son of *Vortigern*, to *Hengiſt*, and his *Engliſh Saxons*, in this place.

Airy, a Neſt of Hawks. See *Aerie*.

Ait, a little Iſland in ſome great Rivers where Oſiers grow.

Aix, a noted and Parliament Town of that part of *Provence* which is peculiarly belonging to the King of *France*.

A K.

Akmancheſter, *i. e.* the City of *Sick-folk*, a name anciently given by the *Saxons*, to the City of *Bath*.

A L.

Alabandic, a kind of Roſe with whitiſh leaves; ſome will have it to be the *Provence* Roſe, which is reſpected more for its doubleneſs, than for its ſweetneſs or uſe. It is chiefly mentioned by *Pliny*.

Alabandine or *Amandine*, a kind of blew and red Stone, which very much excites to bleeding.

Alabaſter, a kind of clear white Marble; of it are made Boxes to put ſweet Ointments in, it is ſo called of *Alabaſtrum*, an *Egyptian* City, where it is moſt plentiful, by reaſon of its coldneſs it preſerves from corruption. Wherefore it is, that from all Antiquity it hath been principally made uſe for the Intombing of Princes, and great perſons.

Alacrity, (*Lat.*) chearfulneſs.

Alahab, (*Arabick*) the Scorpions heart.

Alamac, (*Arabick*) the left foot of *Andromeda*.

Alamire, the loweſt Note but one in each of the three Septenaries of the Gamut or Scale of Muſick; in the loweſt of which Septenaries, or the Baſe Cliff it anſwers, to the *Greek* μεσολαμβανόμενον.

Alan, a proper name, ſignifying in *Slavoniſh*, a Greyhound; others contract it from *Ælian*, *i.* Sun-bright.

Alaſtor, the name of one of the Suns horſes.

Alaſtor, one of the four Horſes of *Pluto* his Charriot, deſcribed by *Claudian* in his Poem *de Raptu Proſerpinæ*; the other three being *Orphnæus*, *Nicteus*, and *Æthon*.

Alata Caſtra, the City of *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*.

Alay, (a term in Hunting) when freſh Dogs are ſent into the cry.

Alba Græca, the chief Town of *Servia*, otherwiſe called *Belgrade* or *Greek Weiſſenberg*.

Alba Julia, the City of *Weſtenbergh* in *Germany*.

Alba Regalis, a City in *Hungary*, now called *Stolwiſſenbergh*, where the Kings uſe to be Anointed and Crowned.

Albania, a Countrey between *Illyricum* and *Macedonia*, whoſe chief City is *Dyrrachium* now called *Durazzo*. There is alſo another *Albania* in the Eaſt, between *Cholcos* and *Armenia*, from whence the people of the former *Albania* are ſaid originally to ſpring. Alſo the Kingdom of *Scotland* was in ancient times called *Albania*.

Albanus, a River in *Armenia*, alſo a Lake in *Italy*, called *Lago di Caſtel Gandolf*, alſo the name of the firſt *Britiſh* Martyr from the *Latin Albus*, *i. e.* White.

St. *Albans*, a Town in *Hertfordſhire*, ſo called from the *Britiſh* Martyr above mentioned, whereas formerly it was called *Verulam*.

Albe, a white Garment, which the Prieſts were wont to wear.

Albeito, (*Arabick*) the mouth of the Swan.

Albert, a *Saxon* proper name of men, ſignifying all bright. The moſt noted perſons of this name were two of the *German* Emperours, both Sirnamed of *Auſtria*, the firſt beginning his Reign in the year 1298. the other in the year 1438.

Albion, the ancient name of *England*, by reaſon of the white Rocks upon the Sea-ſide,

or

or from *Albion* the Son of *Neptune*, or from *Albina* one of *Diocleſians* fifty Daughters; others will have it to be *Albion, quaſi Olbion*, the happy Country, as having Vallies like *Eden*, Hills as *Lebanon*, Springs as *Piſgah*, Rivers as *Jordan*. Alſo the name of a very ancient *Britiſh* Authour, of whoſe Writing there are ſaid to be extant, certain Aſtronomical demonſtrations.

Albricias, (*Spaniſh*) a word much uſed by *Spaniſh*-Merchants, and ſignifying a reward of good news.

Albugineons, (*Latin*) belonging to the white of the eye, or to any other white ſubſtance.

Albumazar, the name of a famous *Arabian* Aſtronomer.

Alburnius Valens, an ancient Writer of *Fidei Commiſſa*, of whom there are extant certain fragments among the *Pandects* of the Civil Law.

Albutius Silus, an Orator of *Novara*, a Contemporary and Aſſociate of *Plancus*, being much tormented with a painful Diſeaſe, he is ſaid to have ſtarved himſelf to death, having firſt declamed the reaſons of his intention before a publick Aſſembly.

Alcaic Verſe, a certain kind of verſe, ſo called from *Alcæus* the firſt Inventor, conſiſting of two *Dactyls* and two *Trochees*.

Alcair, ſee *Cair*.

Alcakengi, ſee *Alkakengi*.

Alcala di Heranes, a Town of note in *Caſtilia Nova*. *Alcala Real*, a Town of *Andaluſia* in *Spain*.

Alcalde, (*Spaniſh*) the Sheriff, or Officer of a Town, whoſe office is to weigh Bread and other Proviſions.

Alcali, (in *Chymiſtry*) all manner of Salts extracted out of Aſhes.

Alcamenes, ſee *Agoracritus*.

Alcander, a young *Lacedæmonian*, who having put out one of *Lycurgus* his eyes, yet being entertained by him as his near ſervant, loved him afterwards with a great deal of reſpect.

Alcanna, the ſame with *Ichthyocolla*, or Iſinglaſs.

Alcantara, a ſtately Town of *Caſtilia Nova* in *Spain*.

Alcathous, the Son of *Pelops*, who being ſuſpected to have ſlain his Brother *Chryſippus* fled to *Megara*, where killing a Lyon that had ſlain *Euripus* the Son of *Megareus*, he was by *Megareus* made his Son in law, and ſucceeded him in the Kingdom.

Alcatrace, a fowl much like an Heron.

Alce, a wild beaſt, in faſhion and skin like a fallow Deer, but greater, and hath no joynts in his legs, and therefore doth never lie down but lean to Trees; the horn of it is uſeful in Phyſick. This beaſt in *Engliſh* we anſwerably call an *Elk*.

Alceſtis, the Wife of *Admetus* King of *Theſſaly*, who willingly offered her ſelf up to die for her Husband; Of this fable *Euripides* makes one of his Tragedies.

Alchaheſt, the *Chymical* appellation of prepared Mercury.

Alchedi, (*Arab.*) a Star in the Goat.

Alchenit, (*Arab.*) a Star in the right ſide of *Perſeus*.

Alchimilla, *Vide* Ladies Mantle.

Alchobel, ſee Reception.

Alchocodon, is an *Arabian* word, and ſignifies the giver of years, and is ſo placed, that he hath moſt eſſential dignity in the place of the *Hyleg*, and with ſome aſpect doth behold that place.

Alchorad, (*Arab.*) a contrariety of the light of the Planets.

Alchimy, (*Greek*) the art of diſſolving metals, to ſeparate the pure from the impure, producing magiſterial and eſſential Medicines from mixed bodies.

Alchuin, an *Arabian*, whoſe Hiſtory of Plants is mentioned by *Petrus Bellunenſis*.

Alcidamas, a Philoſopher of *Elea*, the Diſciple of *Gorgias Leontinus*, he alſo wrote of Muſick and under the name of *Alcidamas*, there are ſeveral Orations publiſhed with thoſe of *Aeſchines*.

Alcidamus, an ancient Rhetorician, whom *Cicero* in his *Tuſculan quæſtions*, mentions to have written in the praiſe of death.

Alcimachus, an ancient *Greek* Painter.

Alcimus, an Oratour whom *Laertius* in his life of *Stilpo*, teſtifies to have been the moſt eminent of his time.

Alcimedon, a famous Emperour mentioned by *Virgil*.

Alcinous, a King of the *Phæaces*, famous in *Homer* for his entertainment of *Ulyſſes*; alſo a Platonick Philoſopher, of whoſe writings there remains yet ſome memory.

Alciphron, a *Magneſian* Philoſopher, who, as ſaith *Suidas* flouriſhed in the time of *Alexander* the Great.

Alcippus, vide *Damocrita*.

Alciſthene, a noble Paintreſs, mentioned by *Pliny*.

Alcithoe, a *Theban* Woman, who was turned into a Bat, for contemning *Bacchus* his Orgies.

Alcman, a *Lyric* Poet of *Lacedemon*, of whom ſome fragments only are extant.

Alcmar, a noted Town of *Weſt Frieſland*.

Alcmena, vide *Amphytryo*.

Alcmæon, the Son of *Amphiaraus* and *Eriphite*, he killed his Mother for having betrayed *Amphiaraus*, and afterwards run mad; but being cured by *Phlegias*, he married his Daughter *Alphæſibœa*, giving her a Bracelet of his Mothers, but afterwards falling in love with one of *Achelous* his Daughters called *Callirrhoe*, he promiſed her the Bracelet which he had given his former Wife, on condition ſhe would marry him, but going to fetch it he was ſlain by *Temon* and *Axion*, *Alphæſibœas* Brothers; alſo the name of an ancient Philoſopher of *Crotona*, who was a hearer of *Pythagoras*, and wrote a Treatiſe of nature, and of whom (if it be) there is ſomething in *Stobæus* relating to Medicin.

Alcoholization, a reducing of any ſolid matter

ter into an extream fine and ſubtle powder, but in Liquids it is the depriving of *Alcohols*, or Spirits, of their flegm or wateriſh Part; ſo that they conſume and fume away with the matter wherein they were dipt.

Alconor, one of the 300. *Argives* who fought againſt the *Lacedæmonians*, only he and *Chromius* being left alive, and all his enemies killed, excepting *Othryades*.

Alcoran, (*Arab.*) the Book wherein the *Turkiſh* Religion is delivered, firſt written by *Mahomet* the *Turks* great Prophet.

Alcoranes, high ſlender Turrets, as *Herbert* defines them, which the Mahometans uſually erect for uſe and ornament near their *Meſquites*.

Alcove, (*Span. Alcobar*) a receſs within a chamber for the ſetting of a Bed out of the way; where for ſtate many times the Bed is advanced upon two or three aſcents with a rail at the feet; Theſe *Alcoves* are frequent in many Noblemens houſes in *Spain*, and other parts beyond Sea.

Alcyone, the Daughter of *Neptune*, the Wife of *Ceyx*, who ſailing to the Oracle, was drowned by the way, and changed into a bird called a *King-fiſher*.

Alduas dubis, a River dividing the *Helvetians* from the *Sequani*, called in *French Leo doux*.

Aldborrow, ſee *Iſurium*.

Aldebaran, (*Arab.*) the ſouth eye of the Bull.

Alderanainim, (*Arab.*) the right ſhoulder of *Cepheus*.

Alderman, (*Saxon*) a Senator, or one that aſſiſteth in the government of a City.

Alder-tree, ſee *Allar*.

Alecoaſt, an herb very beneficial to cold and weak Livers: It is otherwiſe called Coaſtmary, or Maudlin, in *Latin Coſtus hortorum*, or more properly as ſome think, *Balſamita* and *Corymbifera major*.

Alecto, one of the Three Furies, ſee *Megæra*.

Alectorius, from the *Greek* word *Alector* a Cock, a precious ſtone of a wateriſh colour, found in the maw of an old Capon.

Alectryon, a young man, who kept the door while *Mars* was familiar with *Venus*, but *Mars* incenſed that he was taken through his negligence, changed him into a Cock.

Alehoof, an herb with roundiſh leaves and blewiſh flowers, which is very profitable againſt all griping pains in the Stomach, Spleen, and Belly; it is otherwiſe called *Ground-Ivy*, *Catsfoot*, *Gill-creep by Ground*, *Turnhoof* and, *Haymaids*: in *Latin Hedera terreſtris*.

Alembick, (*Arab.*) a Still.

Alencon, a Town of *Normandy* in *France*, Ennobled with the title of a Dukedom.

Aleph, (*Hebr.*) a Thouſand, the firſt Letter in the *Hebrew* Alphabet.

Aleppo, (*Heliopolis*) a City in *Syria*, very well fortified by nature, heretofore in the poſſeſſion of the Chriſtians, but now of the *Turks*.

Aleſtake, (*old word*) a Maypole.

Alet, a term in Faulconry, the true Faulcon of *Peru*, that never lets his prey eſcape.

Aletaſter, an Officer appointed in every Court-Leet, and ſworn to look to the ſize and goodneſs of bread and ale or beer, within the precincts of that Lordſhip.

Aletheia, (*Greek*) a proper name of ſeveral Women, ſignifying truth.

Aleuromancy, (*Greek*) a kind of divination among the ancients by bread, or cake paſte.

Alexander, the name of ſeveral great Kings and Emperours, but the moſt famous in Hiſtory was *Alexander* the Great, Son of *Philip* King of *Macedon*, he overthrew the *Perſian* Monarchy, took *Babylon*, *Suſa* and *Perſepolis*, and after he had extended his Conqueſts as far as *India*, he returned to *Babylon* and there dyed, the word ſignifies in *Greek* helper of men; Alſo the name of an ancient Authour Sirnamed *Sophiſta*, whoſe Book of the temperament of ſacred herbs is ſaid to have been preſerved in the Library of *Johannes Sambucus*; alſo a Biſhop of *Cappadocia*, who wrote ſeveral Epiſtles, and flouriſhed in the year 253. Alſo a Hiſtorian Sirnamed *Polyhiſtor*, whoſe Hiſtory of the affairs of *Italy* is cited by *Plutarch*; alſo a Philoſopher Sirnamed *Aphradiſæus*, who flouriſhed under the Emperours *Severus* and *Antoninus*, and was the firſt Commentatour upon *Ariſtotle*. This name hath alſo been attributed to Seven Popes or Biſhops of *Rome*.

Alexanders, (*Hippoſelinum*) an Herb common in Gardens; it warmeth a cold Stomach, openeth ſtoppings of the Liver and Spleen, expelleth the afterbirth, breaketh wind, and helpeth the Strangury.

Alexanders foot, *Pyrethrum*, *Pes Alexandri*, an Herb whoſe Root reſembles a foot.

Alexandria, a famous Port-town of *Egypt*, called of old *No*, built or reedified by *Alexander* the Great, whoſe body by *Ptolomeus Lagi* was there entombed in Gold.

Alexipharmaca, (*Greek*) Medicines, or Antidotes againſt poyſon, or any infectious Diſeaſe, and ſo are *Alexiteria*.

Alexis Thurius, a comick Poet; alſo *Alexis* a *Samian* Writer *de finibus Samiorum*.

Alexippus, a Phyſitian of *Alexander* the Great.

Alfenus Varus, a learned Profeſſor of the Law, who, as *Lampridius* delivers, was Counſellor to *Alexander* the Great.

Alferes, (*Span.*) an Enſign-bearer.

Alfet, a kind of *Ordeal* anciently uſed, which was by a great Caldron of ſcalding water, into which the accuſed perſon was to put his arm up to the elbow, and if hurt he was held guilty, if not acquitted.

Alfonſus, ſee *Alphonſus*.

Alfred, (a *Saxon* word) ſignifying all peace; the name of a wiſe, temperate, religious, and learned King of *England*, who made an Act, that all Freemen poſſeſſing two Hides of Land ſhould bring up their Sons in Religion and Learning.

Alfreton, q. *Alfreds* Town, a Town in *Darbyſhire*, built by King *Alfred*, as ſome think; the Lords whereof were called *Barons de Alfreton*, the

the ſecond of whom built the *Abbay de Bello Capite*, or *Beauchief*.

Algarbia, one of the two large Provinces, into which the Kingdom of *Portugal* is divided.

Algareb, (*Arab.*) the Star in the right wing of the Crow.

Algarfe, (*Arab.*) the head of the Fifteenth Manſion.

Algate, (*old word*) if ſo be, notwithſtanding, altogether.

Algates, (*old word*) ever, even now, for all that.

Algebar, the left foot of *Orion*.

Algebbe, (*Arab.*) the head of the Tenth Manſion.

Algebra, (*Arab.*) ſo called from *Geber* the inventor, is a ſpecies of Arithmetick, which works by figurative numbers. It is by ſome called the art of *Equation*.

Algenib, (*Arab.*) the right wing of *Pegaſus*.

Algier, (*Arab.*) a Sea-coaſt-town of the Kingdom of *Tremiſen* in *Africa*, a Town of great trading, but infamous for Piracies, and the taking of Chriſtian ſlaves.

Algid, (*Lat.*) num with cold, chill.

Algomeiſſa, (*Arab.*) the little Dog.

Algan, (*Arab.*) the head of *Meduſa*.

Algorithme, (a word compounded of *Arabick* and *Spaniſh*) the art of reckoning by Cyphers.

Algrim, (*old word*) the ſame as Algebra.

Algum, or *Almug Pl. Algumvim* or *Almuggim*, *Hebr.* a moſt excellent kind of Wood, growing in *Lebanon*. It ſeemeth to ſome to be the Wood of the Tree *Thyia*, to which *Theophraſtus* attributeth great honour, reporting that the famous buildings of old Temples were made thereof; as another, that with this Timber Temples of old were adorned.

Alguze, the left foot of *Orion*, an *Arabick* word.

Alhabar, (*Arab.*) a Star in the mouth of the great Dog.

Alhibade, a ruler on the back-ſide of a Geometrical Inſtrument to take heights and depths.

Aliacaba, (*Arab.*) the tail of the Cynoſure or *Pole-ſtar*.

Alicante, one of the chief Towns of *Valentia* in *Spain*, where there is plenty of Mulberies, of which they make Alicant-wine.

Alice, (*Germ.*) a Womans name contracted from *Adelize*, i. noble.

Alien, (*Lat.*) one born in a foreign Country; and by our common Law, ſuch a one is not capable to inherit Lands in *England*, till naturalized by Act of Parliament.

Alienation, (*Lat.*) an eſtranging.

Alifed, (*Saxon* word) allowed.

Aliment, (*Lat.*) nouriſhment.

Alimony, (*Lat.*) a Penſion allowed for ſubſiſtance from a Husband to his Wife, being parted from him.

Alioth, (*Arab.*) a Star in the tail of *Helice*, or the Bear.

Alkakengi, (*Lat. Solanum Veſicarium*) a fruit called Winter-Cherry, being the fruit of one of the ſorts of Nightſhade; the word *Alkakengi* ſeems of *Arabick* origin.

Alkali, the Herb *Kali*, or Saltwort.

Alkanet, (*Lat. Anchuſa*) a certain Herb called *Spaniſh Bugloſs*, the Root whereof is uſed to colour things with, and being made into an oyntment, it helps old Ulcers, hot Inflamations, Burnings, Scaldings, and St. *Anthonies* fire.

Alkermes, a Confection made of the Scarlet-grain called *Chermes* or *Kermes*.

All-a-bone, (*old word*) a made requeſt.

Alligator, a kind of noxious animal, very frequent in ſeveral parts of the *Weſt-Indies*, much of the ſame nature and ſhape, but leſs than the *Crocodile* of *Egypt*, and other parts of *Africa*.

Allantoides, the Tunicle that wraps and covers the head, buttocks, feet, and more eminent parts of the birth.

Allar, or Alder-tree, (*Lat. Alnus*) a buſhy Tree, whoſe inward bark is very yellow, and purgeth Choler, Phlegm, and watery humors very effectually.

Allay, a mitigation, or aſſwaging; alſo the tempering of Gold or Silver with a baſer Metal to augment the weight of it.

Allective, (*Lat.*) alluring, inciting.

Allegation, (*Lat.*) a proving, an alleadging.

Allegory, (*Greek*) Inverſion, or changing: in *Rhetorick* it is a myſterious ſaying, wherein there is couched ſomething that is different from the literal ſenſe.

Alleluja, (an *Hebr.* word) ſignifying, *praiſe ye our Lord*; alſo the name of an Herb, otherwiſe called *Wood-ſorrel* (*Lat. Acetoſella*) which is of ſingular uſe in Feavers and Agues, defending the heart from all infection.

All-good, (*Lat. Bonus Henricus*) a ſort of Herb which is commonly called *Mercury*, uſed ſometimes in Gliſters, ſome call it *Good Henry*.

All-heal, (*Lat. panax*) a Martial Herb, otherwiſe called Clowns-woundwort, of admirable efficacy to heal green Wounds, being ſtamped with a little Hogs-greaſe.

Alliance, (*French*) an aſſociation, either by Kindred, or by Covenant.

Alligation, (*Lat.*) a binding unto, the Rule of *Alligation* in Arithmetick is that, which ties, mixes, or unites many ſimples or particulars into one maſs or ſum, according to any rate, price, or proportion required.

Alliſion, (*Lat.*) a daſhing againſt any thing.

Alliteration, (*Lat.*) a word uſed in Rhetorick, being a playing upon the ſame Letter.

Allobroges, the people of *Savoy* and *Dauphine* in *France*; and ſome think the *Burgundians* alſo.

Allocamel, (*Greek*) a beaſt in the *Indies*, having the head of a Mule, and the body of a Camel.

† *Allocation*, (*Lat.*) a placing towards.

Allocations, the allowances of Officers under a Prince, or Great man.

Alloquie, (*Lat.*) a talking unto, or parlying with any one.

Allodial

Allodial-lands, (a term in Law) free Lands, for which no fines or ſervices are due.

All-ſeed, *Millegrana*, *Atriplex Sylveſtris*, *Polyſpermonia*; an Herb ſo denominated from its fulneſs of Seed.

Allum, (*Lat. Alumen*) a certain aſtringent Mineral, being a ſalt ſweat of the earth; the beſt ſort of it is called Roch or Rock Allum.

Alluminer, (from the ſuppoſed *Lat.* word *Adluminare*) a word uſed in the Statute of the firſt year of *Richard* the Third, for one that paints upon Paper or Parchment: it may poſſibly be one that colours Maps, or any Printed Picture. See *Illuminate*.

Alluſion, (*Lat.*) a likening or ſpeaking in reference to another thing.

Almacarron, a famous Caſtle Six leagues from *Carthagena*, the Second Town of *Murcia* in *Spain*.

Almain, a *German*, alſo (a term in Muſick) being a kind of air, which hath a ſlower time than either *Corant*, or *Saraband*, alſo *Alman* Rivets are a certain kind of Armour rivetted with braces of mail.

Almanack, (a *German* word) ſignifying as much as *Calender*, or a Prognoſtication by obſerving the courſe of the Stars.

Almandine, ſee *Alabandine*.

Almaner, (*Arab.*) the ſight of a Planet in his Epicycle.

Almantica, (*Arab.*) ſee Zodiack.

Almanzor, (*Arab.*) Defender, it being the name of divers Princes, and great men among the *Moors*.

Almerick, the name of certain Chriſtian Princes, who were ſucceſſively Kings of *Jeruſalem*, after that City was taken by the Chriſtians from the Infidels.

Almicantarats, (*Arab.*) a term in Aſtronomy, being thoſe lines which paſs through the Meridian parallel with the Horizon.

Almoner, or *Almuer*, (*Lat. Elemoſynarius*) a Kings or Princes Officer, that looks to the diſtribution of Alms.

Almond-tree, (*Amygdalus*) one of the firſt Trees that flowreth, bearing the moſt delicious ſort of Nut, and very good for the Lungs. This Tree grows chiefly in the more *Eaſtly* parts; eſpecially in *Paleſtine* towards the River *Jordan*, whence the beſt of Almonds are called *Jordan Almonds*.

Almug-tree, ſee *Algum*.

Almugia, (*Arab.*) the ſcituation of Planets in the Zodiack, ſo as to behold each other face to face.

Almuten, of a houſe, is that Planet which hath moſt dignities in the ſign aſcending, or deſcending from the Cuſp of any houſe, but *Almuten* of a figure, is that Planet which in eſſential dignities, or accidental, is moſt powerful in the whole Scheme of Heaven.

Alnath, (*Aſtronomick*) a Star which is to be ſeen in the Horns of *Aries*.

Alnwick, a Town in *Northumberland*, ſcituate upon the River *Alne*, famous for a battel between *William* King of *Scots*, and the *Engliſh* under *Henry* the Second, it is fortified with a ſtrong Caſtle, where *Malcolm* the Third was ſlain when he beſieged it, it is alſo called *Alanwick*, and *Anwick*.

Aloes, the concrete juice of an Herb, called Sea-Houſleek, or Bitterwort, much uſed in Phyſick, *Aloe Zocatrina* is that, which is brought out of the Iſland *Zocatara*; there is alſo a certain Medicinal wood called *Lignum Aloe*.

Aloofe, a term uſed in conding the Ship, when ſhe goes upon a Tack, commonly ſpoken by the Condoy unto the Steersman, when he doth not keep her ſo near the wind as ſhe may ly.

Alpheuicum, ſee *Penidees*.

Alopecia, (*Greek*) a Diſeaſe called the Scurf, or Foxes evil, wherein the hairs fall off from the head by the Roots.

Alpes, a ridge of very high Hills in *Switzerland*, by which there is a very frequent, though difficult paſſage from *France* into *Italy*, they are generally thought ſo denominated from the whiteneſs of their tops with continual Snow, allowing a change of *B* into *P*.

Alpha, the firſt letter of the *Greek* Alphabet.

Alphabet, the whole order of Letters in any Language.

Alpharaiz, (*Arab.*) the right ſhoulder of *Pegaſus*.

Alpharez, (*Arab.*) the navel of *Pegaſus*.

Alphenus Varius, ſee *Alfinus*.

Alpheta, (*Arab.*) the ſhining Star of the Crow.

Alpheus, a famous River of *Arcadia*, which running a great way into the Sea, meets at length with *Arethuſa*, a River in *Sicily*, near unto *Syracuſe*; into this River one *Alpheus* a great hunter is fabled to have been Metamorphoſed by *Diana*, upon his purſuing *Arethuſa* one of her Nymphs, after which Metamorphoſe he both retained his name and continued the Purſuit.

Alphonſus, from the *Gottiſh* word *Helphuns*, i. our help, the name of divers great Kings of *Naples*, *Aragon*, *Caſtile* and *Portugal*, of *Naples* 2. of *Aragon* 5. of *Portugal* 6. of *Caſtile* 11.

Alphonſin-Tables, certain Aſtronomical calculations invented by *Alphonſus* King of *Aragon*.

Alphrad, (*Arab.*) the bright Star in *Hydra*.

Alrameck, (*Arab.*) a Star in the conſtellation of *Bootes*.

Alſatia, a large part of *Germany*, lying much upon the River *Rhine*, and therefore commonly called the Circle of the *Rhine*, it contains Eleven Biſhopricks, Five Abbacies, and Five Principalities.

Altabeſt Paracelſi, a term in Chymiſtry, ſignifying a body reduced to its firſt principles.

Altercation, (*Lat.*) a contentious diſpute.

Alternation, (*Lat.*) a changing by turns.

Althæa, ſee *Meleager*.

† *Altiloquent*, (*Lat.*) ſpeaking loftily.

† *Altitonant*, (*Lat.*) an Epithet anciently given to *Jupiter*, and ſignifies thundring from on high.

Altitude, (*Lat.*) height, alſo a term in Aſtronomy, being the height of the Sun, or any of the Stars from the Horizon; the Suns Meridian Altitude, is an arch of the Meridian intercepted between the Sun and the Horizon, at that time when the Sun is in the Meridian.

† *Altivolant*, (*Latin*) ſoaring, or flying aloft.

Alveary, (*Lat.*) a Hive of Bees.

Alveated, (*Lat.*) channelled, or trenched; from *Alveus* a Channel.

Alumnation, (*Latin*) a foſtering, or nouriſhing.

† *Alutation*, (*Lat.*) a tanning, or dreſſing of Leather.

A M.

Amaine, a term uſed by Men of War incountering another Ship, and bidding them yield.

Amalagmation, (from the *Greek* μαλάσσω, to ſoften) the moiſtening of any thing (eſpecially for a Medicinal uſe) into a ſoft Pap; in Chymiſtry it is the calcining, or corroding, of Metals with Quickſilver.

Amalek, (*Hebr.* a licking, or ſmiting people) the Son of *Eliphaz* by his Concubine *Timna*, of whom came the *Amalekites*.

Amalgaminge, an old word uſed by *Chaucer*, ſignifying a mixture of Quickſilver with other Metals.

Amalthea, the Nurſe of *Jupiter*, ſhe fed him with Goats Milk, and he afterwards as a reward gave her the Horn of a Goat, which had this faculty, that whatſoever ſhe deſired ſhe ſhould have it; whence *Amalthean* Horn hath been taken for an emblem of Plenty.

Amanuenſis, (*Lat.*) a Secretary, one that writes for another.

Amara dulcis. See *Bitterſweet*.

Amaranthus, or Flower Gentle, an Herb that continues his flower very long without any ſenſible decay, of which there are very many ſorts. The Flowers of the red ſtop all kind of Fluxes, by Signature.

Amaritude, (*Lat.*) Bitterneſs.

Amaſa, (*Hebr.* ſparing the People) the Son of *Abigail Davids* Siſter, he being choſen Captain General of King *Davids* Army, was treacherouſly ſlain by his Predeceſſor *Joab*.

Amaſiah, (*Hebr.* the burden of the Lord) a King of *Judah*, who ſucceeded his Father *Joaſh* in the Kingdom.

Amaſſement, (*French*) a crouding or heaping of ſeveral things together.

To *Amate*, (*old word*) to diſcourage.

Amauroſis, a diſeaſe in the Eyes, *viz.* when the ſight is gone, and no fault to be ſeen.

Amatory, (*Lat.*) containing matters of Love, as Amatory Verſes or Letters.

Amazons, certain warlike Women of *Aſia*, that dwelt near the River *Thermodoon*, who burnt off their right Paps, and killed all their Male children, that they might have no Man among them. Their moſt renowned Queens were *Matheſia*, *Orithya*, *Pentheſilea*, whom *Achilles* ſlew, coming to help the *Trojans*: *Menalippe*, and *Hippolyta* whom *Hercules* overcame and gave *Theſeus* to Wife.

Ambacti, among the ancient *Gauls*, were thoſe ſervants and dependants which belonged to their chief Nobility.

Ambage, (*Lat.*) a far fetcht circumſtance of words.

Amber, a hard Gum, of a lively bright yellow colour, of which they make Beads and Bracelets; ſome think it to be the Gum of Poplar Trees, but falſly; others, the Juyce of a certain Stone that grows like Coral. It is called in *Latin*, *Carabe* and *Succinum*. In *Pruſſia* there is great ſtore of it; it groweth like Coral in a Mountain of the North Sea, and being broken off by the violence of the Waves, is caſt up by the Sea into their Havens.

Ambergreeſe, a ſweet Perfume, or Aromatick juyce, which ſome hold to be a kind of Bitumen, riſing from Fountains in the bottom of the Sea, and becoming hard by floating upon the Water.

Ambianum, the City of *Amiens* in *Picardy*.

Ambidexter, (*Lat.*) one that uſeth both hands alike, alſo (a term in Common Law) ſignifying a Juror that taketh of both parties for the giving of his Verdict.

Ambient, (*Lat.*) incircling, compaſſing round, an *Epithete* properly belonging to the Air.

Ambiguous, (*Lat.*) uncertain, doubtful.

Ambition, (*Lat.*) an exceſſive thirſt of honor.

Amblygone, (*Greek*) a term in Geometry, ſignifying a Figure that hath a blunt or obtuſe Angle.

Amboiſe, is one of the principal Buildings in *France*, it ſtands in *Picardy* upon the River *Loire*, on a high ſeat; the Caſtle ſtands upon a Rock, at the foot thereof there ſtands a Cloiſter. King *Francis* built it, and there are here the goodlieſt walks in *Europe*, for the Trees themſelves are placed in curious Knots, as we uſe to ſet our Herbs in Gardens.

Amboyna, an Iſland in *Eaſt-India*, which ſhews like a continued Wilderneſs of Nutmegs, Clove-trees, Pepper, Vines, and Olives. It is now a Plantation of the *Dutch*.

Ambracia, a City of *Epirus*, vulgarly called *Lacta*. This City gave denomination to the famous Bay of *Ambracia*, between *Epirus* and the *Peloponneſus*.

Ambreſbury, q. *Ambroſe* his Town, a Town ſcituate upon the River *Avon* in *Wiltſhire*, built by *Ambroſe Aurelian*: Here *Alfritha*, King *Edgars* Wife, erected a ſtately Nunnery, to expiate the murther of her Son in Law King *Edward*. In this Nunnery afterwards *Eleanor*, Widow of King *Henry* the Third, devoted her ſelf to God.

An *Ambrey*, a Cupboard. See *Aumbrey*.

Ambroſia, a word often uſed by the Poets, to ſignifie

ſignifie the meat of the gods. But in reality it is an Herb vulgarly called *Ambroſe* Herb.

Ambroſius, a very eminent ancient Biſhop of *Milan*, whoſe works amounting to a large Volume, were Printed at *Baſil* by *Frobenius*, *An.* 1538. He flouriſhed *An.* 380. Alſo a hearer of *Origen*, by whom he was converted from the Hereſie of the *Marcioniſts*; alſo an *Alexandrian* Presbyter, who Commented upon *Job*, and wrote againſt *Apollinaris* of *Laodicea*; alſo the name of a *Benedictine* Monk who Commentated upon the *Pſalms*, *Canticles*, and *Apocalypſe*, about the year 890. Moreover *Ambroſe* is a uſual name among us, the word ſignifying in *Greek*, *Immortal.*

Ambulatory, (*Lat.*) a place to walk in.

Amburbial Sacrifices, were certain ancient Sacrifices, wherein the Beaſt went about the City before he was ſacrificed.

Ambuſcado, (*Spaniſh*) an ambuſh, or Men ſecretly ſo diſpoſed as to ruth out upon an enemy unawares.

Ambuſtion, (*Lat.*) a ſindging or burning round about.

Amelius, an ancient Philoſopher of *Apamia*, the Diſciple of *Plotinus*, Maſter of *Porphyrius*; and as *Suidas* writes, Contemporary with *Origen.*

Amen, (a *Syriack* word) ſignifying Verily, So be it; and therefore it is uſed after every Prayer.

Amendment, a Common Law term, ſignifying the correction of an Error committed in a Proceſs, and eſpied before Judgment.

Amenity, (*Lat.*) delightfulneſs, pleaſure.

Amenuſed, (*old word*) diminiſhed.

Ameos or *Biſhopſweed*, a certain Herb; the Seed whereof is one of the four leſſer Seeds uſed in Phyſick for expelling of Wind.

Amercement or *Amerciament* (a term in Law) a penalty or pecuniary puniſhment ſet upon the head of an offender againſt the King or Lord in his Court.

America, the Fourth part of the World diſcovered about the year 1492. by *Americus Veſpuſius* a *Florentine*, and *Chriſtophorus Columbus* a *Genoeſe.*

Amersford, the ſecond Town of note in the Province of *Utrecht*, in the *United Netherlands.*

Amery, (in *Latin Almericus*) a proper name, from the *German* word *Emeric*, *i.* Always rich and powerful.

An *Ameſſe.* See *Amice.*

Amethyſt, (*Greek*) a Precious Stone, ſo called, becauſe it is ſaid to repreſs drunkenneſs.

Ametry, (*Greek*) a being without meaſure, unmeaſurableneſs. See *Immenſurability.*

Amiable, (*Lat.*) lovely.

Amicable, (*Lat.*) friendly.

Amice or *Amict*, vulgarly an *Ameſt* (*Lat. Amictus*,) a ſort of Sacerdotal or Prieſtly Veſtment.

Amiens, a very noted Town of *Picardy*, or that part of *France* which was formerly named *Gallia Belgica*: It is called in *Latin Ambianum*, ſome think *ab Ambientibus aquis*, the Waters among which it is pleaſantly ſeated.

Aminadab, (*Hebr.* a free, or vowing people, or a Prince of People) the Son of *Ram*, the Father of *Nahſhon*, alſo the Son of *Korath.*

Amy, (in *French Aime*, *i.* Beloved) a name common both for Men and Women from *Amadeus*, by which name many of the Dukes of *Savoy* have been called.

Ammiſhaddai, (*Hebr.* the people of the Almighty) the Father of *Ahiezer*, a Prince of the Tribe of *Dan.*

Ammodite, (*Ammodites* from the *Greek* word ἄμμος, Sand) a ſort of Serpent or Venemous Creature, ſomewhat like a Viper in ſhape, but of a Sandy colour.

Ammon or *Ammonites*, (*Hebr.* the Son of my People) a People deſcended from *Ben-ammi*, the Son of *Lot.* Alſo the ſame as *Amon*, (*Hebr.* Faithful, *&c.*) a King of *Judah*, who ſucceeding his Father *Manaſſeh*, was ſlain by his own ſervants.

Ammoniac, a kind of Gum, which is brought from *Lybia* near the Temple of *Ammon*; alſo a kind of Salt like Allum, which is found in *Africa.*

Ammonius, an *Alexandrian* Philoſopher, who being a Chriſtian from his childhood, became the Diſciple of *Origen:* Alſo an *Egyptian* Philoſopher ſirnamed *Herneus*, the Maſter of *Joannes Grammatius.*

Amneſty, (*Greek*) a burying in ſilence and oblivion all former injuries and damages.

Amnios, the ſecond Tunicle that inwraps the birth, and covers it all over.

Amnon, (*Hebr.* true, or an Artificer, or Schoolmaſter) *Davids* firſt born Son by *Ahinoam*, who having raviſhed his Siſter *Tamar* was ſlain by his Brother *Abſalom.*

Amœbean, (*Greek*) *Amœbean* Verſes are thoſe which anſwer one another.

Amœbeas, an ancient *Greek* Muſician, and particularly an expert player on the Harp.

Amomum, a certain Seed like unto thoſe of *Cardamomes*, yet bigger and rounder, and ſmelling ſomewhat like the Oyl of Spike; it procureth reſt and ſleep, eaſeth pains in the head; it helpeth griping pains in the Belly, by reaſon of Wind. It reſiſteth Poyſon, and the riſing of the Mother.

Amorites. See *Emori.*

Amoriſts, a lover, an amorous Man.

Amoroſo, (*Ital.*) the ſame.

Amort, (*French*) dead, whence one that is melancholy, or in a dumps, is ſaid to be all *Amort.*

To *Amortize*, to kill, a word uſed by *Chaucer.* (Whence *Amortiſed* Skinner) but among Lawyers it ſignifies to grant Land in *Mortmain.*

Amos, (*Hebr.* a burden, or burdening) an ancient Prophet of the *Jews*, whoſe Prophetick writings are yet extant among the Books of the ſacred Scripture.

Amotion, (*Lat.*) a removing out of the way.

Amoz, (*Hebr.* ſtrong or mighty) the Father of the Prophet *Iſaiah.*

Ampelite, a kind of pitchy, cleaving, and black Earth, wherewith they uſe to anoint Vines to kill the Worms.

Ampeluſia, a Promontory in *Mauritania*.

Amphiaraus, the Son of *Oileus*, he was a great Prophet, who was deſired by *Adraſtus* to go to the War of *Thebes*; but he knowing he ſhould not return, kept himſelf private, till being betrayed by his Wife *Eriphile*, who was bribed with a Golden Bracelet, he was forced to go: But the firſt day he came to *Thebes*, he was ſwallowed up alive by the Earth.

Amphibalius Devanius, an Engliſh Writer of *Homilies*, and other Works, about the year of our Lord 290.

Amphibious, (*Greek*) living indifferently upon both Elements, Land and Water.

Amphibologie, (*Greek.*) See *Amphilogie*.

Amphicrates, an ancient *Greek* Author, whoſe Book *De Viris Illuſtribus*, is cited by *Athenæus*.

Amphictions, (*Greek*) the Council of *Greece*, conſiſting of Men choſen out of the Twelve chief Cities; for the making of Laws, and deciding of all Controverſies. It was inſtituted by *Amphyction*, the Son of *Hellen*, or as others ſay by *Acriſius*.

Amphilochus, an *Athenian* Philoſopher, and Writer *De re Ruſtica*, mentioned by *Varro*.

Amphilochius, a Biſhop of *Iconium*, who wrote *De Spiritu Sancto*, and ſome other things.

Amphion, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Antiope*, who being married to *Lycus*, and after vitiated by *Epaphus*, was impriſoned by *Dirce*, *Lycus* his ſecond Wife: But being ſet at liberty by *Jupiter*, ſhe fled to the Hill *Cytheron*, where ſhe brought forth Twins, *Zethus* and *Amphion*, who to revenge their Mothers injuries, tormented *Dirce* by tying her to a wild Bulls tail, but *Bacchus* pitying her, changed her into a Fountain. *Amphion* became ſo rare a Muſician, that he was ſaid to build the *Theban* Walls, by playing upon *Mercuries* Harp.

Amphisbæna, a ſort of Serpents which *Pliny* mentions to have a Head at both ends.

Amphiſcians, (*Greek*) thoſe People that live under the Equator, where the ſhadows are caſt both ways, North and South.

Amphiſtratus, an excellent Statuary among the ancient *Greeks*.

Amphites, an ancient Phyſician, who wrote four Books of Medicinal Preſcriptions.

Amphitheater, a place made for the acting of Stage-plays and publick ſpectacles, differing from a common Theater, as being more perfect and built in a full Circle, the other only in a Semicircle.

Amphitrite, the Daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, the Wife of *Neptune*, ſhe ſitting at the foot of *Atlas*, was brought to him by a Dolphin, and made Queen of the Sea.

Amphitryo, the Son of *Alceus*, Prince of *Thebes*, who married *Alcmena*, Daughter of *Electryon* and *Lyſidice*, upon that condition, that he ſhould revenge the death of her Brothers, upon the *Teleboans* and *Taphians*; but while he was in the War, *Jupiter* coming to her in the likeneſs of her Husband, and lying with her, ſhe brought forth Twins, *Hercules*, Son to *Jupiter*, *Iphiclus* to *Amphitryo*.

Amphiction, a King of *Athens*, the Son of *Deucalion*, he ſucceeded *Cranaus* in the Kingdom.

Amphora, an ancient meaſure of liquid things, the *Italick* Amphora contained five Gallons, the *Attick* Amphora ſeven Gallons and a half.

Ampliation, (*Lat.*) an inlargement, alſo a deferring of Judgment till the Cauſe be better examined, a word uſed in Common Law.

Amplification, (*Lat.*) a making large, or amplifying. Among Rhetoricians it ſignifies a more then ordinary, grave and ſerious affirmation of a thing, which ſtirring up the minds of the hearers, begets in them a greater faith and credit to what is ſaid.

Amplitude, (*Lat.*) largeneſs, alſo a Title of Honor uſed among the *Latins*.

Ampullous, (*Lat.*) ſwelling like a bottle, alſo puft up with pride.

Amputation, (*Lat.*) a curtailing, a lopping off. In Chirurgery it is taken for the cutting off of any corrupted, or putrefied part, or member, to prevent the corruption from ſpreading through the whole Body.

Amram, (*Hebr.* a high People) the Father of *Moſes*, *Aaron*, and *Miriam*.

Amraphel, (*Hebr.* a ſpeaking Deſtruction, or a ſpeaking Judgment) an ancient King of *Shinar*.

Amſanctus, a place in the midſt of *Italy*, where are many Waters full of Brimſtone, which ſend forth a peſtilent and noiſom ſmell, and are incloſed round about with Woods, which gave occaſion to the Poets to feign, That the infernal ghoſts had their abode there.

Amſtelrodamum or *Amſterdam*, the Capital City of all the *Belgian Netherlands*, particularly of the Province of *Holland*.

Amulet, (*Lat.*) a kind of compoſition ſomewhat like a Pomander, to wear about one, which preſerveth from the Plague, Poyſon, or Inchantment.

Amulius, King of the *Latins*, he diſpoſſeſt his Brother *Numitor* of the Kingdom, and made a Veſtal of his Neece *Rhea Sylvia*; but ſhe being got with child by *Mars*, (as it was reported) brought forth *Romulus* and *Remus*, who afterwards reigned. Alſo a Painter of great note and fame, particularly for his *Minerva*, which ſeemed to look upon him which way ſoever he looked.

Amyclæus, a Statuary mentioned by *Pauſanius*.

Amycus, King of the *Bebrycii*, the Son of *Neptune* and *Melie*, who challenging all ſtrangers to fight with him with Whirlebats, was at length ſlain by *Pollux*.

Amylum, a certain white ſubſtance like unto Starch, made of Summers Wheat growing in *Germany*. It is ſo called, becauſe it is made without a Mill, from *α priv.* and *μύλον*, *Mola*.

Amymone,

Amymone, one of the fifty Daughters of *Danae*, ſhe was raviſhed by *Neptune*, and brought forth *Nauplius*.

A N.

Ana, a *Greek* Adverb, uſed by the Phyſicians in their Bills, to ſignifie the like quantity of each. Alſo a kind of *Indian* Beaſt, with long Teeth and ſharp Nails.

Anabaptiſts, a Sect of Hereticks firſt begun in *Germany*, as ſome ſay, by one *Nicholas Stork*, in the year 1521. Their chief Tenet is, that Men ought not to be baptized till they are able to render an account of their faith.

† *Anabathrum*, (*Greek*) a place whereunto we aſcend by ſteps.

Anacardium, (*Greek*) a kind of Bean, growing in *Malacca*, like a little Birds heart.

Anacharſis, a *Scythian*, both Philoſopher, and Poet, and Brother to a *Scythian*, King in the time of *Cræſus*, King of *Lydia*. He wrote the *Scythian* Laws in Verſe, as alſo a Poem in the praiſe of Humane life.

Anachorite, (*Greek*) a kind of Religious Perſon that gives himſelf up to a Religious life. From the *Greek* ἀναχωρέω, *i. e. Secedere*, to retire.

Anacroniſm, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein we conſult, and as it were argue the caſe with others.

Anacreon, a famous *Lyrick* Poet of *Teus* in *Ionia*; ſome of whoſe Poems are extant with the fragments of ſome other *Lyrick* Poets. He was choaked with the Huſk of a Raiſin.

† *Anacriſis*, (*Greek*) queſtion of the guilty, either by torment, or by interrogation.

Anadem, (*Greek*) a Garland.

Anadeſme, (*Greek*) a ſwath, a cloth to tie up wounds.

Anadiploſis, (*Greek*) a Figure in Rhetorick, *i. e.* When one Verſe begins with the ſame word the laſt ended with.

Anætis, a goddeſs amongſt the *Lydians*, to whom the chiefeſt Noblemen uſed to dedicate their Daughters.

Anaglyphick, (*Greek*) belonging to the art of Carving or Embolling.

Anagnoſt, (Gr. Ἀναγνώστης) one that reads to another what he is to write.

Anagram, (*Greek*) a tranſpoſing the Letters of any ones name, ſo as to make another word of it; which Art ſome ſay was invented by *Lycophron*.

Anagraph, (*Greek*) a Regiſter, an Inventory.

Anab, (*Hebr.* anſwering, or ſinging, or poor) the Father of *Aholibamah*, one of *Eſaus* Wives.

Anak, (*Hebr.* a Giant) he from whom deſcended the race of the *Anakim*, or Giants, who were deſtroyed by *Joſhua*.

Analects, (*Greek*) Scraps which are gathered from the Table; alſo Metaphorically taken for any collections.

Analemme, (*Greek*) a Mathematical Inſtrument, to find out the courſe or elevation of the Sun or any Planet.

Analeptick (*Greek*) reſtorative, whence *Analeptick* Medicines are ſuch as are given for the ſtrengthning of the inward parts.

Analogiſme, (*Greek*) a Logical argument from the cauſe to the effect.

Analogie, (*Greek*) proportion, correſpondence, whence Analogical, proportional, or correſpondent.

Analyſis, (*Greek*) a reſolution of doubtful matters; alſo the diſtribution of the whole into parts.

Anamneſis, (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, whereby we call to mind matters paſt.

Ananiah or *Ananias*, (*Hebr.* the Cloud or Divination of the Lord) the proper name of ſeveral perſons mentioned in ſacred Scripture, both in the *Old* and *New Teſtaments*.

Anapæſt, (*Greek*) a foot in Verſe, conſiſting of two ſhort ſyllables, and one long.

Anaphora, (a Rhetorical Figure) being a repetition of the ſame ſound in the beginning of ſeveral Sentences or Verſes; alſo the aſcenſion of the Signs from the Eaſt, by the daily courſe of the Firmament.

Anarchy, (*Greek*) a diſorder in Government, a being without Rule or Prince.

Anarand, a *Britiſh* proper name, corrupted from *Honoratus*, *i. e.* Honorable.

Anaretas. See *Interfector*.

Anas. Now *Rio Guadiana*, one of the chief Rivers of *Spain*, which divides *Hiſpania Bætica* from *Luſitania* or *Portugal*.

Anaſtaſius, an ancient Biſhop of *Antioch*, of whoſe Sermons ſeveral are ſaid to be extant. Alſo a Writer of the Lives of the ancient Popes and ſeveral Fathers. He flouriſhed *An.* 660. and was overſeer of the Apoſtolick Library.

Anaſtomoſis, (*Greek*) an opening of the Mouth of the Veins.

Anaſtrophe, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein words are prepoſterouſly placed.

Anathema, (*Greek*) with an *epſilon* or *e* ſhort, is a perſon ſolemnly curſed, or devoted to deſtruction.

Anathema, (*Greek*) with an *eta* or *e* long, a thing ſet apart and conſecrated to God, or pious uſes.

Anatolius, one of thoſe ancient Writers *De Re Ruſtica*, Printed with *Apſurtus*. Alſo *Anatolius* of *Alexandria*, a Biſhop of *Laodicæa*, who wrote *De Paſcha*, and an Arithmetical Inſtitution. He flouriſhed *An.* 660.

Anatociſme, (*Greek*) the yearly receipt of Uſury, when at the years end the uſe is become principal.

Anatomy, (*Greek*) the diſſection of a Body, for the more exact diſcovery of all the inward parts.

Anaxagoras, a Philoſopher of *Clazomenus*, the Diſciple of *Anaximenes*.

Anaxarchus, a Philoſopher of *Abdera* of the Sect of *Democritus*. He is mentioned by *Laertius*, *Valerius Maximus*, and *Cicero*.

Anaxenor,

Anaxenor, a *Tyanean* Harp-player lightly eſteemed by *M. Antonius*.

Anaxarete, a beautiful Virgin of *Salamis*, who diſdaining the love of *Iphis*, was the cauſe that he hanged himſelf before her door, and was afterwards for her hard heartedneſs turned into a Stone.

Anaximander, a great *Mileſian* Philoſopher, the ſucceſſor of *Thales*.

Anaximenes, the Son of *Emiſtratus*, Diſciple and Succeſſor of *Anaximander*. Alſo a Sophiſt who flouriſhing in the time of *Alexander* the Great, by his cunning ſaved the City *Lampſacus* from his fury.

Anaxipolis, a *Thaſian* Writer of Agriculture, cited by *Varro*, and made uſe of by *Pliny*.

Anceus, the Son of *Neptune*, he being much given to Agriculture, and going to drive a wild Boar out of a Vineyard he had planted, was ſlain by the Boar.

Ancaſter, a Town or long Street in *Lincolnſhire*, by *Antoninus*, called *Crocolana*; in which the memory of Antiquity is continued by the *Roman* Coyns and Vaults under ground, oftentimes diſcovered.

Anceſtor, (*Lat. Anteceſſor*,) a foregoer; in Common Law it is applied to a natural perſon, whereas Predeceſſor is applied to a Body Politick or Corporate.

Anchiſes, the Son of *Capys*, he was carried by his Son *Æneas* from the ſack of *Troy*, but died in his journey toward *Italy*.

Anchoret. See *Anachorite*. From whence it is contracted.

Anchove, a Sea Minnow, which is frequently pickled up, and being dreſſed according to art, made an excellent diſh for the reliſhing of a Glaſs of Wine.

Anchurus, the Son of *Midas*. He after *Midas* was warned by the Oracle to throw what he had moſt precious into a great gap of the Earth, about *Celenon* in *Phrygia*, and had thrown in his Gold in vain, rode into the Abyſs which had ſwallowed many Men, and afterwards it cloſed up.

Ancient, in Military Affairs, is he that carrieth the Colours to a Company of Foot Soldiers, an Enſign-bearer.

Ancient Demeſn. See *Demeſn*.

Ancus Martius, the fourth King of the *Romans*.

Ancil, (*Lat.*) a kind of Shield or Buckler, made after the faſhion of a decreſcent Moon. The firſt of this form was reported to fall from Heaven into the hands of *Pompilius Numa*, in the time of a great Plague; who by the inſtinct of the goddeſs *Egeria*, cauſed eleven more to be made, and committed them to the keeping of the Twelve *Salii*.

Ancona, the chief City of *Picenum* in *Italy*, firſt built by the *Sicilians*.

Andaluzia, a Countrey in *Spain*, firſt called *Betica*.

Andocides, an *Athenian* Orator, the Son of *Leogoras*.

Andradſwald, a Wood in *Suſſex*, anciently 120 miles in length, memorable for the death of *Sigebert*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, who having been depoſed, was ſtabbed in this place by a Swinherd.

Andraſtes, or *Andate*, a certain goddeſs worſhipped by the ancient *Britains*, as the goddeſs of Victory.

Andrew, (*Greek*,) a proper name of Men, ſignifying Manly. The firſt of which name that we read of, was *Andrew*, *Peters* Brother, being alſo one of the Twelve Apoſtles.

Andreas, a Statuary of *Argos*, mentioned by *Pauſanias*; alſo a Phyſician mentioned by *Galen* and *Dioſcorides*, to have writ of Plants.

Androbeus, a Painter of great eſteem among the Ancients, and mentioned by *Pliny*, in the Five and thirtieth Book of his *Natural Hiſtory*.

Androcides, by ſome named *Andracides*, a *Botanick* Writer, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Theophraſtus*.

Androcion, an ancient Writer of Agriculture, mentioned by *Varro*, *Pliny*, *Theophraſtus*, and *Athenæus*.

Androcleus, a Diſciple of the Philoſopher *Porphyrius*, by whom he is mentioned.

Androgyne, (*Greek*) one of both Sexes, one that is both Man and Woman.

Adromache, (*Greek*, manly fight) the Wife to *Hector*; ſhe was after his death married to *Helenus* the Prophet, and Son of *Priam*.

Andromachus, (*Greek*, a fighting Man) *Nero* his chief Phyſician, who firſt added the fleſh of a Viper to Mithridate, and made its faculty, which before was void and imbecil, as to wild Beaſts and venenate Serpents ſtings, moſt efficacious; whereupon *Criton* called it *Theriaca*, from the *Greek* word θηριον, which ſignifies any venemous Beaſt.

Andromeda, the Daughter of *Cepheus*, King of *Ethiopia*; ſhe was for her pride expoſed to the cruelty of a Sea-Monſter, but delivered by *Perſeus*. The word ſignifieth in *Greek*, Manly Counſel.

Andron, a Hiſtorian of *Halicarnaſſus*, cited by *Plutarch* in his Life of *Theſeus*.

Androna, (*Greek*) a place that was anciently made in Ships, only for Men to be in.

Andronicus, (*Greek* a victorious Man) an Emperor of the Eaſt, who being taken by *Iſaac Angelo*, was moſt barbarouſly tortured to death by the multitude; from whom he received all the cruelties which might be expected from ſervile natures when they command. Alſo an ancient Grammarian, mentioned by *Suetonius*; alſo a Hiſtorian ſirnamed *Alypius*, whoſe Hiſtory of the ancient Kings of *Syria*, is mentioned by *Hieronymus*, and his Hiſtory of the Acts of *Alexander*, if it be the ſame *Andronicus*, by *Raphael Volaterranus*.

Androſthenes, a *Theban* Statuary, mentioned by *Pauſanias*.

Androtion, an *Attick* Hiſtorian, whoſe Hiſtory is cited by *Pauſanias*.

Anelace. See *Anlace.*

Anemone, (*Greek*) a kind of flower called a Wind Flower; of it there be multitudes of varieties growing even in our *Engliſh* Gardens.

Anent, (*old word*) over againſt. Which ſome ingeniouſly, and happily enough, derive from the *Greek* ἐνάντι.

Anfractuoſity, (*Lat.*) an intricate turning and winding.

Angel, in Gold, is a piece of Coyn that hath an Angel ſtamped upon it, and bears the value of Ten ſhillings.

Angelica, an Herb ſo called, the diſtilled water whereof, but eſpecially the Roots, reſiſt poyſon and all infectious vapours.

Angelical, (*Greek*) belonging to an Angel, *i.* a meſſenger, the Angels are alſo taken in Holy Scripture for thoſe immortal ſpirits, which wait upon Almighty God in the higheſt Heavens, they are divided by St. *Paul* into Nine ſeveral orders, *Seraphim, Cherubim, Thrones, Dominations, Virtues, Powers, Principates, Arch-Angel,* and *Angel.*

Angelion, a famous *Greek* Statuary, who made the Statue of *Apollo* at *Delos.*

Angelomus Lexovienſis, a Benedictin Monk who flouriſhed about the year 830. and wrote excellent Annotations upon the Kings and Canticles.

Angelot, (*French*) a kind of ſmall Cheeſe commonly made in *France*; alſo a ſort of Muſical Inſtrument ſomewhat like a Lute.

Angiers, the chief City of *Anjou* in *France,* it is called in Latin *Andegarum.*

Angle, a corner, alſo a term in Geometry, being the concurſe of two lines meeting together, ſo as that they do not make one line.

Angles, alſo are the moſt powerful houſes, for a Planet therein hath more power and efficacy than an other (in any other houſe) that is but equally dignified. The Angles are theſe, *viz.* The Firſt houſe, or the Eaſt Angle; the Tenth, or the South Angle; the Seventh houſe, or the Weſt Angle; and the Fourth, or the North Angle.

Anglia, a part of Great *Britain,* now called *England.*

Angleſey, an Iſland lying over againſt *Caernarvonſhire* in *Wales,* it was antiently the ſeat of the *Druides,* and was called by the *Britains Inis Dowil,* and the Land of *Mon,* in *Latin Mona.* It was firſt attempted by *Paulinus Suetonius,* and afterwards brought under the *Roman* Empire by *Julius Agricola*; many ages after it was conquered by the *Engliſh-men,* and thence derived this name, as it were, the *Engliſh-mens* Iſland.

Angliciſm, (*Greek*) a ſpeaking or writing after the *Engliſh* faſhion, and not obſerving the Idiom or propriety of the language made uſe of.

Angole, a Kingdom of the upper *African Æthiopia,* where the people uſe Pepper and Salt inſtead of Money, and feed on raw fleſh.

Angouleſme, a Province and Town of the ſame name in that part of *France* called *Gallia Aquitanica.*

Anguelles, a ſort of little Worms caſt up by ſick Hawks probably from *Anguilla,* by reaſon of the reſemblance thoſe Worms have to an Eel.

Anguineous, (*Lat.*) pertaining to a Snake.

Anguiſh, (*Latin Angor, French Angoiſſe*) grief, agony.

Angular, (*Lat.*) having Angles or Corners.

Angus, a Country in the North part of *Scotland,* called in *Latin Anguſia,* anciently *Ænia.*

Anguſt, (*Lat.*) narrow.

Anhelation, (*Lat.*) a difficulty in fetching ones breath.

Aniente, a Law term, ſignifying made null or void, from the *French* word *aniantir,* to fruſtrate or nullifie.

Animadverſion, (*Lat.*) a lending ones attention as it were a turning ones mind that way, alſo a correcting.

Animal, (*Lat.*) a creature indued with life and ſenſe.

Animalillio, (*Spaniſh*) a little animal.

Anima Saturni, a term in *Chymiſtry,* ſignifying the extract of Lead.

Anime, a Gum brought from the Weſt-*Indies.*

Animoſity, (*Lat.*) ſtoutneſs, ſtomachful, wilfulneſs.

Anjou, a Province of *France,* the people whereof were anciently called *Andegavi,* the chief of it is *Angiers.*

Aniſe, ſee *Anniſe.*

Anitius Boetius Manlius Severinus, ſee *Boetius.*

Anlace, (*old word*) a Falchion or Sith-faſhioned Sword.

Annals, (*Lat.*) Hiſtories of paſſages acted from year to year.

Annandale, a County in the South part of *Scotland,* ſo called as it were the Vale by the River *Annan,* it was in old time inhabited by a people called *Selgovæ.*

Annarian Law, a Law among the *Romans,* concerning the age wherein a man might ſue for, or exerciſe any publick Office.

Annates, (*Lat.*) firſt fruits paid out of ſpiritual benefices.

Anna, (*Hebr.*) a proper name of Women, frequent among us, and ſignifying gracious, full of mercy; the firſt of which name that we read of (unleſs it be the ſame with *Hannah,* of which hereafter) is *Anna* the Daughter of *Phaniel* mentioned in the 2 Chap. of St. *Luke.*

Annas, (*Hebr.* as *Anah*) a High Prieſt of the *Jews,* who ſent Chriſt bound to *Cajaphas* his Father in Law.

Anneile, is a certain commodity coming from *Barbary,* uſed by Diers and Painters of Glaſs.

Anneiling of Glaſs, a baking it ſo that the colour may go clean thorow it, an Art by ſome caſualty quite loſt in *England,* if not in *Europe.*

Annexation, the uniting of Lands or other Rents of the Crown.

Annibal, a great Captain of the *Carthaginians* and Son of *Amilcar,* he overthrew *Sempronius* at *Trebia, Flaminius* at the Lake *Thraſimene,* and *Paulus Æmilius* at *Cannæ,* he was beaten by *Marcellus,*

Marcellus, and afterwards at *Zama* by *Scipio Africanus*, at laſt flying to *Pruſias* King of *Bythinia* he there poyſoned himſelf.

Annihilation, (*Lat.*) a reducing to nothing.

Anniſe, or *Aniſe* (*Aniſum*) an Herb ſomewhat like Smallage to the ſight, but not to the ſmell, the ſeeds whereof are good for ſhortneſs of breath and other diſeaſes of the Cheſt and Lungs; the flowers of it are very profitable for Bees to feed on.

Anniverſary, (*Lat.*) done yearly, at a certain time, or celebrated every year. It is alſo taken ſubſtantively, for ſome one day or time of the year wherein ſome remarkable action or other is celebrated.

Annon, a *Carthaginian*, that coveted to be a God, and taught Birds to ſing *Annon* is a God.

Anodynous, (*Greek*) pain-eaſing, or cauſing to be without pain; whence *Anodynous* Medicaments are ſuch as are appropriated to give eaſe by ſtupifying the ſenſes, ſuch are *Soporificks* and *Narcoticks*.

Annotation, (*Lat.*) a noting, or marking, or an Expoſition upon any Writing.

Annuelar, (*old word*) ſecular.

Annuity, (*Lat.*) a yearly Penſion; in Common Law the difference between Annuity and Rent is this, that Rent is payable out of Land, Annuity charges only the perſon of the Grantor.

To *Annul*, (*Lat.*) to make void, *q.* annihil.

Annularis, the Ring finger is that, which is between the *Medius*, or middle finger, and the *Auricular*. And in Chiromancy is attributed to the Sun.

Annulet, (*Lat.*) a little Ring, or any thing made in the form of a Ring.

Annunciation, (*Lat*) a telling, or declaring a thing, as it were a doing a meſſage unto, alſo the day whereon the Angels appearing to the Bleſſed Virgin ſaluted her with the news of her being ſhortly to bring forth a Saviour to the World, which falls on the Five and twentieth day of *March*.

Anoyſance, or *Nuſance*, (*French*) a hurt, or damage, in Law it ſignifieth a treſpaſs upon a Neighbours ground by ſtopping up his water, or hindring his light.

Anomalous, (*Greek*) unequal, uneven, ſee *Heteroclite*.

Anonymous, (*Greek*) nameleſs, without a name.

Anorexy, (*Greek*) one of the Symptomes of the ſtomach, being a want of appetite.

Anſelm (*Germ.*) defence of Authority, a proper name of men, particularly of a learned *Engliſh*-man Biſhop of *Canterbury* in the time of *William* the Conqueror, and his Son, *William Rufus*, his many learned Volumes are mentioned by *Geſner* in his Catalogue.

Antæus, the Son of *Neptune* and *Terra*, who fighting with *Hercules* recovered ſtrength as often as he touched his mother earth, but at length *Hercules* holding him up from the ground killed him.

Antagoniſt, (*Greek*) an Adverſary.

Antal, a Sea Shell-fiſh of a little fingers length, ſtreaked without, ſmooth and hollow within, like a little Tub where the fiſh is contained, it is an ingredient in the *Citrian* Unguent.

Antalope, ſee *Antilope*.

Antanaclaſis, (*Greek* a beating back) a Rhetorical figure, wherein the ſame word in likeneſs is repeated in a various ſignification.

Antartick, (*Greek*) a word uſed in Aſtronomy, the *Antartick* Pole being the Southern Pole, ſo called, becauſe it is contrary to the *Artick* Pole, and the *Antartick* Circle, contrary to the *Artick* Circle.

Antares, (*Arab.*) the Scorpions heart, a term in Aſtrology.

Anteacts, (*Lat.*) deeds or actions done in times paſt.

Anteambulation, (*Lat.*) a walking before.

Antecedaneous, (*Lat.*) foregoing.

Antecedent, (*Lat.*) the ſame, alſo a term in Logick, the firſt Propoſition of a Syllogiſm; alſo a term in Grammar, ſee *Relative*.

Anteceſſors, Forefathers, Anceſtors, as it were, Foregoers.

Anteçuſor, (*Lat.*) a forerunner.

To *Antedate*, (*Lat.*) to date a Letter before the time.

Antediluvian, (*Lat.*) being before the flood.

Anteloquie, (*Lat.*) a Preface, alſo a term among Stage players, ſignifying their turn, or cue.

Antemeridian hour, (*Lat.*) hour before Noon.

Antenor, a *Trojan* Prince, who coming into *Italy* with the *Heneti* and *Paphlagones* built *Antenorea*, ſince called *Padua*.

Anteoccupation, (*Lat.*) ſee *Præoccupation*.

Antepagments, ſee *Antipagments*.

Anterior, (*Lat.*) foremoſt, on the foreſide.

Antevent, (*Lat.*) to prevent, to come before.

Anthem, (*Greek* q. Ἀνθυμνος) a Divine Song, wherein each verſe is ſung by Church-men in their courſes.

Anthermus, a famous Sculpter or Statuary among the ancient *Greeks*.

Anthologie, (*Greek*) a treating of flowers, alſo a florid diſcourſe; alſo a collection of choice ſentences or Epigrams.

Anthony, a frequent proper name of men, ſignifying in *Greek* flouriſhing, ſee *Antonius*.

Anthera, a Compound Medicine uſed for ſore mouths.

Anthora, or *Antithora*, a counterpoyſon to *Thora* or Wolfs-bane, which is of a poiſonous quality.

Anthrax, ſee *Carbuncle*.

Anthopomorphites, (*Greek*) a Sect of Hereticks that began in *Ægypt*, in the year 395. their chief Tenet was, that God had a Corporeal ſhape.

Anthropopathy, (*Greek*) a being indued with the paſſions, or affections of men; or ſpeaking after the manner of men.

Anthropophagi, (*Greek*) men eaters.

Anthypophora, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure in

Julius

Julius Rufus and *Quintilian*, by whom it is called *Subjectio*.

Antiaxiomatiſm, (*Greek*) that which is againſt any known Axiome.

Anti-Camera, a place for the abode of ſtrangers, till ſuch time as the party to be ſpoke with was at leaſure to come out of his Chamber.

Antichriſt, (*Greek*) an oppoſer of Chriſt.

Antichthones, (*Greek*) a people that dwell on that part of the earth which is oppoſite to ours, going with their feet directly againſt ours.

Anticipation, (*Lat.*) a prevention or foreſtalling.

Anticlea, the Daughter of *Diocles*, who being defloured by *Syſiphus*, brought forth *Ulyſſes*.

Anticyra, an ancient Town of *Locris*.

Antidicomarians, a ſort of Hereticks that were againſt the Virgin *Mary*.

Antidote, (*Greek*) a Medicine given to preſerve one againſt poyſon, or infection.

Antigenes, an *Iſtrian* Hiſtorian cited by *Plutarch* in his life of *Alexander*.

Antigenides, a *Theban* Muſitian, the Diſciple of *Philoxenus*, mentioned by *Plinie* in the 36 Book of his Nat. Hiſtory.

Antigonus, one of *Alexanders* Captains, who afterwards became poſſeſſor of *Aſia*. Alſo a *Cymean* writer of *Agriculture* cited by *Varro*, *Plinie* and *Columella*.

† *Antigraph*, (*Greek*) a Copy, a Counterpane.

Antick or *Antique* work, a term in Painting, or Carving, it being a diſorderly mixture of divers ſhapes of men, Birds, Flowers, &c.

Antilogie, (*Greek*) a contradicting, or oppoſing.

Antilope, a certain mongrel beaſt, begotten of an Hart and a Goat, called in *Greek Tragelaphus*.

Antimachus, an Hiſtorian whoſe Hiſtory of the expedition of the *Argives* againſt the *Thebans* is cited by *Plutarch* and *Pauſanius*.

Antimetabole, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick by which words in a ſentence are turned upſide down.

Antimony, a certain kind of ſtone inclining towards Silver, and found in Silver Mines; being prepared it is called *Stibium*, it purgeth violently both upwards and downwards; it is uſed alſo in the melting down of Iron.

Antinomians, (*Greek*) a Sect of people that hold legal ſervices to be unprofitable, and that God ſees no ſin in children, this Sect was begun ſomewhat above an hundred years ago by one *John Iſlebius* a *German*.

Antioch, a City in *Syria*, anciently called *Hamath*, though ſome ſay built by *Seleucus*, it was the ſeat Royal of the *Syrian* Kings, and the third City in the *Roman* Empire: here the Diſciples were firſt called Chriſtians, it is now but a ſmall Village. Alſo a City in *Piſidia*, where *Paul* and *Barnabas* Preached.

Antiochus, the name of ſeveral Kings of *Syria*, who were of the ſucceſſors of *Alexander* the great; alſo of a learned Sophiſt of *Argæ* in *Cilicia*, mentioned by *Philoſtratus*; alſo of an ancient Biſhop and writer of *Homilies*: there was likewiſe an eminent Philoſopher of this name cited by *Plutarch* in his life of *Lucullus*; alſo an Hiſtorian of *Syracuſe* cited by *Pauſanias*.

Antiodotus, an eminent Painter among the ancient *Greeks*.

Antiœci, thoſe that dwell under half of the Meridian, and parallels of a like diſtance from the Æquator, but the one North-ward, and the other South-ward.

Antipagments, (*Lat.*) garniſhings in Poſts or Doors, wrought in ſtone or timber.

Antipas, a proper name, contracted from *Antipater*.

Antipaſt, the firſt diſh that is ſerved up at a meal.

Antipater, (*Greek*, againſt the Father) the name of one of the Ambaſſadors who was ſent to *Rome* by *Jonathan* the General of the *Jewiſh* Army, alſo one of the ſucceſſors of *Alexander* the Great in the Kingdom of *Macedon*; alſo the name of an eminent Sculpter or Statuary among the ancient *Greeks*; alſo a *Sidonian* Philoſopher and Poet, the maſter of *Cato Uticenſis*; alſo a learned Biſhop of *Boſtria* whoſe *Greek* Sermon upon Chriſts Nativity is thought to be ſomewhere extant.

Antipathy, (*Greek*) a ſecret contrariety in nature, a contrariety of humours and inclinations.

Antiperiſtaſis, (*Greek*) a Philoſophical word, ſignifying the ſtrengthning and oppoſing of any quality againſt its contrary, as of cold againſt heat, or the like.

Antipho, a writer of *Georgicks* mentioned by *Plutarch*, *Athenæus* and *Stobæus*.

Antiphon, an Orator of *Rhamnus* commended by *Thucydides*, *Cicero* and *Quintilian*.

Antiphone, (*Greek*) each verſicle ſung alternately to another by Churchmen in the Quire.

Antiphraſis, (*Greek*) a figurative ſpeech, having a contrary meaning.

Antipilanes, or *Antepilani*, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Soldiers in the fore part of the *Roman* Army.

Antipodes, (*Greek*) ſee *Antichthones*.

Antiptoſis, a Grammatical figure, wherein one caſe is put for another, as *ejus* non venit in mentem, pro *id*, &c.

To (*Antiquate*, (*Lat.*) to aboliſh, to abrogate.

Antique, (*Lat.*) old, out of faſhion, ſee *Antick*.

Antiquera, a noted Town of *Granada*, a Province of that part of *Spain* called *Caſtile*, and heretofore a Kingdom it ſelf.

Antiſabbatarians, a ſort of Hereticks, who deny the Sabbath.

Antiſcions, are degrees beholding one another equally diſtant from the two Tropicks, and ſo much as a Planet ſhall want of either of the Tropicks, ſo much on the other ſide the Tropick ſhall the Antiſcion of the Planet fall, and ſhall give vertue to any Star or Planet that is in the ſame degree, or caſteth any Aſpect thereto.

Anteſthenes, a hearer of *Socrates*, but the Maſter

ſter of *Diogenes*; and therefore accounted Prince of the *Cynick* Sect.

Antiſtius Labeo, an ancient Writer of Civil Law made uſe of by *Trebonianus*, and if it be the ſame *Labeo*, cited by *Fulgentius*.

Antiſtœchon. See *Antitheſis*.

Antiſtrophe, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical Figure, namely, when ſeveral Members of a Sentence end all with the ſame word.

Antitheſis, (*Greek*) a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein one letter, or word, is put for another, ſo is *Antiſtœcon*. Alſo a Rhetorical Exornation, when contraries are oppoſed to contraries in a Speech or Sentence.

Antitrinitarians, a Sect of Hereticks which deny the Trinity, which comprehend under them the *Arians*, *Sabellians*, and others.

Antitype, (*Gr.*) an example like to the example.

Antlier, a term among Huntſmen, that ſtart or branch in a Dears attire, which is next to the Head.

Antoninus, the name of ſeveral great Emperors, and others, of whom ſee *Marcus*; alſo an ancient Biſhop of *Conſtantia*, whoſe Conſolatory Epiſtle to the Emperor *Arcadius*, is mentioned by ſeveral Authors.

Antonius, the name of divers Noblemen of *Rome*, ſee *Marcus*. Alſo the name of an *Egyptian* Monk and Abbot, who flouriſhed in the year of our Lord 330. and wrote ſeveral Learned Treatiſes. His life is ſaid to have been written by *Athanaſius* of *Alexandria*. Alſo *Antonius Muſa*, the chief Phyſitian to the Emperor *Auguſtus*; he wrote particularly of the Herb *Betonica*, and dedicated it to *Agrippa*.

Antonomaſia, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure, wherein inſtead of a proper name, another name is put.

Antrim, the name of a County in *Ireland*.

Antwerp, a famous City in *Brabant*, which was pulled down by the Duke of *Alva*, but reſtored again by the Duke of *Parma*.

Anubis, a Heathen god, whom the *Egyptians* worſhipped for *Mercury* in the ſhape of a Dog.

Anweald, (*Saxon*) Authority.

Anxiety, (*Lat.*) vexation, anguiſh, grief.

Anyger, a River of *Theſſaly*, where the Centaurs waſhed their wounds after they had been wounded by *Hercules*, which cauſed the waters ever after to have an ill taſte.

Anzigues, the cruelleſt Cannibals under the Sun, living beyond the Countrey of *Loango* in *Africa*; for in other places they eat their enemies, or their dead; but here they eat their Countreymen and Kinsfolk, and keep Shambles of Mans fleſh, as with us of Beef or Mutton.

A O.

Aonia, a part of *Bœotia*, where the Muſes Well is, whence the Muſes are called *Aonides*.

Aoriſt, (*Greek*) indefinite, alſo among the *Greek* Verbs there are two Tenſes *Aoriſtus primus*, and *Aoriſtus ſecundus*.

Aornus, a Lake in *Italy* near the River *Po*, whoſe waters are infected with a deadly noyſomneſs. Into this Lake the Poets feign that *Phaeton* fell, being ſtruck with Thunder; and that his Siſters weeping for him, were changed into Poplars dropping Amber.

Aorta, the great Artery, the Root whereof is faſtned to the little griſly Bone in the Heart.

A P.

Apameus, an Hiſtorian and Comedian of *Sicyon*, or as ſome ſay *Thebes*, mentioned by *Suidas*.

Apamia, a Town of *Bythinia*, ſo called by *Nicomed*, the Son of *Pruſia*.

Apathy, (*Greek*) freeneſs from Paſſion or Affection.

Apelby, a Town in *Weſtmorland*, anciently called *Abballaba*, memorable for its pleaſant ſcituation upon the River *Eden*: And for its antiquity, the *Aurelian Maures* keeping their ſtation there in the time of the *Romans*.

Apelles, a Native of the Iſland *Cous*, the moſt famous, if not the moſt excellent of Painters; he flouriſhed in the time of *Alexander* the Great, with whom he was in ſuch high eſteem, that *Alexander* would have his Picture drawn by none but him; nor durſt any Man undertake after him the Picture of *Venus* which he left unfiniſhed at his death.

Apennage, (*French*) a Childs portion, the Law of Apennages in *France* is that which forbids the Kings younger Sons to have partage with the elder.

Apennine, a great Hill running through the back of *Italy*, like the Spine Bone.

Apepſie, (*Greek*) incoction, crudity of the Stomach.

Apex, (*Lat.*) the ſharp pointed top of any thing; the higheſt point of honor or perfection, but principally in a Geometrical ſignification, the top of a Conical Figure, which ends and ſharpens into a point.

Apharesis, (*Greek*, a taking away) a Grammatical Figure, which takes away a Letter or Syllable from the beginning of a word.

Aphelium, that Point wherein the Sun, or any other Planet, is moſt diſtant from the Earth.

Aphetical, (an Aſtrological term) belonging to the Planet that is diſpoſer of life in a Nativity.

Aphoriſm, (*Greek*) a brief ſelect Sentence, expreſſing the property of a thing; a general rule in Medicin. Whence *Hippocrates* his Aphoriſms, or Phyſical Rules.

Aphricanus, a Mulomedick Writer, whereof ſome fragments are extant, Printed with *Apſyrtus* and the reſt of the ancient Geoponicks.

Aphrodas, an old Phyſitian, mentioned by *Galen*.

Aphrodiſium. See *Carthage*.

Aphrodite, (*Greek*) the name of *Venus*, as being ingendred of the Froth of the Sea.

Aphtha, an exulceration in the Mouth, eſpecially of ſucking Children, cauſed by the Milk they ſuck, when it is infected with an over hot and malignant quality.

Apina

Apina and *Trica*, two Towns of *Apulia*, deſtroyed by *Diomed* with ſo much ignominy, that they became a Proverb of Contempt. Hence trifles are in *Latin*, *Tricæ*.

Apion, a Grammarian, mentioned by *Pliny* to have found out the Herb *Cynocephalia*, and to have called up the ghoſt of *Homer* to diſcourſe him.

Apis, King of *Argos*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*; he was otherwiſe called *Oſiris*, and took to Wife *Iſis*, leaving the Kingdom of *Achaia* to *Ægialeus*, he went into *Egypt*, and civilizing the people reigned there.

Apocalyps, (*Greek*) a Revelation, or unfolding of a dark Myſtery, a title given to the laſt Book of the holy Scriptures, written by S. *John* in the Iſle of *Patmos*.

Apocope, (*Greek*, a cutting off) a Grammatical Figure, wherein the laſt letter of a word or ſyllable is cut off.

Apocryphal, (*Greek*) hidden, obſcure, whoſe original is unknown.

Apodictical, (*Greek*) demonſtrable, eaſie to be made plain; whence in Logick an Apodictick Syllogiſm, is a demonſtrative Syllogiſm.

Apodioxis, (*Greek*, a rejection) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein any Argument or Objection is with indignation rejected as abſurd.

Apogæum, (*Greek*) a term in Aſtronomy, being that point of Heaven where the Sun, or any Planet, is fartheſt from the Center of the Earth.

Apograph, (*Greek*) a Copy taken from another pattern.

Apollinaris of *Hierapolis*, an *Aſian* Biſhop, who living in the year of our Lord 165. wrote *Apologeticum pro Chriſtianis*, with ſome other things; another *Apollinaris*, Biſhop of *Laodicea*, living in the time of the Emperor *Theodoſius*, Commentated largely upon many parts of Scripture, and is thought the Author of that *Greek* Paraphraſe of the *Pſalms*, which is extant under the name of *Apollinaris*.

Apollo, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born in *Delos* at one birth with *Diana*, coming to age he ſlew the Serpent *Python*, and afterwards the *Cyclops*, for which he was deprived of his Divinity, and kept the Sheep of *Admetus*, King of *Theſſaly*, upon the Banks of *Amphryſus*; he loved *Daphne*, who flying from him, was turned into a Lawrel-Tree; alſo he loved *Hyacynthus*, a Boy of a rare feature, whom killing by miſchance, he turned into a flower. He was called the god of Phyſick, of Muſick, and Archery, and guided the Chariot of the day.

Apollodorus, a *Lemnian* Writer of Agriculture, cited by *Varro*, made uſe of by *Pliny*, and mentioned by *Ariſtotle*; alſo an *Athenian* Grammarian and Hiſtorian, the Diſciple of *Panætius* the *Rhodian*, his Genealogy of the gods is yet extant: There is alſo mentioned by *Diodorus Siculus* his Hiſtory of the firſt Kings of *Athens*; alſo an *Athenian* Painter, the firſt who is ſaid to have brought Painting to the height; alſo a Writer of ſeveral things in Medicin.

Apollonides, *Horapius* an Hiſtorical Writer of the Affairs of *Egypt*, and of the gods and *Heroes* of the *Egyptians*.

Apollonius Tyaneus, a Platonick Philoſopher, mentioned by *Cælius Rhodiginus*, and *Alexander ab Alexandro*, his life is extant, written by *Philoſtratus*; alſo a *Geoponick* Writer of *Pergamus*, cited by *Varro*, and made uſe of by *Pliny*: Alſo a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, ſirnamed *Dioſcorus*, the Father of *Herodian*: Alſo *Apollonius Aphrodiſæus*, an Hiſtorical Writer, mentioned by *Suidas* for his Hiſtory of the People of *Tralles* in *Caria*, not to mention an ancient Phyſitian of this name.

Apollothemes, an Hiſtorian mentioned by *Plutarch* in his life of *Numa*.

Apollyon, (*Greek*) a name in Scripture, attributed to the Devil, it ſignifying deſtroyer, the ſame as *Abaddon* in *Hebrew*.

Apologue, (*Greek*) a Tale, a Moral Fable, ſuch as that of *Menenius Agrippa*, and thoſe of *Æſop*.

Apology, (*Greek*) a juſtifying anſwer, an excuſe, or defence.

Aponius, an ancient Theologiſt, who wrote a Commentary upon the *Canticles*, which hath been Printed at *Baſil*.

Apopheret, (*Lat.*) a preſent, a New years Gift.

† *Apophlegmatiſm*, (*Greek*) a Medicin to purge away flegm, and wateriſh humors.

Apophthegm, (*Greek*) a ſhort and witty Sentence.

Apoplexy (*Greek*) a ſtunning or aſtoniſhing; among Phyſitians it is the appellation of a diſeaſe, in which the *Meatus* or Paſſages of the Brain, being obſtructed and ſtopped, and the Animal Spirits intercepted, the affected perſon becomes like one intranced and void of Senſe and Motion.

Aporia, (*Greek*, a doubting) a Figure in Rhetorick, in which we doubt and demur with our ſelves.

Apoſiopeſis, (*Greek*, a holding ones peace) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein through vehemency the courſe of the ſentence begun is ſo ſtayed, as thereby ſome part of the ſentence not being uttered may be underſtood.

Apoſtaſie, (*Greek*) a revolting, a falling away, or defection from ones duty, or firſt profeſſion.

Apoſtem, (*Greek*, a ſtanding apart;) in Chirurgery it is the gathering of corruption into any one part of the Body, which is vulgarly called an *Impoſthume*.

Apoſtle, (*Greek*) a Meſſenger, a word moſt peculiarly appropriate to the Twelve Diſciples of Chriſt, who were ſent to Preach the Goſpel.

Apoſtrophe, (*Greek*) in Rhetorick is a Figure, wherein there is a converting ones ſpeech from one party to another: In Grammar it is a mark of the cutting off ſome Vowel at the end of a word, when the next word begins with a Vowel.

† *Apotheke*, (*Greek*) a Shop, a Store-houſe, wherein any thing is laid up.

Apotomy, (*Greek*) a Mathematical word, a cutting off part of a Line.

Apozeme, (*Greek*) a decoction (a term uſed in Phyſick) of Herbs and Spices, till it be not ſo thick as a Syrrup, yet thicker than a Julep.

To *Appal*, (*old word*) to diſmay, or daunt.

Appareil, (*French*) a preparation, a making ready; alſo the ſum at the foot of an account which remains charged upon a Houſe, or Colledge.

Apparitour, (*Lat.*) one that ſummons people to appear at a Court.

Appartment, (*Ital.*) a diviſion, or ſeparation; alſo ſo much of a great Houſe, as is ſet apart for the intertainment of one perſon, or one Family.

To *Appeach* or *Impeach*, to accuſe one of any crime.

Appeal, a word uſed in Common Law, and ſignifies to remove a cauſe from an inferior Judge to a Superior; alſo a ſuing within a year and a day of one, who is next of kin to a party that is murthered.

Appellation, (*Lat.*) a naming, or calling any thing by this or that name.

Appellative, (*Lat.*) a Noun Appellative, is a term uſed in Grammar, ſignifying a name that is common to a great many.

Appellour, *vide Approver.*

Appendant, (*Lat.*) a term uſed in Law, and in Logick; as when a Field is appendant to a Freehold, an Adjunct to a Subject.

Appendix, (*Lat.*) an Addition, a thing that depends upon another.

Appetency, (*Lat.*) earneſt deſire.

Appian-way, a Highway leading from *Rome* through *Campania*, as far as *Brunduſium*, which *Appius Claudius* in his Conſulſhip, Paved and Walled.

Appianus, a Sophiſt of *Alexandria*, whoſe Hiſtory of the Civil Wars of the *Romans*, is extant; beſide which, he wrote alſo the *Punick*, *Syriack*, *Parthick*, and *Mithridatick* Wars.

Appii forum, a Town in *Italy*, diſtant from *Rome* a days journey, upon the *Appian* way, where was a great Market.

Appion, a *Greek* Writer, ſirnamed *Polyhiſtor*, who as *Aulus Gellius* affirms, wrote the Actions of *Alexander* the Great.

Applauds, expreſſions of extraordinary praiſe and congratulation towards the performers of great atchievements.

Apples, in Herbariſm or Simpling are uſed, not only for the fruit of the Appletree; but for all ſort of round fruit, as well of Herbs as Trees, as Mandrake-Apples, Apples of Love, *&c.* Pine-Apples, Cypreſs-Apples, *&c.* Apple of Love, *Pomum Amoris*, *Solani Genus*, an Herb ſo called, becauſe it beareth Berries like Cherries, which for their beauty are called Apples of Love.

Application, (*Lat.*) the making an addreſs to any perſon, or the applying of one thing to another. In Aſtrology *Application* is the approaching of two Planets towards each other.

† *Applumbature*, (*Lat.*) a Soldering with Lead.

Apportionment, in Common Law is the dividing of a Rent or Common, whether voluntary or by conſtraint.

Appoſite, (*Lat.*) put to, alſo to the purpoſe.

Appoſition, (*Lat.*) a putting to; alſo in Grammar it is the putting of two or more Subſtantives together in the ſame caſe, as *Urbs Roma*, the City *Rome*, *&c.*

Appoſtile, (*French*) a ſmall addition to a diſcourſe in writing, ſet down in the Margin.

Apprehenſion, (*Lat.*) underſtanding, as it were a catching hold with the Intellect; alſo according as it is uſed with expreſſions, either of danger, or happineſs, it denotes either fear or joy.

Appretiation, (*Lat.*) a high valuing, a ſetting a high price upon a thing.

Approbation, (*Lat.*) a liking, or approving.

To *Approperate*, (*Lat.*) to haſten.

To *Appropinquate*, (*Lat.*) to draw nigh.

Appropriation, (*Lat.*) a taking to ones ſelf, alſo a term in Law, a converting the profit of an Eccleſiaſtical living to ones proper uſe, only maintaining a Vicar.

Approver, (*Lat. Approbator*,) ſignifies in Law one who confeſſing himſelf guilty of Felony, or any other crime, whereof he is accuſed; for the ſaving of himſelf diſcovers and impeaches his Accomplice or Accomplices; he is alſo called *Appellor*.

Approximation, (*Lat.*) a bringing near, alſo a term in Natural Magick, being one of the manners of Tranſplantation. See *Tranſplantation*.

Aprication, (*Lat.*) a basking in the Sun.

Apricock-tree. *Malus Armenia*. See *Abricot*.

Aprigius, an ancient *Spaniſh* Biſhop who flouriſhed in the year 530. and Commentated upon *Canticles* and the *Apocalypſe*.

Aprize (*old word*) Adventure.

Aprutium, a Province in the Kingdom of *Naples*, now called *Abruzzo*.

Apſyrtus, a Town of *Pontus*, rightly ſo called (though vulgarly *Abſoris* or *Apſorus*) from *Apſyrtus* the Son of *Oetas*, King of *Colchus*, who being ſent with other *Colchians* in purſuit of his Siſter *Medea*, going away with *Jaſon*, was by her taken and torn in pieces; and his members ſcattered about, to the end the purſuit after her might be retarded. He was alſo named *Ægialeus*, and from him a River near the *Pontus Euxinus*; alſo *Apſyrtus* or *Abſyrtus* of *Nicomedia*, was a Soldier under the Emperor *Conſtantine* the Great, he wrote a Book called *Hippiatrica*, or the Cure of Horſes diſeaſes, which is extant, Printed with the *Remains* of ſeveral other ancient Geoponick Writers.

To *Aptate*, (*Lat.*) to fit and prepare a thing, properly to a deſigned end: As for example, to *Aptate* a Planet in Aſtrological terms, is as much

as

as to ſay, To fortifie the Planet in Poſition of Houſe, and dignities to the greateſt advantage, for the effecting our deſired end.

Ap-thanes, the Superior ſort of the Nobility of *Scotland*, were anciently ſo called, the lower ſort *Under-Thanes*.

Aptitude, (*Lat.*) fitneſs.

Aptote, (*Greek*) a term in Grammar being a a Noun not declined with caſes.

Apuleius, an ancient Grammarian, cited by *Pierius* in his Annotations on *Virgil*; the ſame alſo is thought to be he, whoſe Book of *Trees* is quoted by *Servius*. S. *Auſtine* cites of this name one who wrote *De mundo & Elementis*; and *Chariſius*, a *Platonick*, who ſeems much ancienter then that of *Lucius* the *Platonick*; of whom many things are extant. See *Lucius*.

Apulia, a Region in *Italy*, vulgarly called *Puglia*, formerly called *Iapygia*, from *Iapyx* the Son of *Dedalus*.

A Q.

Aqua Cæleſtis, a liquor which the Chymiſts call rectified Wine.

Aqua Fortis, a Water made of Vitriol, Allum, and Salt-Peter; it eateth Iron and Steel, and is a ſtrong poyſon.

Aquapendens, an eminent Town of that part of *Hetruria* which is in the Popes Dominion; and particularly ſignalized by being the birth place of that famous Phyſitian *Hieronymus Fabritius* ſirnamed *De Aquapendente*.

Aquarius, one of the Twelve Signs in the Zodiack, whereinto the Sun enters in *January*.

Aquatile, (*Lat.*) living in the Water.

Aqueduct, (*Lat.*) a Conduit that conveys Water by a Pipe.

Aqueous, (*Lat.*) Wateriſh.

Aquila, (*Lat.* an Eagle) in Aſtronomy, it is one of the Heavenly Conſtellations; alſo, the chief Town of *Aprutium* or *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Aquila Philoſophorum, (*Lat.* the Eagle of the Philoſophers) a term in Chymiſtry, and ſignifies the reducing of Metals to the firſt matter.

Aquileia, a City in *Italy*, which being beſieged by *Maximius*, held out ſo ſtoutly, that when they wanted Ropes for the moving of their Engins, the Women ſuffered their Hair to be cut to ſupply the want. It is now called *Aquilegia*, and was for many ages the ſeat of a Patriarch.

Aquiliferous, (*Lat.*) an Epithete of the *Roman* Standard, that bears the Picture of an Eagle upon it.

Aquiſgrane, a City in *Gulick*, or the Dutchy of *Juliers*, now called *Aixcovit*, built by *Granus*, as ſome ſuppoſe, the Brother of *Nero*.

Aquitania, a third part in that ancient Diviſion of *Gallia Comata*, into *Aquitanica*, *Belgica*, and *Celtica*.

Aquoſity, (*Lat.*) Watriſhneſs.

A R.

Arabella, (*Lat.* fair Altar) a proper name of divers Women.

Arabeſque, (*French*) a curious flouriſhing, or branched work in Painting or Tapeſtry.

Arabia, a Countrey in *Aſia*, ſo called from *Arabus*, the Son of *Apollo*, reaching from *India* to *Egypt*, it is divided into three parts, *Arabia Petræa*, *Arabia deſerta*, and *Arabia fœlix*.

Arable, (*Lat.*) Ploughable.

Arachoſia, a Province of *Perſia*, adjoyning Eaſtward to that more grand Province of *Drangina*. It is called at this day *Candahor*.

Aram, (*Hebr.* highneſs, or deceiving, or their curſe) the Son of *Shem*, of whom deſcended the *Aramites* or *Syrians*.

Araneous, (*Lat.*) full of Spiders Webs.

Arator, a *Latin* Poet, who in the Reign of the Emperor *Juſtinian* wrote the *Acts* of the Apoſtles in Verſe.

Aratus, a *Greek* Poet, well known by his two extant Poems, his *Phænomena* and *Diaſemeia*; alſo an ancient Hiſtorian, cited by *Plutarch* in his Life of *Agis*.

Arauſia, the City of *Orange* in *France*, being the chief City of a Principality ſo called in *Gallia Narbonenſis*, and lately belonging to the Houſe of *Naſſau* (to whom it gives the title of Prince of *Orange*) but now in the hands of the King of *France*.

Aray, order, from the (*French*) *Arroy*.

Arbela, a Town of *Cilicia*, near which *Alexander* the Great, gave the laſt and fatal overthrow to *Darius* his Army.

Arbitrator, (*Lat.*) an Umpire, a Commiſſioner, choſen by mutual conſent to decide Controverſies between party and party.

Arblaſter, a word uſed by *Chaucer*, ſignifying a Croſs-bow.

Arboriſt, (*Lat.*) he that hath skill in Trees.

Arbor Maris, (*Lat.* the Tree of the Sea) a Chymical term, ſignifying Coral.

Arbor Vitæ, or Tree of Life, a Plant ſomewhat like Savine, having the ſmell of Bread and Cheeſe coming out of a Leather Bag, after it hath been carried in the Sun: It is a kind of rarity, called in *Greek* Θύια.

Arcadia, a Countrey of *Peloponneſus*, famous for Shepherds, and for the reſidence of *Pan*, the god of Shepherds; it was firſt called *Pelaſgia*, from *Pelaſgus* an ancient King; afterwards *Arcadia* from *Arcas*, Son of *Jupiter* and *Caliſto*, Daughter of *Lycaon*, King of this Countrey.

Arcade, (*French*) an Arch.

Arcane, (*Lat.*) myſterious, ſecret.

Arceſilas, a Painter famous for his Picture of *Diana*, upon which is extant an Epigram of *Simonius*; alſo an *Æolian* Philoſopher, otherwiſe called *Archeſilaus*, the Diſciple of *Polemon*, and hearer of *Theophraſtus*.

Arceſilaus, a Statuary mentioned by *Pliny*, for his

his famous Statue of the *Cupids* playing with a Lioneſs.

Arch, (a term in Geometry) any portion whatſoever of the Circumference of a Circle, whether more or leſs then a Semicircle cut off from the reſt: It is ſo called, in reſpect of its reſemblance of a Bow bent, from *Arcus* a Bow.

Archal, otherwiſe called *Derbiſhire* Liverwort, becauſe it groweth upon the Freeſtones of the Mountain *Peak* in *Derbiſhire*.

Archangel, a Prince of the Angels, of which order *Michael* was; alſo the name of a Weed like unto dead Nettles, but that the flowers of it are like Honyſuckles: It helpeth Melancholy, Quartan Agues, Bleeding at Noſe, Swellings, Kings-evil, and the Gout: It is called in *Latin*, *Lamium*. Alſo *Archangelo* is one of the moſt noted Towns of *Europe* for trade and reſort, being an *Engliſh* Staple for our Merchants that trade to *Ruſſia*; it ſtands on the *Duina*, in the Province of *Duina*, under the Dominion of the Great *Czar*. And is alſo called the Port of S. *Michael*.

Arch Dapifer, a chief Sewer, one of the prime Offices of the Empire, which belongeth to the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*.

Archduke, a title belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

Archebal. See *Erchembold*.

Archedemus, a Medicinal Writer mentioned by *Pliny*; alſo a *Mulomedick* Writer, of whom ſome fragments are extant, Printed with *Apſyrtus*.

Archelaus, (*Greek*, a Prince of the people) a Philoſopher of *Melitus*, who firſt brought Philoſophy into *Athens*, he was the Scholar of *Anaxagoras*, and Maſter of *Socrates*; alſo the name of divers great Captains and Kings, particularly a King of *Macedon*, who was ſlain by *Cratena* his Minion.

Arches, or Court of *Arches*, the chief Conſiſtory belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for the debating of Spiritual Cauſes, ſo called, becauſe it uſed to be kept in *Bow* Church, the top of whoſe Steeple was raiſed of Stone-Pillars, builded Archwiſe like ſo many bent Bows.

Archetype, (*Greek*) the firſt figure, or original.

Archeus Paracelſi, a Chymical term ſignifying the Vital Air.

Archflamin, Prince, or chief of the Prieſts among the Heathens, by ſome called *Pontifex Maximus*, of whom *Numa Pompilius* was the firſt Inſtituter.

Archius, a Muſician of *Mitylene*, who wrote alſo of Agriculture, and ſeveral Epigrams.

Archibius, a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, who profeſſed at *Rome* in the Reign of *Trajan*.

Archi-Mandrite, the chief of a company of *Heremites*. From *Mandra* a Hovel, or poor ſhelter.

Archigenes, a *Syrian* Phyſitian of *Apamea*, in the time of *Adrian*, cited by *Galen* and *Ætius*.

Archimedes, a Philoſopher of *Trallium*, who is ſaid to have Commented upon *Homer*; but the moſt eminent of this name was that famous Mathematician of *Syracuſa*, who was ſlain at the taking of that City, by *Marcellus* the *Roman* Conſul.

Archipelago of *Europe*, that which was formerly called the *Ægæan* Sea; but there is another *Archipelago* in the Eaſtern parts, which for diſtinctions ſake is vulgarly called *Archipelago di Sancto Lazaro*.

Archippus, (*Greek*, a Governor of Horſes) the name of an ancient Philoſopher who taught at *Thebes*, and was a hearer of *Pythagoras*.

Architectonick, belonging to the chief overſeer of Buildings.

Architecture, the Art of Building, containing under it, all thoſe Arts that conduce anything to the framing of a Houſe or Temple.

Architrave, a word much uſed in Architecture, the Chapiter of a Pillar, or chief Beam in a Building.

Archive, a place where ancient Records are kept.

Archontes, (*Greek*) certain Governors created in *Athens*, after Kingly Government was aboliſhed.

Archonticks, certain Hereticks, ſo called from *Archon*, the firſt of that Sect, which began in the year 334. they denied the Reſurrection, and held the World to be the work of Princes.

Architas, a famous Philoſopher and Mathematician of *Tarentum*, whom *Horace* mentions in one of his Odes, he made a Wooden Dove to flie by art.

Arcitenent, (*Lat.*) holding a Bow.

Arctation, (*Lat.*) a ſtrengthening.

Arctick, as the Arctick Pole, or Northern Pole, and the Arctick Cirele, or Northern Circle, ſo called from the Star *Arctos*, or the Bear.

Arcturus, a Star of the firſt magnitude, having its place by the Tail of *Urſa major*, or *Charles* his Wain, it is by ſome called *Bootes*.

To *Arcuate*, to bend, to make after the faſhion of an Arch.

Arcubaliſt, an Engine, anciently uſed in War, which was to caſt forth great Stones.

Ardenna, a great Foreſt in *Germany*, reaching from the River *Rhine*, to the City of *Turney*, which is 500 miles. There is another great Foreſt in *Warwickſhire*, ſo called, the word ſignifying in the ancient, and *Gallick* tongue a Wood.

Ardices, an eminent Painter among the ancient *Greeks*.

Ardor, (*Lat.*) heat, vehemency, burning deſire.

Arduity, (*Lat.*) ſteepneſs.

Area, (*Lat.* a floor or void ſpace of ground) in Geometry is the whole content of any ſuperficial Figure, as of a Triangle, Circle, or the like; alſo a round Circle about a Star, called in *Greek* ἄλω.

Arefaction, (*Lat.*) a drying.

Aregon, an ancient Artiſt, mentioned among the *Greek* Painters.

Arelatum, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Narbon*, now called *Arles*, the Seat of the Kings of *Baſilica*, the laſt whereof called *Boſo*; was

was thruſt into a Monaſtery by the Emperour *Otho*, for ſtriking the Biſhop.

Arellius, an ancient *Greek* Painter.

Areopagites, certain Judges of a Council in *Athens*, inſtituted by *Solon*, they were ſo called from *Areopagos*, a ſtreet in *Athens*, where they ſate.

Aret, (*old word*) an account.

Areta, (*Greek* Ἀρετὴ vertue) a Woman of great wit and knowledge, who being the Daughter of *Ariſtippus* the Philoſopher ſucceeded her Father in his School and maintained his opinions.

Aretaphila, a proper name of Women, ſignifying in *Greek* a friend of virtue.

Aretas, an ancient Biſhop of *Cæſarea*.

Aretæus, an ancient Phyſitian.

Aretades, a *Gnidian* Hiſtorian, whoſe Hiſtory of the Iſlanders is largely quoted by *Plutarch*.

Arethuſa, the Daughter of *Nereus*, and *Doris*, the Wife of *Alpheus*, ſhe was feigned to be a River of *Sicily*. Alſo a Fountain in *Armenia*, wherein nothing can be made to ſink.

Aretium, one of the principal Towns of *Hetruria*.

Argent, Silver, or Coin, alſo a term in Heraldry, whereby they expreſs white.

Argentina, a City in *Germany*, by the *Rhine*, firſt ſubdued by *Cæſar*, afterwards by *Attila*, who called it *Stratsburgh*, which name it retains to this day; It is alſo called in *Lat. Argentoratum*.

Argile, a County of the North part of *Scotland*, lying over againſt the Coaſt of *Ireland*, and therefore called by the Natives *Arguithil*, *i.* near the *Iriſh*, in *Latin*, *Argathelia*.

Argiletas, a place near the Palace in *Rome*, ſo called from *Argos*, Captain of the *Argives*, who having been entertained by *Evander* was at length ſlain, and buried there.

Argillous, (*Lat.*) clayie, of a clayie ſubſtance.

Argoil, Clay, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Argonautes, ſee *Jaſon*.

Argos, a City of *Peloponneſus*, not far from *Athens*, where many famous Kings reigned.

Argument, (*Lat.*) a reaſon or proof, in *Logick* it is any ſubject or matter laid down as a foundation whereon to argue.

Argus, the Son of *Arctor*, whom *Juno* ſet as a ſpy over *Io*, being turned into a Cow. He was King of *Peloponneſus*, and for his ſingular wiſdom and circumſpection, he was feigned by the Poets to have had an hundred eyes.

Argute, (*Lat.*) full of wit, ſubtile.

Argyra, an Iſland in *India*, full of Gold and Silver. Alſo a Nymph, whom *Selenius* being in love with, died for grief, and was changed by *Venus* into a River.

Argyritis, a kind of Litharge, ſo called from its ſilver colour, made moſt what in thoſe Furnaces wherein Silver is purged from Lead.

Arhuſia, one of the four principal juriſdictions (which are alſo Epiſcopal Sees) of that *Daniſh Peninſule* called *Jutland* or the *Cimbrick Cherſoneſe*.

Ariana, one of the three great Provinces of *Media*, the other two being *Hircania* and *Drangiana*, it is now vulgarly called *Diargument*.

Ariadne, the Daughter of *Minos* and *Paſiphae*, ſee more of her in *Theſeus*.

Arichondas, a Muſitian, who is ſaid to have been the firſt that brought up the uſe of Trumpets in *Greece*.

Arided, (*Arab.*) a term in Aſtrology, the tail of the Swan.

Aridices, an ancient *Greek* Philoſopher.

Aridity, (*Lat.*) dryneſs, ſterility.

Aries, (*Lat.*) an Engin anciently uſed for the battering down of City walls, ſo called from *Aries* a Ram, by reaſon of the likeneſs it had to that Beaſt; alſo the firſt of the twelve Signs, which the Sun enters in the beginning of *March*.

Arietation, (*Lat.*) a butting, a battring with the Engin *Aries*.

Ariminum, an ancient Town of *Flaminia* in *Italy*, now called *Rimini*.

Ariobarzanes, one of *Darius* his Captains, who was ſlain by the *Greeks*.

Ariolation, (*Lat.*) a ſouth-ſaying.

Arion, a famous Muſitian of *Mithymna* in the Iſle of *Lesbos*, he was in great favour with *Periander* Tyrant of *Corinth*, as he was ſailing from *Italy*, the Mariners conſpired to kill him for his riches, but he caſting himſelf into the Sea, was carried by a Dolphin to *Tænarus*, a Town of *Laconia*, he is ſaid to be the firſt inventer of Dithyrambick verſe.

Ariſteas, a writer of his own Embaſſie from King *Ptolemy* to the High Prieſt *Eleazer* about the 72 Interpreters.

Ariſtæus, the Son of *Apollo* and *Ceres*, he was King of *Arcadia*, and found out the uſe of Bees, but becauſe *Euridice* flying from him, was ſlain by the bite of a Serpent, the Nymphs deſtroyed his Bees, to appeaſe whom, he having ſacrificed four Oxen, and four Heifers, a multitude of Bees ſprung from the dead Oxen.

Ariſtagoras, an ancient *Greek* Philoſopher.

Ariſtander, an *Athenian* writer *de re ruſtica* mentioned by *Varro* and *Columella*.

Ariſtandrus, a *Greek* Statuary.

Ariſtarchus, (*Greek*, the beſt Governour) a Grammarian of *Alexandria* under *Ptolomæus Philometor*.

Ariſtarete, a famous Paintreſs among the ancient *Greeks*.

Ariſteus, a Sophiſt who flouriſhed in the time of the Emperour *Antoninus*.

Ariſtides, an *Athenian* Captain, renowned for his honeſty and Juſtice; alſo a *Myſian* Philoſopher mentioned by *Philoſtratus*; alſo a Sophiſt who flouriſhed under the Emperours *Antoninus* and *Commodus*; alſo an *Athenian* Orator of whoſe Orations ſome are yet extant; alſo a *Mileſian* Hiſtorian who wrote the affairs of *Sicily* and *Perſia*, Laſtly, a *Theban* Painter contemporay with *Apelles*, a rare expreſſer of paſſion.

Ariſtippus, (*Greek* the beſt Horſe-man) an ancient *Cyrenæan* Philoſopher, one of *Socrates* his Scholars in great eſteem with *Dyoniſius*.

Ariſto, a *Sceptick* Philoſopher of *Cous*, and hearer

hearer of *Zeno*, alſo a writer of Civil Law in the time of the Emperour *Adrian*.

Ariſtobulus, (beſt Counſellor) the name of two famous Kings of the *Jews* of the *Maccabean* race; alſo of an ancient *Greek* writer of the affairs of *Italy* quoted by *Plutarch*. We alſo find mention of a *Greek* Philoſopher ſo named.

Ariſtocles, a *Peripatetick* Philoſopher and Rhetorician of *Meſſana*, mentioned by *Suidas*; alſo a Sophiſt of *Lampſacus* who flouriſhed under the Emperours *Trajan* and *Adrian*.

Ariſtocracy, (*Greek*) the Government of a Commonwealth, wherein the Nobles bear chief ſway.

Ariſtodemus, the third Son of *Ariſtomachus* from whom a double race of the firſt *Lacedemonian* Kings deſcended; alſo the name of ancient *Greek* Muſitian.

Ariſtogenes, a Phyſitian of *Gnidos*, who got his fame by curing *Antigonus Gonatus*.

Ariſtogeiton, an *Athenian* Orator, named for his impudence *Canis*.

Ariſtolaus, a Diſciple of the Painter *Pauſias*, mentioned by *Pliny*.

Ariſtolochia, or Birthwort, an Herb (the Root whereof is only uſed in Phyſick) which is like to that of Sowbread, both in form and operation; it facilitateth the Birth, and bringeth away the Secundine.

Ariſtomachus, an ancient writer of the Husbandry of Bees, made uſe of by *Pliny*.

Ariſtomenes, a writer of *Agriculture*, mentioned by *Varro*; alſo a Comick Poet.

Ariſton and *Ariſtonides*, two famous Sculptors mentioned by *Pliny*, the laſt for his Statue of *Athamas* and *Learchus*; alſo *Ariſton* a Hiſtorian of *Pella*, whoſe Hiſtory of the Siege of *Jeruſalem* by *Adrian* is mentioned by *Nicephorus Calliſtus*.

Ariſtonicus, a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, who commentated upon *Heſiods* Theogony.

Ariſtonus, an *Athenian* Citharift, Six times Victor in the *Pythian* Games.

Ariſtophanes, an *Athenian* Comick Poet well known by his many excellent Comedies extant; alſo a Grammarian of *Byzantium*, and great Captain in War, the Diſciple of *Zenodotus*; alſo a *Geoponick* writer of *Miletus*.

Ariſtophon, a famous *Greek* Painter celebrated by *Pliny*.

Ariſtoteles, the moſt known and famed of *Greek* Philoſophers, in reſpect of his extant Works, and as having been the maſter of *Alexander* the Great.

Ariſtoxenus, a Philoſopher, Phyſitian and excellent Muſitian of *Tarentum*, who flouriſhed in the time of *Tullus Hoſtilius*, the Third King of the *Romans*. There are yet remaining ſome of his muſical Works ſet forth by *Meibomius*; together with ſome other Works of other ancient Muſitians; alſo an Hiſtorian cited by *Plutarch* in his life of *Numa*.

To *Arite*, (*old word*) to Areſt, to ſtay.

Arithmetick, (*Greek*) the Art of Numbring.

Arithmomancy, (*Greek*) a Divination by Numbers.

Arles, ſee *Arelatum*.

Armada, (*Spaniſh*) a great Navy.

Armadillio, a Creature brought from the Weſt *Indies*, whom Nature hath ſo fortified with an armour-like skin, that is invulnerable in all parts, except the flank.

Armagh, the chief Town of the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, being alſo an Archbiſhops Seat.

To *Arme aſhot*, (a term in Military affairs) to bind a little Okum in Canvas, at the end of each ſpike of a croſsbar ſhot; Alſo to *Arme* a *ſhot*, to bind Okum, rope-yarn or old clouts about one end of a croſsbar ſhot, that that end which goes firſt out may not catch hold in any flaws of the piece, and ſo indanger the breaking it.

Armenia, a Country of *Aſia*, divided into the greater, and the leſſer *Armenia*.

Armiger, (*Lat.*) a Squire, one that beareth a Knights Arms.

Armilet, a little Bracelet for the arm.

Arminians, a Sect of Hereticks inſtituted by *Jacobus Arminius*, in the year, 1605. they hold free Grace, and univerſal Redemption.

Armipotent, (*Lat.*) ſtrong in Arms, powerful.

† *Armoniack*, or *Gum Armonick*, a certain Gum iſſuing from a Plant, called fennel Gyant.

Armorick, a Countrey in *France*, now called *Brittain*.

Armory, a place where arms are laid up and kept.

Arms, among Faulconers, the legs from the thigh to the foot.

Armuſia, a Countrey on the Borders of *Carmania*, along the River *Andanis*, where are many pleaſant Vineyards.

Arnobius, a Chriſtian Philoſopher, and famous Rhetorician in the time of the Emperour *Diocleſian*; his Treatiſe *adverſus gentes*, and other excellent writings are yet extant.

Arnuphis, an ancient *Ægyptian* Philoſopher much addicted to Magical Incantations.

Arobe, a *Portugal* meaſure of Sugar, containing 25 Buſhels.

Aromatick, (*Lat.*) Odoriferous, having a ſpicy ſmell.

Aron, an Herb called alſo Wake *Robin*, and Cuckow-pint, of a very biting taſt; the juice of it cleanſeth foul Ulcers; ſee *Cuckow-pint*.

Arphaxad, (*Heb.*) the Son of *Shem*, alſo a certain King who was overthrown by *Nebuchadonozer*.

Arquebuze, a hand Gun, a Snaphance.

Arrach, an Herb of two ſorts, the one Garden *Arrach*, the other wild and ſtinking *Arrach*; otherwiſe called Dogs *Arrach*, Goats *Arrach* and ſtinking Motherwort, *Lat. Vulvaria*.

Arragon, a great Province of *Spain*, heretofore a Kingdom by it ſelf.

To *Arraign*, to ſet at the Bar of Juſtice, to make guilty.

Arran, a County in the North-part of *Scotland*, anciently called *Hegloca*, as being ſcituate in the River *Clata*, now called *Cluid*.

Arraſſe,

Arras, a certain rich cloth, uſed for hangings, ſo called from *Arras*, a Town of *Arteſia*, where it was made, ſee *Arteſia*.

Array, a term in Common Law, ſignifying the ranking or ſetting forth a Jury or Enqueſt of men empannelled upon a cauſe; alſo the preparing of men for Military Service.

Arrearage, (*French*) a debt due upon an old account.

Arrendare, ſignifieth in the practick of *Scotland*, to ſet Lands to any one for yearly Rent.

Arreptitious, (*Lat.*) ſuddainly caught, alſo ſnatching away privily.

Arrere, (*old word*) apart, aſide.

Arreſt, (*French*) a ſtay, a reſting quiet in a place, alſo a putting a ſtop to proceedings, in Common Law it ſignifieth an Execution ſerved upon a mans Goods, or perſon, alſo a Decree, or final Sentence of a Court.

To *Arrett*, to lay blame, an old word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Arrians, a Sect of ancient Hereticks broached by one *Arrius* a *Lybian*, about the year 315. They deny the Son to be of the ſame ſubſtance with God the Father.

Arrianus, a Philoſopher and Hiſtorian of *Nicomedia*, who flouriſhed at *Rome* under the Emperors *Adrian* and *Antoninus*, and whoſe writings both in Hiſtory, Philoſophy and Geography, for which he is ſtiled *Xenophon* Minor, are yet extant, another of this name is mentioned by *Capitolinus* for his lives of the two *Maximini*; alſo an ancient *Civilian* cited by *Paulus Patavinus* and *Ulpianus*.

To *Arride*, (*Lat.*) to manifeſt ones conſent of a thing by ſmiling.

Arriereban, (*Fr.*) the Arming of the chief Gentry and Nobility of a Nation upon ſome extraordinary occaſion.

Arrius, a Philoſopher of *Alexandria*, which City as *Plutarch* affirms was ſaved from the fury of *Auguſtus*, by the favour he had with that Emperour, alſo *Arrius Menander* an ancient Juriſconſult, who wrote ſomething of Military Diſcipline; and is quoted in the *Pandects*: later than either of which was that *Arrius* the Presbyter, who broached that above mentioned Hereſie, wherewith ever ſince his name hath been branded.

To *Arrogate*, (*Lat.*) to aſſume too much to ones ſelf.

Arrow-head, (*Sagittalis*) a water Herb, ſo called, becauſe the leaves of it reſemble the head of a three forked Arrow.

Arſenal, (*French*) a kind of *Cittadel*, where Armour and Ammunition is laid up.

† *Arſenick*, a Mineral, called Orpiment, in *Engliſh* Rats-bane, of a very poyſonous quality; of it there be divers ſorts, as, *Sanderach*, *Ruſina*, *Riſagalum*, &c.

Arſmart, an Herb, otherwiſe called water Pepper, becauſe of the biting property that one ſort of it hath, it is in Latin called *Perſicaria*.

Arſon, (*French*) a ſaddle-bow.

Artaxerxes, (*Hebr. Artahſhaſh't*, which ſignifieth light, or malediction, or fervent to ſpoil) the Son of *Xerxes*, King of *Perſia*, he had three Sons by his Wife, and 112 by his Concubines, he made *Darius* his Succeſſor, who rebelling from his Father, becauſe he had taken from him his Concubine *Aſpaſia*, was ſlain with 50 of his Brothers; of this name alſo were ſeveral other Kings of *Perſia*.

Artemidorus, a *Lydian* Philoſopher, of whom there is extant a Book of the Interpretation of dreams.

Artemiſia, Queen of *Halicarnaſſus*, and Wife to *Mauſolus*, ſhe built ſo ſtately a Sepulcher for her deceaſed Husband, that it was held for one of the ſeven wonders of the World, *Artemiſia* is alſo the name of an Herb, called Mugwort.

Artemiſian moneth, the moneth of *May*, dedicated to *Diana*, and therefore ſo called from Ἄρτεμις the *Greek* appellation of that Goddeſs.

Artemon, a *Greek* Painter celebrated by *Pliny* in the 35 Chapter, Book of his natural Hiſtory.

To *Arten*, to conſtrain, an (*old word*) uſed by *Chaucer*.

† *Arteries*, (*Lat.*) thoſe hollow membranous Veſſels like to veins, in which the moſt thin and hotteſt part of the blood, together with the vital ſpirits paſs through the body.

† *Arteriotomy*, (*Greek*) a cutting of an Artery.

Arteſia, vulg. *Artois*, one of the Ten Provinces of the *Spaniſh* Neatherlands, or that part of the Low Countreys belonging to the King of *Spain*, the chief Town of this Province is *Atrebatium* or *Arras* where that ſort of rich hangings is made, thence called cloth of *Arras*.

Arthritical Diſeaſe, (*Gr.*) Ἀρθρῖτις) an acute Diſeaſe cauſed by a tartarous corroding humour fixing in any of the joynts from Ἄρθρον a joynt.

Arthrodia, a ligament which conjoyns the head of the bone, which is of it ſelf little, and that ſtands in ſhallow cavity.

Arthur, a famous warlike King of the *Britains*, who beat the *Saxons* in divers ſet battails, this word ſignifieth in the *Britiſh* tongue Strong man.

Artichock, *Cinara*, a plant whoſe leaves are of an aſh-colour, from whence riſeth the fruit of an excellent ſtrengthning and corroborating vertue.

Article, (*Lat.*) a joynt, alſo in Grammar a member of a period, alſo a note of demonſtration ſet before a Noun, eſpecially in *Greek*, as ὁ ἄνθρωπος

Articular, or *Articulate*, (*Lat.*) joynted, whence *Articulate* voice diſtinguiſhed by conſonants, is as it were the joynts of ſound.

To *Articulate*, (*Lat.*) to joynt, alſo make Articles of agreement.

Artificer, (*Lat.*) a workman.

Artillery, great braſs Guns, Cannons.

Artiſian, or *Artiſt*, a maſter of his Art.

Artois, ſee *Arteſia*.

Arval brothers, a fraternity of *Roman* Prieſts, twelve in number, who beſides their performance of publick Sacrifices, were appointed Judges of Land-marks.

Arverni, the ancient Inhabitants of that Pro-

vince of *Gallia Aquitanica*, in the Kingdom of *France*, now called *Auvergne*.

† *Arviſian* Wine, a ſort of *Greek* Wine from *Arvis*, now called *Amiſta*, in the Iſland *Chios*.

Arundel, in *Latin Aruntina Vallis*, a Town in *Suſſex*, ſo called, as it were, *Arundale*, *i.* A Dale lying upon the River *Arun*, it hath a ſtrong Caſtle, which *Robert de Beliſmo*, keeping againſt King *Henry* the Firſt, thereupon forfeited his eſtate, and was proſcribed.

Arundiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing forth Reeds.

Aruſpicy, (*Lat.*) a certain kind of divination (anciently much in uſe among the *Romans*) by looking into the Bowels of Beaſts.

Arzilla, the ſecond City of the Kingdom of *Feſs*, in *Africa*.

A S.

Aſa, (*Hebr.* a healer of ſickneſs) a King of *Judah*, who ſucceeded his Father *Abiam* in the Kingdom, and deſtroyed the high places.

Aſahel, (*Hebr.* God hath wrought) *Joabs* Brother, who purſuing *Abner*, and by his ſwiftneſs overtaking him, was ſlain by him.

Aſaph, (*Hebr.* gathering) a famous Muſician among the *Jews*, and one of the chief of *Davids* Quire.

Aſaphus, an ancient *Britiſh* Biſhop, who wrote the Life of *Kentigern*, and ſome other things. He flouriſhed in the year of our Lord 590.

Aſapi, the moſt forlorn of the *Turkiſh* foot, who are ſet upon all the moſt deſperate ſervices, when multitude is deſigned to blunt the edge of valor in a leſs numerous enemy.

Aſarabacca, *Aſarum*, an Herb growing with thick round ſhining leaves, like thoſe of the Violet, but larger; the leaves are much uſed to procure vomiting.

Asbeſtes, a people of *Lybia* about *Cyrene*, where the Oracle of *Jupiter Ammon* was.

† *Asbeſtos*, a kind of precious Stone of an Iron colour, which being once fired cannot be quenched.

Aſcalon, a noted, and once very famous City of *Idumæa*.

Aſcanius, the Son of *Æneas*, by *Creuſa* the Daughter of *Priamus*. He reigned in *Italy* thirty years, and built *Alba*.

Aſcarides, little and ſlender Worms breeding in the Fundaments.

Aſcaunces, (*old word*) as though.

Aſcendant, an Aſtrological term, it being the point of the Ecliptick, which riſeth at ſome determinate moment, when any one is born; it is alſo called the *Horoſcope*. It ſignifieth alſo Metaphorically, a predominant, or powerful influence over any one.

To *Aſcertain*, to aſſure, as it were to aſſert for certain.

Aſcetick, (*Greek*) belonging to a Monk, or Monaſtery. Haply from ἀσκέω to exerciſe the mind.

Aſchreus, an ancient Writer *De re Ruſtica*, mentioned by *Varro*.

Aſcites, a kind of Dropſie, being a ſwelling of the Belly, cauſed of a ſerous matter, ſometimes from a ſwelling in the Teeth.

Aſclepiad, a Verſe of four Feet, a Spondee, a Choriambus, and two Dactyls.

Aſclepiades, a blind Philoſopher, mentioned by *Cicero* in his *Tuſculan Queſtions*. Alſo a Grammarian of *Anazarba*, who wrote a Book *De Fluminibus*. Alſo an Hiſtorian of *Cyprus*, who is ſaid to have lived in the time of *Pygmalion*. Alſo a Phyſitian of *Pruſia*, quoted by *Galen* and *Pliny*.

Aſclepiadorus, a Contemporary of *Apelles*, who flouriſh in the 112th Olympiad, Painting the twelve gods; he had for each of the Tyrant *Mnaſon* Three hundred Attick Minaes, each Mina being by ſome valued at 3 *l*, 2 *s*, 6 *d*, of our Money.

Aſclepius, an *African* Biſhop, who wrote againſt the *Arrians* and *Donatiſts*.

To *Aſcribe*, (*Lat.*) to attribute, to impute.

Aſellius Sempronius. See *Sempronius*.

Aſhchenaz, (*Hebr.* fire, as it were diſtilling) the Son of *Gomer*.

Aſhdown, or *Aſſendown*, which ſome interpret the Mount of *Aſſes*, a Town in *Eſſex*, where a great Battle was fought between *Edward Ironſide*, and *Canutus* the *Dane*.

Aſher, (*Hebr.* bleſſedneſs, or felicity) the Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*.

Aſhur, (bleſſed or beholding) the Son of *Shem*, alſo the Land of *Aſſyria*.

Aſia, one of thoſe four parts, into which the whole World is divided; it was ſo called from *Aſia*, Wife to *Iapetus*, and Daughter of *Oceanus*, and *Thetis*.

Aſinine, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Aſs.

Aſinius Pollio, an Hiſtorian of *Trallium*, who as *Suidas* teſtifies, wrote the Civil Wars of *Cæſar* and *Pompey*. Alſo a moſt eloquent *Roman* Orator, and great favorite of *Auguſtus Cæſar*.

Aſinius Capito, a Learned *Roman* Grammarian and Writer of Epiſtles; of which, that to *Pacuvius Labeo* is particularly cited by *Aulus Gellius*.

Aſius, a Biſhop of *Sardis*, who delivered to *Antoninus* an Apology for the Chriſtians.

Askaunt, (*old word*) as, to look askaunt, to look ſideways.

Askes, (*old word*) aſhes.

Aſmodeus, the name of a certain Spirit, mentioned in the Book of *Tobith*.

Aſopus, a River of *Bœotia*, running by *Thebes*, which the Poets feigned to have been the Father of *Ægina*, whom *Jupiter* deflowred.

Aſotus, (*Greek*) prodigal, intemperate.

Aſparagus, an Herb whoſe firſt ſhoots being boiled, are a great rarity at their firſt coming in the Spring time, but afterwards grow contemptible, by reaſon of the great multitude planted within theſe few years.

Aſpaſia, the Miſtreſs in Rhetorick to *Pericles*, with whom falling in love, and becoming his Wife, ſhe was the cauſe of two great Wars, the *Samian* and *Peloponneſian*. *Plutarch*.

Aſpaſius, a *Tyrian*, whoſe various Hiſtory of thoſe parts, is cited by *Suidas*.

Aſpe, a venemous and dangerous Creature, having its eyes not in its forehead, but in its temples; ſo that it purſues its adverſary, rather by its hearing and ſmelling, than its ſeeing. One kind killeth by thirſt, another by ſleep, a third by blood; the parties ſtung therewith, either thirſting, ſleeping, or bleeding to death.

Aſpect, (*Lat.*) a ſight, alſo ones countenance, or preſence, alſo a poſition of the Stars, one toward another.

Aſpectable, (*Lat.*) that may be ſeen, or beheld.

Aſpendius, a famous *Cytharift*, particularly for his ſoft and gentle touch upon the ſtrings of his Harp.

Aſper, a certain kind of Coyn, bearing the value of a penny farthing of our Money.

Aſperation, (*Lat.*) a making rough, or ſharp.

Aſperity, (*Lat.*) roughneſs.

Aſperſion, (*Lat.*) a ſprinkling, or beſpattering; it is alſo taken Metaphorically, for a caſting a blemiſh upon other Mens reputations.

† *Aſphaltites*, a Lake in *Judea*, where *Sodom* and *Gomorrha* ſtood, having been full of Brimſtone, ever ſince it rained down upon thoſe Cities.

Aſphodil, the name of a certain Flower, otherwiſe called *Haſta Regia*, or *Kings-ſpear*.

† *Aſpike*, a little venemous Serpent.

Aſpiration, (*Lat.*) a breathing, alſo a note over a *Greek* vowel, which hath the force of an *h*.

Aſportation, (*Lat.*) a carrying away.

Aſſa fœtida, is a Gum flowing from the Roots of Laſerwort, being ſcarified. It is called Devils dung, by ſome, from its very ſtrong ſcent. It is uſed very frequently by Women for the riſing of the Matrix. Others write, that the *Aſſa fœtida* Tree is like our Bryer in height, the leaves reſemble Fig-leaves, the Root is like our Radiſh: Though the ſmell be ſo baſe, the taſte is ſo pleaſing, that no meat, no ſauce, no veſſel is pleaſing to the *Guſarats* Palats where it grows, except it reliſh of it.

To *Aſſail*, to ſet upon, to aſſault.

Aſſart, a term in Law, ſignifying an offence committed in a Foreſt by plucking up the Woods by the Roots; alſo to *Aſſart*, is to ſet in order, to make glades in a Wood, to lop off the Branches of a Tree, to clear a Ground of ſhrubs.

An *Aſſaſſine*, (*Ital.*) a Robber or Murtherer that kills another for gain.

Aſſaſſines, a preciſe Sect of *Mahometans*, having in them the very Spirits of that poyſonous Superſtition; they had ſix Cities, and were about 40000 in number, living near *Antaradus* in *Syria*. At the command of their chief Maſter, they would refuſe no pain or peril; but ſtab any Prince whom he appointed out to death, whence thoſe that are ready to execute bloody deſigns, are called *Aſſaſſinates*.

To *Aſſay*, (*Fr.*) to prove, to try: An Aſſayer of the King, is an Officer of the Mint, for the true trial of Silver.

Aſſectation, (*Lat.*) a following any one, an adhering to anothers opinion.

Aſſentation, (*Lat.*) a complying with anothers opinion out of flattery or diſſimulation.

Aſſerius, a *Britiſh* Writer, who flouriſhing in the year of our Lord 890. wrote the Acts of King *Alfred*.

To *Aſſert*, (*Lat.*) to affirm, to maintain.

To *Aſſeſs*, (*French*) to ſet down a rate, to tax.

Aſſeſtrix, (*Lat.*) a Wife, a Woman that is aſſiſtant to another.

Aſſets, (*French*) a term in Common Law, ſignifying goods ſufficient wherewith the Heir, or Executor may diſcharge the Anceſtors, or Teſtators Debts or Legacies.

To *Aſſeverate* (*Lat.*) to affirm earneſtly.

Aſſiduous, (*Lat.*) daily, obſervant, diligent.

Aſſign, (*French*) a term in Law, He that is conſtituted by another, to do any buſineſs, an aſſign in Deed, is he whom the perſon appoints, aſſign in Law, is he whom the Law appoints.

Aſſimilation, (*Lat.*) a likening, a making like; in Natural and Medicinal Philoſophy, it ſignifies that operation of Nature by which the Nutriment is made like to the ſubſtance of that Body, into which it is to be converted and incorporated.

Aſſiſium, *vulg. Siſi*, a Town in the Dutchy of *Spoleto* in *Italy*.

Aſſize, (*French*) a term in Law, ſignifying a ſitting of Juſtices upon their Commiſſion, it is taken alſo for a Writ; alſo a ſetting down the price of any commodity.

Aſſociation, (*Lat.*) a being frequent in company with another.

To *Aſſoyle*, to acquit, to pardon, alſo to anſwer, *Chaucer*.

Aſſuefaction, (*Lat.*) an injuring, a bringing one to any thing by cuſtom.

Aſſuetude, (*Lat.*) uſe, cuſtom.

To *Aſſume*, (*Lat.*) to take to ones ſelf.

Aſſumpſit, a voluntary promiſe, whereby a man takes upon him to perform any thing to another.

Aſſumption, (*Lat.*) a taking to; alſo in *Logick*, the *minor* Poſition of a Syllogiſm.

Aſſyria, a Province of *Chaldea*, now belonging to the *Perſian* Monarchy; but in ancient times, the chief part of the *Aſſyrian*, or firſt great Monarchy of the World: It is at this day called *Arzerum*.

Aſtyages, the laſt King of the *Medes*, deprived of his Kingdom by his Grand-child *Cyrus*, who transferred the Monarchy to *Perſia*.

Aſteria or *Aſterites*, is a kind of Opal, which ſparkles with Beams like a Star, from whence it hath its name; ſome will have it only a ſhining Gum, others ſay it is a hard tranſparent Stone, called alſo *Gemma ſolis*, becauſe, if held againſt the Sun, it ſeems to ſhew the likeneſs of the Sun. Some call it *Aſtroites* and *Ceraunia*, *Aſtrobolus*, and *Oculus ſolis*.

Aſteriſme, (*Greek*) a Conſtellation of Stars.

Aſterisk, (*Greek*) a little Star, alſo a mark in writing, having the form of a Star.

Aſterius, the name of an ancient King of *Creet*. Alſo of an *Arian* Writer, who Commentated upon the Evangeliſts, and other parts of Scripture.

Aſterlagour, a word uſed by *Chaucer*, ſignifying an *Aſtrolabe*.

Aſtert, (*old word*) paſſed.

Aſthma, (*Greek*) a certain diſeaſe, which cauſeth difficulty of breathing.

Aſtipulation, (*Lat.*) an agreement, an aſſent, alſo a witneſs.

Aſtiſmus, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure, wherein is expreſſed ſome civil or pleaſant jeſt.

Aſtorga, a well fortified Town of *Leon*, a Province of *Spain*, and heretofore a Kingdom of it ſelf.

Aſtracan, a large Province or Kingdom, with its *Metropolis* of the ſame name, formerly belonging to the *Tartars*, but taken from them by the *Moſcovites*, and now part of the Dominion of the Great Czar of *Moſcovy*.

Aſtragal, a word uſed in Architecture, as alſo in Fortification, being a certain Ring or Circle about the Neck of a Pillar, or a piece of Ordinance.

Aſtræa, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, or as ſome ſay of *Aſtræus* and *Aurora*; ſhe was for her Juſtice taken up into Heaven, and placed among the Twelve Signs.

Aſtræus, the Son of *Crius* (one of the *Titans*, and *Eurybæa*,) he married *Aurora*, and begat the Winds and the Stars.

Aſtriction, (*Lat.*) a binding to.

Aſtriferous, (*Lat.*) Star-bearing.

Aſtringent, (*Latin*) binding, or making coſtive.

Aſtroit, (*Aſtroites*) a Stone mentioned by *Pliny*, as having the reſemblance of a Fiſhes eye. Some make it the ſame with *Aſteria*.

Aſtrolabe, a Mathematical Inſtrument, to find the motions and diſtances of Stars, or to take any heights and depths by.

Aſtrology, (*Greek*) the Art of foretelling things to come, by the motions and diſtances of the Stars.

Aſtronomy, (*Greek*) an Art teaching the knowledge of the courſes of the Stars.

Aſturia, a Province of *Spain*, near *Portugal*, ſo called from the River *Aſtura*; the *Pyrenean* Mountains are alſo called *Aſturias*.

Aſtute, (*Lat.*) ſubtile, witty, crafty.

Aſtyampſicus, an ancient *Geoponick* Writer, of whom *Suidas* mentions a Treatiſe *De cura Aſinorum*.

Aſyle, (*Greek*) a Sanctuary, a place of refuge for offenders.

Aſyndeton, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure, where Commaes are put inſtead of Conjunction Copulatives.

A T.

Atabalipa, a King of *Peru*, he was taken priſoner by the *Spaniards*, under *Franciſcus Pizarrus*, and forced to redeem his life with a houſe full of refined Gold and Silver, judged to be worth Ten millions; which when they had received, they perfidiouſly ſlew him.

Atalanta, the Daughter of *Schœneus*, King of *Scyrus*, ſhe being ſwift of foot, it was propoſed among her Suiters, that he, who could out-run her, ſhould have her for his Wife; but many of them being overcome, at length *Hippomenes*, the Son of *Megacles*, who had received Three Golden Apples of *Venus*, that had been gathered in the *Heſperian* Garden, let them fall in the midſt of the Race, and by that means arrived at the end before her. Alſo the name of a great Huntreſs of *Arcadia*, who gave the firſt wound to the *Caledonian* Boar, and was afterwards married to *Meleager*.

Atchievement, (*French*) the performance of ſome great exploit.

Atcheked, (*old word*) choaked.

Aterſt, (*old word*) in earneſt, in deed.

Athaliah, (*Hebr.* the hour, or time of the Lord) the Daughter of *Omri*, King of *Iſrael*, ſhe uſurped the Kingdom of *Judah* for a while, but was at laſt ſlain her ſelf.

Athamas, the Son of *Æolus*, and King of *Thebes*, he had by his Wife *Nephele*, *Phryxus*, and *Helle*, who were ſo proſecuted by *Ino*, the Daughter of *Cadmus*, who their Father married, that they fled away upon the Golden Ram; but *Helle* falling off into the Sea, gave the name to *Helleſpont*. See *Ino*.

Athanes, a Writer of the affairs of *Sicily*, mentioned by *Athenæus*, and alſo by *Plutarch*, if it be the ſame *Athanes*, whoſe Hiſtories are quoted in his life of *Timoleon*.

Atheiſm, (*Greek*) ungodlineſs, a denying, a godhead.

Atheling, a title, which in the time of the *Saxon* Kings, was uſually given to the Kings eldeſt Son, as Prince of *Wales*, at preſent.

Athelney or *Athelingy*, *i.* the Iſle of Nobles, a little Iſland made by the River *Thone*, in *Somerſetſhire*, where King *Alfred* ſhrouded himſelf, when the *Danes* overran the Kingdom; as *Marius* did anciently in the Lake of *Minturnus*.

Athenæus, a *Peripatetick* Philoſopher, who lived in the time of *Auguſtus*; alſo a Grammarian of *Naucratis* living in the Reign of *M. Antoninus*, of whoſe *Deipnoſophiſtæ*, we have the Epitome done by *Hermolaus Byzantinus*.

Athenagoras, a Chriſtian Philoſopher, whoſe eloquent defence, for the Chriſtians to the Emperors *Antoninus* and *Commodus*, to whom he was ſent in their behalf, is extant with ſome other of his Writings.

Athenion, a very hopeful Painter, who died young.

Athenadorus,

Athenadorus, a *Stoical* Philoſopher of *Athens*, Maſter to *Dionyſius Areopagita*, and in eſteem with *Auguſtus*: His Treatiſe called *Diaphora*, is mentioned by *Suidas*. Alſo a Noble Sculptor mentioned by *Pliny*.

Athens, an ancient and renowned City of *Attica* in *Greece*, firſt called *Cecropia*, from *Cecrops*, afterwards *Athena* from *Athenæa*, or *Minerva*, who firſt found out the uſe of the Olive-tree; it is now called *Setines*.

Atheſis, one of the chief Rivers of *Italy*; upon which, the City of *Verona* ſtands.

Athletical, (*Greek*) belonging to wreſtling.

Athol, a County in the South part of *Scotland*, bordering upon *Perth*, and watered by the River *Amund*.

Athos, a high Hill between *Macedon* and *Thrace*, which caſts a ſhadow as far as the Iſle of *Lemnos*, upon the top of this Hill is a City now called *Monte Sancto*.

Athroted, (*old word*) cloyed.

Atlantick, Iſlands, two Iſlands upon the Borders of *Lybia*, formerly called the *Fortunate Iſlands*, or the *Heſperides*, where were ſaid to be the *Elyſian Fields*.

Atlantick Sea, a part of the *Mediterranean Sea*, lying Weſtward, it begins at the River *Molucha*, and finiſhes at the Promontory *Ampeluſia*.

Atlas, an ancient King of *Mauritania*, the Son of *Iapetus* and *Aſia*, Daughter of *Oceanus*, who in reſpect of his great knowledge in Aſtronomy and Aſtrology, was feigned by the Poets to ſupport Heaven upon his ſhoulders, and to have been transformed into a Mountain of *Mauritania*, now called *Anchiſa*, by others *Montes Claros*.

Atmoſphære, (*Greek*) that ſame Region of the Air, where vapors and exhalations are ingendered.

Atom, (*Greek*) a Mote in the Sun-beams; alſo a word uſed in Philoſophy, being the ſmalleſt part of a Body that can be imagined.

Atonement, as it were, a making at one, a reconcilement, or cauſing to agree.

Atramental, (*Lat.*) belonging to Ink.

Atrate, (*Lat.*) made black, alſo one in mourning.

Atrocity, (*Lat.*) fierceneſs.

Atropatia, the preſent name of a great part of *Media*, which is divided into *Media Atropatia*, and *Media Magna*, both in the Kingdom of *Perſia*.

Atrophy, (*Greek*) a kind of Conſumption of the Body, which is cauſed by the meat not turning into nouriſhment.

Attachment, (*French*) a laying hands on, in Common Law it ſignifieth a laying hold on by the force of a Writ, it differeth from an Arreſt, which lieth on the Body, and from a Diſtreſs which is upon Land and Goods, this being upon Body and Goods.

Attainder, (*French*) a term in Law, ſignifying the conviction of any Perſon of fellony, or any Crime whereof he was not convicted before.

Attaint, (*French*) tried, found out.

Attalus, an ancient Phyſitian, whoſe Works are quoted by *Galen* and *Pliny*.

Attamed, (*old word*) ſet on broach.

Attaque, (*French*) an aſſault, an incounter.

Atteius, an *Athenian* Philologiſt, of whom his Patron *Capito Atticus*, the great Lawyer, uſed to ſay, He was *inter Grammaticos Rhetor inter Rhetores Grammaticus*. *Saluſtius* and *Pollio* were his great friends, as ſaith *Suetonius*.

To *Attemperate*, (*Lat.*) to make fit, to mix a juſt proportion.

Attentive, (*Lat.*) diligently hearkning.

Attenuation, (*Lat.*) a making thin.

Atterly, (*old word*) utterly.

Atteſtation, (*Lat.*) a proving by witneſſes.

Atthis, the Daughter of *Cranaus*, King of *Athens*, ſhe died unmarried, and from her the Countrey was called *Attica*, whereas it was formerly called *Actica*, from *Actæus*, the firſt King thereof.

Attick, neat, elegant, from *Attica*, or *Athens*, which was the Nurſery of Eloquence.

Attick Dialect. See *Dialect*.

Atticus, a *Platonick* Philoſopher, who flouriſhing at *Rome* in the Reign of the Emperor *Commodus*, is mentioned by *Eutropius*. Alſo the Succeſſor of *Chryſoſtome* in the Biſhoprick of *Conſtantinople*: There are extant ſeveral Epiſtles of his writing.

Attilius, an Hiſtorian, mentioned by *Cicero* in the third Book of his *Offices*.

An *Attiring*, a dreſſing, or apparrelling, from *Tiara*, a *Perſian* ornament for the Head: Alſo a term of Heraldry. Alſo among Hunters, thoſe Branching Horns.

Attoure, (*old word*) towards.

Attournment, (*French*) a term in Common Law, a turning Tenant to a new Lord.

Attraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing to, an allurement.

Attraits, (*French*) the ſame, alſo thoſe charming qualities, which have power to draw the affections of Men.

Attrebati, the ancient name of thoſe people that inhabited that part of *England*, now called *Berkſhire*.

Attrectation, (*Lat.*) a handling, alſo a wanton carriage towards a Woman.

To *Attribute*, (*Lat.*) to give unto, to impute.

Attrition, (*Lat.*) a rubbing, or wearing againſt another thing. Alſo amongſt Theologiſts, *Attrition* and *Contrition*, thus differ. The firſt is a more ſlight and imperfect; the other a more ſerious and perfect ſorrow for ſin.

To *Attwite*, (*old word*) to make blame worthy.

Atwin, (*old word*) aſunder.

A V.

Avant, (*French*) forward, alſo a term of diſdain, as much as to ſay, away, out of my ſight.

Avant Couriers, forerunners, or a party of Light Horſmen, that running before the reſt of the Army, ſpoil the Countrey as they march.

Avarice, (*Lat.*) covetouſneſs.

Avaricum, a Town of *Gallia Aquitanica*, now called *Bourges*.

Avauncers. See *Advancers*.

Aubades, (*French*) Songs, or Inſtrumental muſick; ſung, or played under any ones Chamber window in the morning, from *Aube* the morning.

Aubigny, a Town of *Berry* in *Gallia Aquitanica*, whence the Family of the *D'Aubignies*.

Auctor, (*Lat.*) an increaſer; alſo the ſame as Author.

Aucupation, (*Lat.*) fouling, alſo a greedy looking after gain.

Audacity, (*Lat.*) boldneſs.

Audbertus, an ancient Writer of *Homilies*, ſome whereof are extant.

Audenaerd, a well fortified Town of *Flanders*, the chief Province of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*.

Audentius, a *Spaniſh* Biſhop, who wrote againſt the *Manichees*, *Sabellians*, and *Photinians*.

Audley, the name of an ancient Family, contracted from *Aldetheligh*.

Audience, (*Lat.*) hearing, alſo a great concourſe of people coming to hear any Oration delivered in publick. Alſo the name of a Court belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, of equal authority with the Archy, though inferior both in dignity and antiquity.

Auditor, (*Lat.*) a hearer, alſo an Officer of the King, or any other great perſonage appointed to hear and examine the accounts of all under Officers, and to make up a general Book, which ſhews the difference between their Receits and Allowances.

Audry, the name of an *Engliſh* Saint, the firſt Foundreſs of *Ely* Church, ſome think it contracted from the *Saxon* word, *Ethelred*.

Avenage, (*French*) a certain quantity of Oats, which a Landlord receives in ſtead of ſome other duties.

Avenaunt, (*old French*) pleaſant, fair, agreeable.

Avenio, a City of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, which hath been the Seat of divers Popes, now called *Avignon*. This City hath ſeven Palaces, ſeven Pariſhes, ſeven Monaſteries, ſeven Colledges, ſeven Inns, and ſeven Gates.

Avens, (*Caryophyllata*) an Herb growing in Gardens, and elſwhere, called alſo *Sanamunda* and *Herba Benedicta*, or *Herb Bennet*, for the excellent properties it hath: The Root ſwelleth like unto Cloves, and is comfortable to the Heart, and a good preſervative againſt the Plague.

Aventinus, one of the ſeven Hills of *Rome*.

Avenue, (*French*) a term in Fortification, ſignifying the ſpace that is left for paſſage to and fro, in, and out of a Camp, Garriſon, or Quarter.

Avenzor, an *Arabian* Phyſitian.

To *Aver*, (*French*), affirm, to juſtifie.

Average, from the old *Latin* word *Averia*, which ſignifies a Beaſt; it being a ſervice, which the Tenant does unto the Lord by Horſe, or carriage of Horſe; and ſo the Kings *Averages* are the Kings carriages by Horſe, or Cart: It is alſo a Contribution that Merchants and others make, towards the loſſes of thoſe, who have their Goods caſt into the Sea for ſafeguard of the Ship.

Averdupois, (*French*) it ſignifies in Common Law, a weight of ſixteen ounces, whereas *Troy* weight hath but twelve. Alſo ſuch Merchandiſes as are weighed by this weight.

Avery, a place where Oats or Provender for the Kings Horſes was kept; alſo a Chriſtian name from *Avaricus vul. Haverie*, the name of an old *Gothiſh* King.

Averment, a term in Law, when the Defendant offers to juſtifie an exception pleaded in abatement of the Plaintiffs act.

Avernus, a Lake in *Campania* near *Bahæ*, whoſe vapors were ſo deadly, that Birds were killed as they flew over, which made the ancients think it to be a deſcent into Hell.

Averpenny, Money contributed towards the Kings *Averages*.

Averruncation, (*Latin*) a term in Husbandry, it being a lopping off of ſuperfluous branches.

Averruncus, a certain god among the *Romans*, who was ſaid to avert all evils, as *Hercules* among the *Greeks* was called *Alexicacus*.

Averſion, (*Lat.*) a turning away, alſo a ſecret hatred without any apparent reaſon, it may be taken in the ſame ſence as Antipathy.

Auſidena, a City of *Italy*, among the *Caraceni*, which is yet ſtanding.

Auſidius Baſſus, a noble Hiſtorian who living contemporary with *Quintilian*, wrote a Hiſtory of the *German* affairs.

Augeas, King of *Elis*, the Son of *Sol* and *Nauphridame*, he had a Stable which held three-ſand Oxen, which *Hercules* cleanſed by bringing in the River *Alphæus*; but being denied his pay, he killed *Augeas*, and made his Son *Phileus* King.

Augment or *Augmentation*, (*Lat.*) an increaſing. The Court of Augmentation was a Court erected by *Henry* the Eighth, for the increaſe of the Revenues of the Crown, by the ſuppreſſion of Abbies and Religious Houſes. Alſo in Grammar, *Augment* is an addition made in certain Tenſes of *Greek* Verbs, either by increaſing the number of Syllables; and then it is called *Augmentum Syllabicum*, or lengthning the quantity of Vowels, and then it is called *Augmentum Temporale*.

Augre, a Carpenters tool, for the boring of ſmall holes.

Augrim, the ſame as *Algorithme*, skill in numbring.

Augsburg, *Auguſta Vindelicorum*, the chief City of the Circle of *Suevia* in *Germany*.

Augurie, (*Lat.*) South-ſaying, Divination by the voices, or flying of Birds.

Auguſt,

Auguſt, Royal, Majeſtical, Illuſtrious, from *Octavius Auguſtus* the ſecond *Roman* Emperor, after whom all the ſucceeding *Roman* Emperors, were honored with the Title, alſo the name of the ſixth moneth from *March*, otherwiſe called *Sextilis*.

Auguſta Taurinorum, vulg. *Turin*, the chief City of the Dutchy of *Savoy*.

Auguſta Vindelicorum, ſee *Augsburg*.

Auguſtals, (*Lat.*) Feaſts kept in honor of *Auguſtus*.

Auguſtan Confeſſion, (*Lat.*) the Confeſſion of Faith, made by the Proteſtants at *Auſpurg* in *Germany*, in the year 1530.

Auguſtin, an uſual proper name of men from *Auguſtus*, *i.e.* Majeſtical, of which name there have been ſeveral very eminently learned men. The firſt and chief of whom was that famous Biſhop of *Hippo*, whom ſee in *Aurelius*. The next was that *Auguſtinus* a Benedictine Monk, ſirnamed *de Roma*, called the Apoſtle of the *Engliſh*, being ſent by Pope *Gregory* to arbitrate and manage affairs of Religion here, the Chriſtian Faith having been Preached here long before, though not yet univerſally received among the *Saxons*, he flouriſhed till about the year 610.

Auguſtin, or *Auſtin* Fryers, an Order of Fryers, of the inſtitution of St. *Auſtin*.

Auguſtinians, a Sect of Hereticks, otherwiſe called Sacramentaries, who hold that Heaven Gates are not opened till the general Reſurrection, they were inſtituted by *Andreas Carloſtadius*, in the year 1524. afterwards confirmed by *Auguſtin* a *Bohemian*.

Aviary, (*Lat.*) a great Cage, or place where Birds are kept.

Avice, a Womans name, in *Latin Hawiſia*, or *Helwiſa*, contracted from *Hildevig*, ſignifying in *Saxon*, Lady Defence.

Avidity, (*Lat.*) covetouſneſs, greedineſs of gain.

Avignon, ſee *Avenio*.

Avila, a Town of *Caſtilia vetus* in *Spain*.

Aulick, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Court.

Aulis, a Haven in *Bœotia*, where the *Grecian* Princes met, and joyned Forces to go to the ſiege of *Troy*.

Aulnegeor, (*French*) an Officer of the King, who looks to the Aſſize of Woollen Cloath, made throughout the Land, and hath two Seals ordained him for that purpoſe.

Aulus Caſſelius, an ancient Juriſconſult, mentioned by *Macrobius*.

Aulus Hirtius, otherwiſe called *Opius*, a continuator of the Hiſtory of the Civil Wars between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, where *Cæſar* ends, and therefore commonly adjoyned to the end of *Cæſars* Commentaries.

Aumbry, a Court-cupboard, from the *Fr. Armaire*, an Armory in regard the Utenſils placed thereupon are the proper Arms and Weapons of a Feaſt, but whereas ſome places near Cathedrals or endowed Churches are ſo called; there the word ſeems rather contracted from the *French* *Aumonoire*, as that from the *Lat. Eleemoſynarium*.

Auln or *Aum*, of *Rheniſh* Wine, a meaſure containing 40 Gallons, and as many pints over and above.

† *Aumone*, (*French*) a term in Law. Tenure in *Aumone*, is tenure by Divine Service; Lands or Tenements given in Alms, whereof ſome Service is reſerved to the Donor.

Avocation, (*Lat.*) a calling away.

Avoirdupois, ſee *Averdupois*.

To *Avouch*, (*French*) to maintain, to juſtifie.

Avowry, a term in Law, (from the *French* advouer,) when one taken a diſtreſs for Rent, and he, who is diſtrained ſues a Replevy, now he that took the diſtreſs juſtifying the act, is ſaid to avow.

Aurea Cherſoneſus, a Peninſula of *India*, by ſome called *Melepa*.

Aurelia, a City of *Gallia Celtica*, ſo called from *Aurelius*, the Emperor, now called *Orleance*, it is ſcituate upon the bank of the River *Loir*.

Aurelius, a *Roman* Painter who lived in the time of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, and is mentioned by *Pliny*.

Aurelius Arcadius Chariſius, an ancient Juriſconſult, out of the many learned Volumes of whoſe writing many things are quoted in the Digeſts.

Aurelius Auguſtinus, the moſt ancient of *Latin* Fathers, and Biſhop of *Hippo* in *Africa*, of whoſe writing we have many learned Works extant, he was the Son of *Patricius* and *Monica*, and flouriſhed about the year 393.

Aurelius Cornelius Celſus, ſee *Cornelius Celſus*.

Aurelius Opilius, a Teacher of Philoſophy, Rhetorick and Grammar, in all which he wrote ſeveral Volumes, for which he is mentioned by *Suetonius* in his Book *de 5 Illuſtribus Grammaticis*.

Aurelius Prudentius Clemens, a Chriſtian Poet who flouriſhed in the Reign of *Theodoſius* the Great, and wrote many things both in Proſe and Verſe, of which his *Pſychomachia* in *Latin* verſe with ſome other things are extant.

Aurenches, the name of an ancient Family, who were heretofore Barons of *Folk-ſtone* in *Kent*, they are ſtiled in *Latin*, Records *de Abrincis*.

Aurichalcum, ſee *Orichalcum*.

Auricular, (*Lat.*) belonging to the ear, as *Auricular* teſtimony, or ear-witneſs; alſo in Chiromancy, *Auricular* finger, is the little or outwardmoſt finger of all, and is attributed to *Mercury*.

Auriferous, (*Lat.*) gold-bearing.

Auriflamb, the holy Standard of *France*, which uſed to be born in the Wars againſt Infidels, having on the top a purple Enſign, it was loſt in a battle againſt the *Flemings*.

Auriga, a Conſtellation in the firmament upon the *Horns* of *Taurus*.

Aurigation, (*Lat.*) the guiding of a Chariot, or Coach.

Auripigmentum, ſee *Orpiment*.

Aurora,

Aurora, the Daughter of *Hyperion* and *Thea*, Mother of *Lucifer* and the winds, ſhe ſnatched away *Tythonus*, the Brother of *Laomedon*, whom, when he was old, ſhe reſtored to youth by the virtue of Herbs, and had *Memnon* by him.

Aurum potabile, Gold made liquid, and fit to be drunk, or as ſome define it, a Medicine made of the body of Gold it ſelf, totally reduced, without Corroſive, into a blood-red gummie or Hony-like ſubſtance, ſuch as will yield into the ſpirit of Wine, and tinge it with a high rubie color. Of this Medecin, one part in 16 is to be drunk with whatſoever other liquor is to be the Vehicle.

Auſcultation, (*Lat.*) a harkning unto, or obeying.

Auſes, a people of *Africa*, among whom the Virgins uſed to combat in honor of *Minerva*, thoſe that were killed were accounted no maids, and ſhe that fought moſt valianly was carried in a Triumphant Chariot, about the River *Tritonis*.

Auſones, a very ancient people of *Italy*, Neighbours to the *Oſci* and *Circeii*, being that part where now ſtands *Beneventum*, they were ſo called from *Auſon*, the Son of *Ulyſſes* and *Capſo*, who built *Aurunca* thereabouts.

Auſpical, (*Lat.*) belonging to Sooth-ſaying.

Auſpicious, (*Lat.*) lucky, happy, from *Auſpices* Sooth-ſayers.

Auſtere, (*Lat.*) ſour, crabbed, ſtern.

Auſtral, (*Lat.*) Southern.

Auſtraſia, that part which contains *Brabant* and *Lorrain*, it was anciently reckoned a part of *France*, and was a Kingdom of it ſelf, having *Mets* for its chief Seat, there being anciently in *France* four Kingdoms, *Auſtraſie*, *Soiſſons*, *Orleans* and *Paris*.

Auſtria, a part of *Germany* by *Danubius*, anciently called the upper *Pannonia*, in this Countrey is ſeated the Imperial City of *Vienna*.

Autarchy, (*Gr.*) Self-ſufficience.

Authentick, (*Greek*) allowed, approved by good Authors.

Autobulus, a famous *Greek* Painter.

Autochthones, (*Greek*) the Original and Primitive Inhabitants of any Countrey, as it were ſprung out of the earth it ſelf, particularly the moſt ancient people of *Athens* were ſo called; anſwerable to this word is the word *Aborigines* among the *Latins*.

Autoleon, a Captain of the *Crotoniates*, making War againſt the *Locri*, who always left a room void for *Ajax*, as if he had been preſent himſelf, but *Autoleon* breaking into the empty place, was wounded by *Ajax* his Ghoſt.

Autolicus, the Son of *Mercury* and *Telaugi*, the Daughter of *Lucifer*, he received this gift from his Father, that whatſoever he ſtole he might change it into what form ſoever he would, to keep himſelf from being deprehended, he raviſhed *Anticlia*, the Daughter of *Siſyphus*, who being with child was given to *Laertes*, and brought forth *Ulyſſes*.

Autogeneal, (*Greek*) ſelf-begotten.

Automatous, (*Greek*) having a motion within it ſelf.

Autonoe, the Daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes* and *Hermione*, ſhe was married to *Ariſteus*, and brought forth *Actæon*.

Autonomy, (*Greek*) a living after ones own Law.

Autremite, a ſort of Veſtment, a word uſed by *Chaucer*; as it were another Mitre.

Autumnal, (*Lat.*) belonging to Autumn, one of the four quarters of the year.

Autur gie, (*Gr.*) a ſelf-working.

Avulſion, (*Lat.*) a pulling away from.

Aux, (a term in Aſtronomy) the ſame as *Abſis*, ſee *Abſis*.

Auxerre, a noted Town of lower *Burgundy* in *France*; It is called in *Lat. Altiſiodorum*.

Auxiliary, (*Lat.*) aiding, or aſſiſting, as auxiliary Forces, were ſuch as were ſent the *Romans* from other Countreys, their Confederates, and Allyes.

Award, (from the *French Agarder*) judgment, arbitration.

Awaits, (*old word*) ambuſhments, ſnares.

Awhaped, (*old word*) amazed.

Awne, ſignifies in Agriculture, the ſpire or beard of Barly, or any bearded grain.

Awning, a ſail made of Canvaſs, which is ſpread over the ſhip above the deck to keep away the Sun.

Awnſel weight (*quaſi* handſale weight) a poiſing of meat only by hand, without putting it into the ſcales.

Axillary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Armpits, whence the *Axillary* vein, ſee vein.

Axiome, (*Greek*) a poſition in a ſentence, a maxim in any art, in Logick it is a diſpoſing of one argument with another, whereby a thing is ſaid to be or not to be.

Axicle, (*Lat.*) a little board, lath, or ſhingle.

Axiochus, an ancient Philoſopher to whom *Plato* dedicated a Book he wrote *de morte*.

Axiothea, a Noble Lady of *Phliaſus*, who together with *Laſthenia*, put on mans Apparel and went to *Plato*'s School to hear his Philoſophy.

Axis, (*Lat.*) an Axel-tree, the Diameter of the World.

Axminſter, or *Axanminſter*, a Town in *Cornwal*, for the Tombs of the *Saxon* Princes ſlain at the battle of *Brunaburg*.

Ayde, (*Fr. Ayde*) help, ſuccour, alſo a term in Law, ſignifying a ſubſidy, loan, or tax due from Subjects to their Soveraign, or from Tenants to their Landlord.

Aye, (*old word*) for ever.

Azamoglans, thoſe among the *Turks* that are deſtined to be *Janizaries*, are ſo called, before they are inrolled in pay.

Azariah, (*Hebr.* the help of the Lord) a King of *Judah*, who ſucceeding his Father *Amaziah* in the Kingdom, was for uſurping the Prieſts office, ſmitten with Leproſie, of which he died; he is otherwiſe called *Uzziah*.

Azebone, (*Arab.*) a term in Aſtrology, the head of the Sixteenth Manſion.

Azimeck, (*Arab.*) the Star, called the Virgins ſpike.

Azemen, degrees in Aſtronomy, are thoſe degrees, which when the Native is infected with any inſeparable Diſeaſes, as Blindneſs, Dumbneſs, *&c.* or defective in any member, are ſuppoſed to aſcend at his birth.

Azimuth, a term in Aſtronomy, the *Azimuth* circles are thoſe, which meet in the vertical point, and paſs through all the degrees of the Horizon.

Azophus, an ancient *Arabian* Aſtronomer, of whoſe writing ſome works are ſaid to have been found in a Library of *Georgius Colimitius Tanſtetterus*.

Azores, certain Iſlands belonging to the Kingdom of *Portugal*, being by ſome thought to be the ſame with thoſe which *Strabo* calls the *Caſſiterides*; they are alſo called the Iſlands of Faulcons from their abounding with that ſort of Bird, and are nine in number. St. *Michael*, St. *George*, St. *Mary*, *Tercera*, *Pico*, *Fagallas Floris*, *Del Cuirvo* and *Gratioſa*.

Azure, a sky-colour, a light blue, it is moſt properly termed *Azure* in *Blazon*, or *Heraldry*.

Azymes, a ſolemn Feaſt kept for ſeven days, wherein it was not lawful to eat leavened bread, from the *Greek* word Ἄζυμος unleavened.

B.

BAal, an *Aſſyrian* word, ſignifying *Jupiter* or Lord.

Baaſha, (*Hebr.* in making or preſſing together) a King of *Iſrael*, who deſtroyed the houſe of *Jeroboam*, ſlew *Nadab*, and Reigned in his ſtead.

Babel, or *Babylon*, ſo called, from the confuſion of Languages, which was there cauſed, it was anciently the chief ſeat of the *Aſſyrian* Monarchs, being built by *Nimrod*, and afterwards walled by *Semiramis*, it is now called *Bagadeth*, or *Bagda*.

Bablac, a Town in *Oxfordſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Iſis*, where Sir *R. Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, Marqueſs of *Dublin*, and Duke of *Ireland*, being in great favour and authority with King *Richard* the ſecond, was defeated by the Nobles, forced to ſwim over the River, and to fly his Countrey.

Babylus, an ancient Aſtronomer.

Babys, the Brother of *Marſyas*, he committing the like inſolency as his Brother, was alſo to have been flead by *Apollo*, but that he was ſaved at the interceſſion of *Pallas*.

Bacchanals, the Feaſt of *Bacchus*.

† *Baccharach*, or *Bachrag* wines, are thoſe, which we call Rheniſh wines, from *Baccharag*, a City ſituate upon the *Rhine*.

Bacchius, in *Latin* Poetry is a foot conſiſting of three Syllables, the firſt ſhort, and the other two long as Hŏnēſtās, and is probably ſo denominated from ſome eminent Poet of that name, but the only perſon we find recorded of this name is a Writer of *Agriculture* mentioned by *Pliny*.

Bacchus, the inventor of Wine, he was the Son of *Jupiter* and *Semele*, who deſiring to lye with *Jupiter* in all his glory, was burnt up with Thunder, and *Bacchus* being cut out of her Womb, was inſerted into *Jupiters* Thigh, until the birth were mature, he is alſo called *Dionyſius*, *Liber Pater*, and *Oſiris*.

Bacciferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Berries.

Bacheler, (*French*) an unmarried man, alſo a Bacheler of a Company, is one ſpringing towards the Eſtate of thoſe that are to be imployed in Counſel, a Bacheler of Arts, (*Baccalaureus*) is he, who takes the firſt degree in the profeſſion of any Art or Science, the ſecond being licenciate, and the laſt Doctor, *A Bacheler* Knight, *vide* Knight.

Backberond, (*Saxon*) a term in Common Law, ſignifying a Thief (being followed with huy and cry) having on his back or about him thoſe things he hath ſtollen, whether it be money, or any thing elſe; it is by ſome taken for an offender againſt *Vert*, or Veniſon in the Forreſt.

Bactriana, a Province of *Scythia*, beyond *Aſſyria*.

Badbury, a Town in *Dorſetſhire*, where King *Edward* the Elder put to flight his Coſin *Æthelwald*, who had conſpired with the *Danes* againſt him.

Badge, a Coat of Arms or Cogniſance worn by ſome ſervants of Noblemen or perſons of quality, it comes probably from the *Dutch* word Bagghe a Gem, and that *Skinner* thinks to come from the word *Bacca*, which ſometimes ſignifies the ſame, becauſe theſe ſervants had anciently their Badges adorned with Gems and precious Stones.

Badger, a carrier of Corn, or like proviſion from one place, to tranſport it to another; alſo a ſort of four footed Animal, that ſleepeth in the day, and cometh abroad in the night, and hence it is called *Lucifuga*; its legs are ſhorter on one ſide than on the other; whatſoever it bites it makes its teeth meet; and therefore is thought to be called *Badger*, *qu. Backer*, *i. e.* having ſtrong jaws. Back, ſignifying in *Dutch* a jaw. Their skins were formerly, and are ſtill in great eſtimation.

Badinage, (*French*) foolery, buffonry, waggiſhneſs.

Badonicus, the ancient name of an Hill in *Somerſetſhire*, now called *Banneſdown-hill*, where King *Arthur* defeated the *Engliſh Saxons* in a great Battail.

Bætica, a part of *Spain*, formerly ſo called from the River *Bætis*, now called *Gnadalquivir*.

Bagatel, (*French*) a toy, a trifle.

Bagdet, a City raiſed out of the ruins of old *Babylon*, being in circuit above three miles, and containing in it 15000 Families.

Bajazet, an Emperor of *Turky*, who being taken by *Tamberlain*, and put into an Iron cage, daſht out his own brains againſt it.

Baile, (*Balium*) a term in Common Law, ſignifying the taking charge of one arreſted upon action, either Civil, or Criminal, under ſurety

taken for his appearance at a day, and place certainly assigned from the *Fr.* word *Bailler* to deliver, and perhaps more remotely from the *Greek* Βάλλειν to cast. See *Mainprize.*

Baily, or *Bailiff*, (*French*) a Magistrate appointed within a Province, or præcinct, to execute Justice, to maintain the Peace, and to Preserve the people from wrongs and vexations, and is principal Deputy to the King, or Supream Lord, also the Officers of each Hundred, and of Towns Corporate are called Bailiffs, there are also Bailiffs of Husbandry belonging to private men, who are Lords of Mannors.

Bailywick, the Jurisdiction of a Baily.

Bain, (*French*) a Bath, or hot-house.

Baisemaines, (*French*) kissing of the hands, complementing.

Baiton Kaiton, the belly of the Whale, an *Arabick* word.

Baize, a fine sort of Freeze, from *Baii*, a City of *Naples*, where it was first made.

Balaam, or *Bileam*, (*Hebr.* the ancient of the people) a Prophet (the Son of *Beor*) whom *Balak* King of *Moab* hired to curse the people of *Israel*. See *Numb.* from *Chap.* 22. to *Chap.* 24.

Balade, (*French*) a Ballet, or roundelay, also a dance.

Balak, (*Hebr.* covering or destroying) a King of the *Moabites*, who would have hired *Balaam* the Prophet to curse the people of *Israel*.

Balasso, a very fair pretious Stone, worn much among the *Persians*.

Balatron, (*Ital.*) a Babler, a prating Knave.

Balaustium, the flower or blossom of the Pomegranate-tree.

Balcone, (*Ital.*) a Bay window.

Baldwin, (*Germ.*) a proper name, signifying bold Victor, and answering to the *Greek Thrasymachus*. Of this name there were Five Kings of *Jerusalem* after the Conqueſt of it by the Christians.

Bale, (*French*) a pack of Merchants wares; also *old word* sorrow, also to *Bale*, in Navigation, is to lade water out of the Ships hold with Cans, Buckets or the like.

Baleares, two Islands upon the Coast of *Spain*, and belonging to that Crown, the bigger whereof is called *Majorca*, the lesser *Minorca*.

Baleful, sorrowful, woful.

Balk, (from the *Ital. Valicare* to pass over) a ridge between two furrows; by which the *Plowmen* pass over, hence to *Balk* to pass by any one without taking notice of him.

Balkes, great pieces of Timber coming from beyond the Seas, by Floats.

Ball, (*French*) a dancing meeting.

Balladin, (*French*) a dancer of Galliards.

A Ballance, (*French*) a pair of Scales; also *Ballance*, a term in Merchants Accounts, when the reckoning between the Debitor and Creditor is even.

Ballast, a quantity of Sand, Gravel, Stones or any other heavy material laid next the Keelson of the Ship to keep her stiff in the Sea. *Skinner* thinks it best derived from the *Danish* words *Baad* a Boat and *Last* a Burthen.

Balliol Colledge, a Colledge in the University of *Oxford*, built by *John Balliol* of *Bernards* Castle, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and Father of *Balliol* King of *Scots*.

Ballist, (*Lat.*) an Engine to cast, or shoot stones.

Ballon, (*French*) a term in Architecture, signifying the round Globe of a Pillar, also a great Ball, wherewith Princes and Noblemen use to play.

Ballotation, a kind of casting Lots, or making election by Balls.

Balluſtrade, a term in Architecture, signifying a jutting out of a window, or portal.

† *Balm*, the juice, or Oyl of a certain Tree growing in *Judæa*, otherwise called *Balsamum*, or *Opobalsamum*, very pretious, but very healing.

Balneary, (*Lat.*) a bathing place.

Balneum Arenæ, a way of infusing by putting flowers, fruits, or other physical ingredients into a close vessel with water, and then set in hot sand, or ashes, and then it is called *Balneum Cinerum*.

Balneum Mariæ, or *Maris*, a way of infusing flowers or fruits, by putting them with water into a close vessel, and that put into a bigger full of water hanging over the fire.

Balsamon, a *Greek* Patriarch of *Antioch*, about the year 1185. the Oracle of the learned Law in his age; he compiled and commented on the ancient Canons, and principally set forth the priviledges of *Constantinople*.

Balthasar, an *Hebrew* word, signifying without treasure, it was the name of one of the wise men, who came out of the *East* to worship our Saviour. See *Sandys* his Travels 181.

Baltia, an Island in the *German* Ocean, by *Xenophon* called *Lampsacenus*, now *Scandia*, or *Scandinavia*, from this Island the *Baltick* Sea derives its name, which *Philemon* calls *Marimoruſa*, *Hecatæus*, *Amalchium*.

Bambalio, a faint hearted fellow.

A Band, (*Fr.*) a Company of foot Souldiers.

To *Bandie*, (*French*) to unite into a faction.

Banditi, (*Ital.*) out-laws from *Bando*, a Proclamation, because they are condemned by Proclamation, the *Dutch* call them Nightinghals, and Free-booters.

Bandle, an *Irish* measure of two foot in length.

A Bandog, a Mastive, as it were a Dog to be kept in *Bands*, that is, tyed up.

Bandore, (*Ital.*) a kind of Musical Instrument from the *Greek* word πανδοῦρα.

Bane, poyson, destruction, from the *Saxon Bana* a Murtherer.

Banes, (*French*) in Cannon Law are Proclamations, but more especially taken for the publick proclaiming of Marriage in Churches.

Bangle-eared, (*qu* Bendle-eared, *aures flexiles habentes*) having hanging ears like a Spaniel.

A Banker, (*Ital. Bancheere*) one who in Foreign Countreys delivers Foreign Money for his own Countreys Coyn.

Bankrout or *Bankrupt*, (*Ital. Bancorotto*) a decocter,

cocter, one that hath conſumed his eſtate, or is run out in his Trade.

Bannavenna or *Bannaventa*, a Town in *Northamptonſhire*, anciently ſo called, now *Wedon in the Street*; once the Royal Seat of *Wolpher*, King of the *Mercians*, and by his Daughter *Werburg* a holy Virgin converted into a Monaſtery.

Banner, (*French*) a Standard, or Enſign.

Banneret, or Knight Banneret, *vide* Knight.

Bannerol, (*French*) a little Flag or Streamer.

Bannians, a fair ſpoken, but crafty people of *India*, which ſell their rarities which are brought from thence; they are of a peculiar Religion, differing from the *Pagans* and *Mahumetans*, and are divided into three Sects, the *Cutteries*, the *Shudderies*, and the *Wyſes*. When they die, their Wives muſt burn themſelves, or ſhave, or be accounted as Monſters.

Bantam, the biggeſt City of *Java Major*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*, famous for divers ſorts of Merchandiſes, which the *Engliſh* Factors ſend from thence to *England*. This place is ſaid to be none of the healthfulleſt for the *Engliſh* there reſiding. It is traded alſo by the *Dutch*.

Baptiſm, (*Greek*) a Sacrament uſed in the Church for the initiation of Children into the Chriſtian Religion; it ſignifies a Waſhing, or Dipping in Water.

Baptiſt, (*Greek*) a proper name, firſt given to S. *John*, who was the firſt that Baptized.

Baptiſtery, (*Greek*) a Veſſel to waſh in, a Font to baptize in.

Barabbas, (*Syriack*, a Fathers Son) a certain Malefactor among the *Jews*, whoſe life was begged inſtead of our Saviours.

Baratta, a moſt ſovereign Balſom coming from the *Weſt-Indies*.

Baralipton, a certain made word, whereby is ſignified the firſt Imperfect Mood of the firſt figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm, that is to ſay, When the two firſt Propoſitions are Univerſal Affirmatives, the third a Particular Affirmation.

Barbara, the name of a holy Woman, martyred under the Emperor *Maximinian*; the word ſignifieth in *Latin*, ſtrange, or unknown; alſo in Logick, it is a term by which is ſignified the firſt Perfect Mood of the firſt figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm, that is to ſay, When all the three Propoſitions are Univerſal Affirmatives.

Barbaria, the chief part of *Africk*, which is divided into four Kingdoms, *Morocco*, *Feſſe*, *Teleſſina* and *Tunis*. It is one of the ſeven Grand Regions of *Africa*, the reſt being *Egypt*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, *Guinea*, *Manicongo*, and *Ethiopia*.

Barbariſm, (*Greek*) a rudeneſs of behavior, a clowniſh pronounciation of words.

Barbel, a kind of Fiſh, of ſuch eſtimation amongſt the *Romans*, that in the time of *Claudius* the Emperor, *Aſinius Celer* gave 8000 Seſtertios, that is, Forty pound for one.

Barbican, (*French*) a term in Architecture, and Fortification, an Out-work in a Building, a Bulwark, a Watch-Tower; a place in the Suburbs of *London*, not far from *Alderſgate-ſtreet*.

Barbitiſt, a *Lutiniſt*.

Barce, the chief City of *Lybia*.

Bards, the ancient Poets among the *Britains*, and the *Gauls*, *Bardes* alſo, or *Barbes*, ſignifie the Trappings, or Capariſons of Horſes.

Bardeſanes, a *Babylonian* whoſe Hiſtory of the Manners and Cuſtoms of the *Indian Gymnoſophiſts*, is cited by *Euſebius*. There are alſo extant the Writings of a Præfect of *Meſopotamia* of this name, which he wrote in the *Syriack* Tongue againſt *Marcion*, and other Hereticks.

Bardulph, (*Germ.*) from *Bertulph*, a proper name.

Bargaret, (*old word*) a Sonnet, or Ballet.

Barkery, a Tan-houſe, or Houſe where they put Barks of Trees.

Bark, the Foreſters ſay at rutting time a Fox barketh.

Bark-fat, a Tanners Tub.

Barlaam, a *Calabrian* Monk of the order of S. *Baſil*, divers Sermons of whoſe Writing, with ſome other Works in *Greek*, are ſaid to be extant at *Rome*.

Bark-man, a Boat-man, from *Bark*, a little Ship or Boat.

Barm, (*Sax. Bearm*) yeſt, the flowing, or overdecking of Beer, alſo a lap.

Barm-cloth, an Apron, *Chaucer*.

Barn or *Bern*, a Northern word, ſignifying a Child.

Barnabas, the proper name of a Man, (particularly, one that was a fellow-laborer with S. *Paul* in Preaching the Goſpel) ſignifying in *Hebrew*, a Son of Comfort.

Barnacle, a ſort of Curb or Bit for a Horſes mouth, it is called in *Greek* Ἐπιστόμις, in *Latin*, *Paſtomis*. And ſo is that piece of Iron, in form of a pair of Pincers which Farriers put upon a Horſes noſe, to hinder him from biting at his Shooes. Alſo ſee *Bernacle*.

Baroco, a term in Logick, being one of the Moods of the ſecond figure of a Syllogiſm, wherein the firſt propoſition is an Univerſal Affirmative, the two ſecond Particular Negatives.

Barometer, (*Greek*) an Inſtrument of late invention, the uſe whereof is to find out the preſſure of the Air.

Baron, (*French*) a title of Honor, as much as Lord, Barons are of three ſorts. Firſt, by Dominion and Juriſdiction, Barons of the King, whoſe Baronies were *Capitales*. Secondly, Barons of the Subjects holding not of the King, but by Meſnalty. Thirdly, Lords of Mannors.

Baronage, a Tax, or Subſidy of Aid, to be levied for the King out of the Precincts of Baronies.

Baroſcope, (*Greek*) an Inſtrument of late invention, the uſe whereof is to ſhew all the minute variations of the Air.

Barracoutha, the name of a Fiſh peculiar to ſome parts of *America*.

Barre, a term in Common Law, is, when the Defendant in any Action pleadeth a Plea, which is a ſufficient anſwer: Alſo a place where cauſes are pleaded: Alſo a term in *Blazon*, being compoſed of two equidiſtant Lines drawn overthwart the Eſcutcheon, and differeth from the Feſſe, in that it is not confined to the Feſſe point. Alſo in Muſick Bar is a Line drawn perpendicular through the Note Lines, to Bar in by themſelves a certain number of Notes comprehending ſuch or ſuch a time.

Barfee, a Fee of twenty pence, which every Priſoner acquitted of Felony payeth to the Goaler.

Barrator, (*French*) a term in Common Law, ſignifying a common wrangler, one that ſetteth Men at variance, cauſing them to implead one another at the Bar of Juſtice.

Barren ſigns, are *Libra*, *Leo*, *Virgo*.

Barricado, (*Spaniſh*) a defence againſt an enemies aſſault, made of empty Barrels filled with Earth.

Barriers, (*French*) a certain Martial exerciſe (in *Latin* called *Palæſtra*) of Armed Men fighting with ſhort Swords, within certain limits, or liſts which ſever them from the Spectators.

Barriſter, a Pleader at the Bar, thoſe who after ſeven years ſtudy of the Law are admitted to plead; and ſtand without the Bar, are called *Vtter Barriſters*, but a *Serjeant*, or *Princes Attorney*, or any of the *Kings Council*, are admitted to plead within the Bar, and are called *Inner Barriſters*.

Barſalona or *Barcellona*, anciently called *Barcino*, or *Colonia Faventia*, the chief City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*.

To *Barter*, from the *Latin* word *vertere*, to truck or change.

Bartholomew, (*Hebr.* a proper name) ſignifying the Son of him that maketh the Waters to mount.

Barton, a place to keep Poultry in, from the *Dutch* word baert, to bring forth, and Hoen a Hen.

Barulet, a term in Heraldry, the fourth part of a Bar.

Barzillai, (*Hebr.* as hard as Iron) a Nobleman who relieved *David* in diſtreſs.

Barytone, Verbs, in the *Greek* Grammar; thoſe *Greek* Verbs that have a *grave* and not an *a cute*, ſound in the laſt ſyllable, as τύπτω.

Bas, an Iſland bordering upon *Louthian* in *Scotland*, unto which there reſort a multitude of Seafowls, eſpecially of *Soland* Geeſe or Barnacles, which bring with them abundance of fiſh, and ſo many ſticks and twigs for the building of their Neſts, that thereby the Inhabitants are abundantly provided for fewel. Some ſay they breed there out of the rotten Wood of Trees, growing by the Sea ſide.

Baſcuence, (*Spaniſh*) the language of a Countrey of *Spain*, called *Biſcay*.

Baſe, the bottom or foundation of any thing; alſo the foot of a pillar, alſo the deepeſt part in Muſick, being the foundation of the reſt; alſo a kind of fiſh called a Sea-woolf.

Baſe Court, a term in Law, any Court that is not of Record, as Court Baron.

Baſe eſtate, or baſe Fee, is a holding at the Will of the Lord.

Baſering, a term in Gunnery the uppermoſt part in a piece of Ordinance, next the breech.

Baſelards, (*old word*) Daggers, Wood-knives.

Baſil, (*Lat. Baſilicum*) an Herb ſo called, of a ſtrong heady ſcent, thought by many to be unwholeſome; alſo a proper name ſignifying Royal, or Kingly; alſo the name of one of the four Proteſtant Cantons of *Switzerland*, formerly one of the eleven Biſhopricks in the Circle of *Alſatia*.

Baſilical, (*Greek*) Royal, Magnificent.

Baſilick Vein. See *Vein*.

Baſilicata, (formerly *Lucania*) a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*.

Baſilides, an ancient *Greek* Philoſopher.

Baſilisk, (*Greek*) a kind of Serpent called a *Cockatrice*, not above twelve fingers length, having a white ſpot on her head, as the enſign of a Diadem, ſhe driveth away all other Serpents with her hiſſing, neither doth ſhe roul up her ſelf as others do, but bears her body upright to the middle; ſhe kills fruits by her breathing upon them, burns Herbs, breaks Stones; alſo a long piece of Ordinance, called in *Italian*, *Baſiliſco*; alſo a Star, called the *Lions heart*.

Baſnet, a little Baſin.

Baſis. See *Baſe*.

Baskervil, the name of a very eminent Family, deſcended from a Niece of *Gunora*, that famous *Norman* Lady; they had their ancient Seat at *Erdſley*, a Town in *Herefordſhire*.

Baſſa, a Captain, or Supream Commander over Soldiers among the *Turks*.

Baſt, is the Wood of Lime-tree made into Ropes and Mats, which Gardners uſe to cover their tender Plants; it is uſed alſo to pack up divers commodities in.

Baſtard, ſignifies in the Common Law, one born of an unmarried Woman; alſo a ſort of Wine.

To *Baſtardize*, to corrupt, to adulterate, to change out of its own kind into a worſe.

Baſtile or *Baſtillion*, (*French*) a Fortreſs, a Fortification; the chief Fortreſs of *Paris*, is called *la Baſtile*, being alſo the chief priſon of the Kingdom of *France*.

Baſtinado, (*Spaniſh*) a banging with a Cudgel.

Baſtion, (*French*) a Sconce, or Block-houſe, called alſo a *Cullion-head*.

Baſton, (*French*) a Bat or Cudgel, it ſignifieth alſo in the Statute Law, one of the Servants, or Officers, to the Warden of the Fleet that attendeth the Kings Court, for the taking of ſuch Men to Ward as are committed by the Court.

Baſtonado. See *Baſtinado*.

Batchelors Buttons, (*Lychnis Hortenſis*, *Batrachion*) a ſort of pleaſant flowred Plant, being a ſpecies of the Crowfoot.

Batalus,

Batalus, an excellent Player and compoſer of Songs, but in a wanton or tipling ſtrain to the Flute.

Batavia, a Town belonging to the *Hollanders* (who were anciently called *Batavi*) in the Iſle of *Java*, it is otherwiſe called *Jacatra*.

To *Bate*, in Faulconry is ſaid of a Hawk, when ſhe fluttereth with her Wings, either from Pearch, or Fiſt, as it were, ſtriving to get away.

Bath, a famous City in *Sommerſetſhire*, ſo called from the hot Baths of Medicinal Waters, which are there by *Antoninus* called *Aquæ Solis*, by *Ptolomy* Υδατα θερμα, ſome report them to have been found out by *Bleyden* a Magician, others by *Julius Cæſar*, others by an ancient *Britiſh* King called *Bladus*.

Bathing, in Falconry, is a Hawks waſhing her ſelf abroad, or at home.

Batrachus, a *Laconian* Sculptor, with whom *Sauron* was a fellow Workman in the Temple of *Octavia*, as *Pliny* witneſſeth.

Battle-field, a place near *Shrewsbury*, ſo called from the great Battle fought there between King *Henry* the Fourth, and *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, where Sir *Henry Piercy*, called *Hotſpur* was ſlain.

Battalion, (*French*) the main Body of an Army.

To *Battle*, in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, is to take up Proviſions on the Colledge Book.

Battle-bridge, a place in *Yorkſhire*, otherwiſe called *Stanford-bridge*, where *Harald* King of *England*, ſlew *Harald Hardreak* King of *Norway*.

Battlements, the Turrets of Houſes built flat.

Batto, a *Sinopenſian* Hiſtorian, who as *Strabo* teſtifieth, wrote of the *Perſian* affairs, and is mentioned by *Plutarch* in his life of *Agis*.

Battus, a certain keeper of Mares, to whom *Mercury* delivered ſeveral Oxen, which he had ſtollen from *Apollo*, keeping *Admetus* his Herds, and coming to him afterwards in another ſhape, he corrupted him with gifts to deliver the Oxen; but ſeeing his perfidiouſneſs, he turned him into a ſtone, called *Index*.

Batune, a term in Heraldry, and ſeemeth to be the fourth part of a bend Siniſter only, it toucheth not the chief, nor the baſe point: It is a note of Baſtardy, and not to be born of any of the Mettals, except by the ſons of Princes.

Bavaria, a great Province and Dukedom of *Germany*; and in the late diviſion of *Germany*, one of the Ten Circles of the *Roman* Empire, whereof this Duke is now accounted one of the Electors, making an Eighth, when as originally there were but ſeven. It is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Bavaria*; of the Upper, the chief Towns are *Munchen* and *Ingolſtade*; of the Lower *Ratisbona* vulgarly *Regensburg*.

Baubels, (*old word*) Jewels. Haply from the *French*, *beau* and *belle*, vulgarly they are taken for Childrens toys, or trifles.

Baucis, the Wife of *Philemon*, who entertained *Jupiter* and *Mercury*. See *Philemon*.

Baudkin, a word uſed in a Statute of the fourth year of King *Henry* the Eighth, for a ſort of Silk or fine gloſſie Stuff.

Baudrick, furniture, alſo a ſword girdle, alſo an old faſhioned Jewel.

To *Baulk*, (*old word*) to croſs, to balk.

Bawſin, (*old word*) big, groſs; alſo among ſome Venatick Writers, a Badger is called a *Bauſin*.

Bawm, (*Meliſſa*, *Meliſſophyllum*, *Apiaſtrum*, *Citrago*,) a ſweet ſcented and wholeſome Herb, reſiſting Poyſon and Peſtilence, and of all moſt grateful to the Bee.

Bay, (*Lat. Sinus*) a Boſom, as it were of the Sea, made by the crooking and bending of the Shore, whereby it becomes a Harbor for Ships; alſo, that colour in Horſes which is called in *Latin*, *Badius*, *Spadiceus*, and *Puniceus*, from its reſemblance with the colour of the Palm-tree; alſo a Stake, as it is taken by *Chaucer*; alſo among Hunters and Fowlers, a Dog detaining a Pheaſant by his barking, till ſhe is ſhot by the Fowler, is ſaid to keep at *Bay*, in which ſence it comes from the *Italian Baiare* or *Abbaiare* to *Bark*.

Bay-window, (a term in Architecture) a Window that boundeth out in a round form.

Bayonne, a great Port Town in *Gallia Aquitanica*.

B. D.

Bdellium, the Gum of a Black-tree in *Arabia*, of the bigneſs of an Olive-tree; it is ſomewhat like Wax, ſweet of ſavor, but bitter in taſte.

B. E.

Beacon, from the *Dutch* word Bekennen, to give notice, a light faſtned upon a high Pole to give warning of an enemies approach.

Beaconage, Money paid for the maintaining of Beacons.

Beadle, (from the Dutch word Bedel, a Crier) one that waits upon a Magiſtrate with a white wand to make any Summons, an Officer, eſpecially belonging to an Univerſity; alſo an Officer of the Foreſt, that makes all manner of Garniſhments for the Court of the Foreſt, and makes all manner of Proclamations, as well within the Court of the Foreſt as without.

A Beadrol, (*Sax.*) a liſt of ſuch as Prieſts uſe to pray for in the Church.

Beak, (in Falconry) is the upper part of the Bill of a Hawk that is crooked.

Beakhead, in Navigation, is that which is faſtned to the Stem of the Ship, and is ſupported with a Knee which is faſtned into the Stem.

Beam, in hunting, is that whereon the ſtarts of a Stags-head grow; alſo the long Feathers of a Hawks Wing, are called the *Beam Feathers*; in Navigation the *Beams* are thoſe croſs Timbers which keep the Ships ſides aſunder, and ſo ſupport the Decks and Ortops.

Beards,

Beards, are thoſe awns or prickles wherewith Wheat and Barley are fortified againſt the Birds.

Bearers, a term in Law ſignifying maintainers or abetters; alſo a term in Heraldry, ſignifying thoſe that have Coat-Armors diſtinguiſhed from others by tincture and differences.

Bears Breech or *Brank Vrſine*, an Herb much reſpected for its lively green colour, neither is it without its uſe in Phyſick; being very excellent for Ruptures, as alſo for the Cramp and Gout; it is alſo called in *Latin Acanthus*.

Bears-foot, a ſort of Herb by ſome called *Setterwort*, others count it a baſtard kind of black *Hellebore*.

Bear in, (among Navigators) is when a Ship ſails before, or with a large wind into a Harbor or Channel; ſhe is ſaid to bear in with the Harbor or Channel.

Bear off, when a Ship goes more room than her courſe doth lie, ſhe is ſaid to bear off from the Land.

Bear up, when a Ship goes more before the wind than ſhe did.

Bearnia, one of the Provinces of *Gallia Aquitanica*, on this ſide the River *Garonne*; the chief Town thereof is *Pau*.

Beaſel, or Collet of a Ring, that wherein the Stone is inchaced.

Beaſtal, (*French*) all manner of Cattel or Beaſts, as Oxen, Sheep, *&c.*

To *Beat*, a term in Hunting, a Hare or Coney, when they make a noiſe, in rutting time, are ſaid to *beat* or *tap*.

Beatitude, (*Lat.*) bleſſedneſs, happineſs.

Beatrix, (*Lat.*) a Womans name, ſhe that makes happy.

Beaver, an amphibious Creature, having feet like a Gooſe to ſwim, and a ſcaly tail; it is called in *Latin Caſtor*, and its Cod *Caſtoreum*, which is of ſpecial uſe in Phyſick; its Hair is that whereof Beaver Hats are made.

Beavis, the proper name of a Man, contracted from *Belloveſus*.

Beauchamp, a name of great honor and eminency from the time of King *Henry* the Second, eſpecially ſince *Cæcilius de Fortibus* deſcended from the Earls *de Ferrariis* matched into their Family of this name, were anciently the Earls of *Warwick*, the Barons of *Kidderminſter*, and of *Powick*. Of late Ages the title of Vicount *Beauchamp* hath been conferred upon the Family of *Seimours*. In old Records it is written *de Bello Campo*.

* *Beauſſe* (*Belſia*) one of the Ten Provinces of *Gallia Celtica*. It is divided into three parts, Uppermoſt, Middlemoſt, and Lowermoſt. In the Upper *Belſia* the chief Town is *Angiers*, in the Middlemoſt *Blois*, in the Lowermoſt *Orleance*.

Beaujolois, one of the Ten Provinces of *Gallia Celtica*, the chief Town whereof is *Beaujeu*.

Beaupleading, a term in Law, fair pleading.

Beazoar, a Stone bred in a certain Beaſt called *Bazar*, which by feeding upon wholeſome Herbs, growing in the *Indies*, is very cordial, and conduceth in all venenate and contagious Diſeaſes.

Bec, a *Phrygian* word, ſignifying Bread, which was the firſt word pronounced by certain Children, whom *Pſammeticus*, the *Egyptian* King, cauſed to be brought up in the Foreſt, by which he concluded the *Phrygians* to be the moſt ancient People.

Becalmed, in Navigation is ſaid of a Ship, when the Water is ſo ſmooth that the Ship moves very little.

Bechic, Medicaments, ſuch as are compoſed for the aſſwaging of a Cough, as Lozenges, Licorice, *&c.* From the *Greek* word Βὴξ, a Cough.

Bed, in Gunnery and Navigation, is a Plank upon which the peice lies on the carriage.

Bede, the name of a Learned *Engliſh* Monk, who lived near *Newcaſtle upon Tine*; he had the title given him of venerable *Bede*, as well in his life time, as ſince his death.

Beddeth, a term among Hunters, who differently expreſſing the lodging of ſeveral Beaſts of Game, ſay a Roe *Beddeth*.

Bedlem or *Bethlem*, (an *Hebr.* word, ſignifyng a Houſe of Bread) a place where Mad-people are kept.

Bedpheer (*Sax.*) a Bedfellow.

Beemal, the flat Key in Muſick. See *Cliff*.

Beeſtings, *quaſi* Breſting, the firſt Milk after Birth.

Beet, (*Lat. Beta*,) a certain Garden Herb very good againſt obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, and for looſening the Belly and provoking Urine.

Beglerbeg, a Supream Commander under the Great *Turk*: There are but two who have this command, the one is called the *Beglerbeg* of *Greece*, the other of *Natolia*.

Beguines, an order of Religious Women, who without any vow or obligatory Profeſſion, agreed to live together in Chaſtity and Devotion. They are denominated and thought to have been firſt inſtituted by one Saint *Begga*, the ſiſter of *Gertrude*.

Behiram, a Feaſt among the *Turks*, where they uſe to pardon all injuries.

Behigt, (*old word*) promiſed.

To *Belage*, in Navigation is to faſten any running Rope when it is hailed, that it cannot run forth again.

Belamy, (*French*) fair friend.

To *Belay* (*old word*) to way lay, to lay wait for.

Belchier, (*French*) good countenance.

To *Beleagre*, to beſiege, from the *Dutch* Belegen, to ſit near.

Belgium, the Countrey of the *Belgæ*, or *Low-Countreymen*, containing thoſe Seventeen Provinces, Seven whereof called the *United Provinces* belong to the States General; the other Ten to the King of *Spain*. Alſo the People anciently inhabiting that part of *England*, now called *Sommerſetſhire*, *Hantſhire*, and *Wiltſhire*, were called

called *Belgæ*, in regard they came thither originally out of *Gallia Belgica*.

Belgrade, the chief City of *Servia*. See *Alba Græca*.

Belides, the fifty Daughters of *Danaus*, who married the fifty Sons of *Ægyptus*, who all killed their Husbands except one.

Beliſarius, Captain of the Emperor *Juſtinians* Armies, who overthrew the *Perſians* in the Eaſt, the *Vandals* in *Africa*, the *Goths* in *Italy*, and at laſt had his eyes put out by *Juſtinian*, and was forced to beg his Bread in a poor Cottage, his expreſſion was, *Date obolum* Beliſario *quem virtus extulit, invidia depreſſit.* Give a half penny to *Beliſarius*, whom Virtue raiſed, but Envy hath depreſſed.

Bell, in the *Chaldean* Language ſignifies the Sun, who was worſhipped under that name by the *Chaldeans* and *Aſſyrians*.

Bellatrix, the left ſhoulder of *Orion*. The word ſignifieth a Warlike or Fighting Woman.

Bellerophon, the Son of *Glaucon* King of *Epire*, againſt whom *Stenobæa* the Wife of *Prætus* King of *Argos* conſpired, becauſe he refuſed her inticements; but he having overcome all difficulties, was commanded at laſt to kill the *Chimæra*, which he did with the help of *Neptune*, who ſent him a flying Horſe called *Pegaſus*, which was afterwards placed among the Celeſtial Signs.

Belleth, a term among Hunters, who differently expreſſing the noiſe of ſeveral Beaſts in rutting time, ſay, a Hart *Belleth*.

Bell-flower, (*Campannla*, *Rapunculus*) a Plant of a various and pleaſant flower, and not wholly unuſeful in Medicin.

Bellipotent, (*Lat.*) Strong in Arms, Powerful in War.

Belligeration, (*Lat.*) a Waging War.

Bell Metal, a mixture (as ſome think) of Tin and Copper Oar, and is found in our Tin and Copper Mines in *Cornwal*.

Bellona, who is alſo called *Enyo*, the goddeſs of War, and ſiſter of *Mars*, ſome think her to be the ſame with *Minerva*.

Bellow, the Foreſters apply this word to the Roe, and ſay, the Roe *Belloweth*.

Belluine, (*Lat.*) pertaining to Beaſts, of a cruel beſtial diſpoſition.

Belmont, a Town in *Calabria*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Bel-videre, (*Ital.*) pleaſant to behold, the name of the Popes Palace in *Rome*; alſo the name of a goodly Plant, called in *Engliſh* Broom-Toadflax.

Belus, the ſecond, or, as ſome ſay, the firſt King of *Aſſyria*, who when he died, was worſhipped as a god. Alſo the Son of *Epaphus* and *Lybia*, was called *Belus Priſcus*, who married *Iſis*, and had two Sons, *Ægyptus* and *Danaus*, *Belus* hath alſo been taken for *Jupiter*, as *Nimrod* for *Saturn*.

Belzebub, an *Hebrew* word, ſignifying the god of flies, and is uſed in Scripture for the Prince of the Devils.

Bement, (*old word*) lamented, bemoaned.

Bemes, (*old word*) trumpets.

Benacus, a Lake in *Lombardy*, out of which the River *Mincius* floweth; whereon the City of *Mantua* is ſeated.

Benaja, (*Hebr.* the Lords Building) *Jehojada* his Son, who at *Solomons* command ſlew *Joab*.

Benan, a Star in the Tail of *Helice*.

Bend, uſed by *Chaucer* for a Muffler, a Caul, a Kercher. Alſo a term in Heraldry, being an ordinary extended between two oppoſite points of the Eſchutcheon; *viz.* the dexter chief, and the ſiniſter baſe; alſo a term in Navigation. See *Wail*.

To *Bend* the Cable to the Anchor, to make it to the Ring with Ropes.

Bendlet, is alſo a term in Heraldry, being a ſubdiviſion of the bend.

Benedictines, an Order of Monks inſtituted by S. *Benedict*.

Benefactor, (*Lat.*) a doer of good turns.

Benefice, (*Lat.*) a ſpiritual promotion.

Beneficiarii, a ſort of Soldiers among the ancient *Romans*, who for ſome eminent ſervice done, had Lands allowed them for term of life, called *Beneficia*. Which word is now wholly applied to the Livings injoyed by Clergy men.

Benet, the proper name of a Man, contracted from *Benedictus*.

Beneventum, a pleaſant Town of *Abruzzo*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Benevolence, (*Lat.*) good will.

Benevolent Planets, are *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

Bengala, a very ſpacious and fruitful Kingdom in the *Eaſt-Indies*, bounded by the Gulf of *Bengala*, into which the River *Bengala* emptieth it ſelf at four moneths.

Benhadad, (*Hebr.* the Son of Noiſe) a King of *Syria*, and Son of *Tabrimon*, he beſieging *Samaria*, is miraculouſly put to flight.

Benjamin, (*Hebr.* the Son of the right hand) the youngeſt of the twelve Sons of *Jacob* or *Iſrael*, from whom his Poſterity was denominated the Tribe of *Benjamin*, he is otherwiſe called *Benoni*, (*Hebr.*) the Son of Sorrow.

Benjamin or *Benzoin*, is a certain Drug much uſed in ſweet Bags, and other Perfumes. It is the Gum or Concrete Juice of Laſerwort, which grows in *Cyrene* and *Africa*; it is alſo called *Aſſa dulcis*.

Benign, (*Lat.*) favorable.

To *Benim*, (*old word*) to bereave.

Beniſons, (*French*) bleſſings.

Bennavenna. See *Bannavenna*.

Benoni. See *Benjamin*.

Bereft, (*old word*) deprived of.

Berenice, the Daughter of *Ptolemeus Philadelphus* and *Arſinoe*, whom *Ptolemeus Lagus* her Brother married. She when her Husband made an expedition, vowed to dedicate her Hair to *Venus*, if he returned ſafe, which afterwards not being to be found, *Canon* the Mathematician feigned to have been tranſlated to Heaven, and placed among the Stars.

Berengarius,

Berengarius, a Nobleman of *Lombardy*, who with others, conſpiring againſt *Carolus Craſſus*, at length gained the Kingdom of *Italy*, and taking priſoner the Emperor *Ludovicus*, who marched againſt him with an Army, he put out his eyes. There were alſo of this name divers learned Men, particularly Cardinal *Berengarius*, who wrote many excellent Works.

Bergerſhuſe, one of the four *Præfectures* of *Norway*. See *Aggerſhuſe*.

Bergen op Zoon, a Town of *Brabant* famous for the notable Siege it ſuſtained in the *Low-Countrey* War.

Bergen (Berga) a famous Port Town and *Empriorum*, in the *Præfecture* of *Bergerſhuſe*, in *Norway*.

Beris, a high Hill in *America*, on the top of which ſome hold that many people were ſaved in the great Deluge.

Berkhamſted, a Town in *Hertfordſhire*, where *Frederick*, Abbot of S. *Albans*, miniſtered an oath to *William* the Conqueror, in preſence of Archbiſhop *Lanfranck*, to obſerve inviolably the ancient Law of this Nation.

Berlin, a great Town of the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*, in the Circle of the Empire or *Upper Saxony*, where this Electoral Prince hath oft-times his reſidence.

Bern, one of the four Proteſtant *Cantons* of *Switzerland*, and the moſt potent of all the Thirteen, having its chief Town of the ſame name.

Bernacles, a ſort of Birds which are ſaid to breed out of the rotten Wood of Trees, growing by the Sea ſide, eſpecially in the North parts of *Scotland*, and the Iſlands thereabouts; they are alſo called *Claik Geeſe*, or *Soland Geeſe*.

Bernard, from the *Dutch* word Beornhart, *i. e.* Bears Heart, the proper name of a learned Monk of *Burgundy*, Abbot of *Clareval*, and firſt Monk of the *Ciſtertian* order; wherefore thoſe Monks were alſo called *Bernardines*: Alſo one of the Fathers, a holy Man, yet his overſight in ſome things gave occaſion to the Proverb, *Bernardus non videt omnia*.

Bernard Colledge, an ancient Colledge in *Oxford*, re-edified by Sir *Thomas White*, Citizen of *London*, and called by a new name, S. *John Baptiſts* Colledge, as *Durham* Colledge was repaired by Sir *Thomas Pope*, and dedicated to the holy Trinity.

Bernardines. See *Bernard*.

Bernet, a Town in *Hertfordſhire*, famous for the great Battle fought between the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, where *Richard Nevile*, Earl of *Warwick* was ſlain, where there is a Well very eminent for Medicinal Waters purging by ſtool.

Beroſus, a moſt eminent *Chaldean*, both Aſtronomer and Hiſtorian, mentioned by *Joſephus* in his Antiquities, he lived about 300 years before Chriſts time, and wrote the *Chaldean* Hiſtory, and the chief Antiquities of other parts of the World; but what is publiſhed under his name, is generally exploded by the Learned, as ſuppoſititious and counterfeit.

Berries, in ſimpling are the fruits of divers Trees and Shrubs, as the Berries of Bay, Ivy, Juniper, of the Bramble, of the Mulberry-tree, *&c.*

Berry, a *Saxon* word, ſignifying a dwelling houſe, a Lord of a Mannors ſeat. Alſo one of the nine Provinces of *Gallia Aquitanica*, beyond the *Garonne*; the ancient inhabitants whereof were the *Bituriges*, the chief Town is *Bourges*.

Berth, convenient room at Sea to moor a Ship in.

Bertha, a Womans name, ſignifying in the *German* tongue, Bright or Famous.

Berthinſec or *Birdinſeck*, a Law in *Scotland*, whereby a Man cannot be hanged for ſtealing a Sheep, or ſo much meat as he can carry upon his back in a ſack, but only ſcourged.

† *Bertram*, an Herb called Pellitory of *Spain*, alſo a proper name. See *Ferdinando*.

Bertying a Ship, the raiſing up of the Ships ſides.

Berubium, a Town in *Strathnahern* in *Scotland*, now called *Urehead*.

Beryl, (*Greek*) an *Indian* Stone of a pale green colour.

Beſancon, one of the chief Towns of *Upper Burgundy*, commonly called the *Franche Conte*.

Beſant, an ancient Coyn of Gold, otherwiſe called *Biſantine*, from *Byzantium*: *i. e. Conſtantinople*, where it uſed to be coyned. It is uncertain what value it is of; ſome attribute to it the value of a Ducket. It is alſo a term in Heraldry, by which they underſtand Plates of Gold, containing One hundred and four pound and two ounces of *Troy* weight, in value 3750 pound ſterling. They were round and ſmooth, without any repreſentation on them.

Beſieging, is when a Planet is placed between the Bodies of the two malevolents.

Beſeſtein or *Biſeſtano*, a Burſe or Exchange for Merchants among the *Turks* and *Perſians*.

Beſome, is an Epithete to divers Plants added for Similitudes ſake, as *Beſome moſs*, *&c.*

Beſſarion, a learned *Greek*, the writer of divers elaborate Volums both in Theology and Philoſophy; he was a Cardinal of the *Roman* Church, and Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and flouriſhed in the year of our Lord 1473.

Bet, (*old word*) better; alſo to *bet*, to lay wagers when Gameſters are playing in favor of one ſide againſt the other, from the *Dutch* word Bidden, to pray, *viz.* In this or that behalf; hence probably to *abet*, to favor or incourage any party. And all theſe words *Skinner* conjectures to come from the *Latin Peto*.

Bete, (*old word*) Boot or help, alſo to *Bete* (*old word*) to bid or command.

Beth, the ſecond of the *Hebrew* Letters, it ſignifies an Houſe, and is made after the faſhion that the *Hebrews* made their Houſes, *viz.* flat tops, whence we have *Bethel*, the Houſe of God, *Bethlehem* the Houſe of Bread, *Beth-aven* the Houſe of Vanity, *&c.*

Bethlem. See *Bedlem*.

Bethune, a noted Town of the County of *Artois*,

this one of the Provinces of the *Spaniſh Netherlands.*

Betle, or *Betre*, a kind of *Indian* plant, called Baſtard pepper.

Betonie, (*Betonica*) a medicinal plant, moſt eſpecially available againſt Diſeaſes of the head and breaſt.

Betraſſed, (*old word*) deceived.

Betreint, (*old word*) ſprinkled.

To *Betroth*, (from the *Dutch* word Vertrouwen, to make ſure:) To give one party to another in a ſolemn contract of Marriage.

Beverage, (*French*) a mingled drink.

Bevy, a Troop, a Company. The Foreſters ſay, a *Bevy* of Roes, alſo among Falconers and Fowlers, a *Bevy* of Quails is a brood of young Quails.

Bewitts, Leathers made ſomewhat broad, to which the Hawks Bells are put, and ſo buttoned to their legs.

Bewreck, (*old word*) revenged.

Bewryen, (*old word*) declared.

Bezaliel, (*Hebr.* in the ſhadow of God) a famous and inſpired Artiſt among the *Jews*, he and *Aholiab* were the chief workmen about the Tabernacle.

Bezar-tree, (*Moringa*) a Tree growing in *Malabar*, and by the *Arabians* and *Turks* called *Morian* by the *Perſians Tame.*

Bezeſtan, ſee *Beſeſtein.*

Bezill, ſee *Beaſel.*

Bezoar, ſee *Beazoar.*

B I.

Bialacoyl, (*old word*) fair welcoming.

Biace, or *Bias* (*French*) a præponderating weight fixt on the one ſide of a Bowl, the better to incline its courſe that way it is directed to run.

Bias, a Prince and Philoſopher of *Priene*, and one of the Seven intitled the Sages or Wiſemen of *Greece*, to him is vulgarly imputed that ſaying, *Omnia mea mecum porto.*

Bibacity, (*Lat.*) the immoderate love of drink.

Bibliopoliſt, (*Greek*) a Bookſeller.

Bibliotheque, (*Greek*) a Study of Books, a Library.

Bice, a colouring ſtuff uſed by Painters, and it is of two ſorts, blew *Bice*, of which they make a blew colour, and green *Bicr*, of which they make a green colour.

To *Bidaboon*, (*old word*) to deſire a requeſt.

Bid-ale, the ſetting up of one decayed in his eſtate, by the liberality of friends invited or bid to a Feaſt.

Bicipital, (*Lat.*) having two heads.

Bicorporal, (*Lat.* having two bodies) in Aſtronomy *Bicorporeal* ſigns, are thoſe ſigns which repreſent two bodies, or double bodied, as *Gemini* and *Piſces.*

Biennial, (*Lat.*) of two years continuance.

Bifarious, (*Lat.*) twofold, or that may be taken two ways.

Biformed, (*Lat.*) having two ſhapes.

Bifoyl, or *Twayblade*, (*Lat.* *Bifolium*) an Herb growing in boggy ground, with two leaves one againſt another: it cureth wounds old and new, and is good to knit Ruptures or burſten bellies.

Bifront, (*Lat.*) having two foreheads.

Bifurcous, (*Lat.*) two forked.

Bigamy, (*Greek*) a marrying twice, the marriage of two Wives, or the having of two Wives at the ſame time, in which ſenſe the word is generally taken.

Bigat, a certain ſilver coin among the *Romans*, from *Bigia*, a Chariot drawn with two Horſes, which was ſtamped upon it.

Bight, in Navigation, is any part of a Rope coiled up.

Bigorre Bigornia, one of the eight Provinces of *Aquitanick France* on this ſide the *Garonne.*

Bigot, (*French*) a ſtrict, ſowr, and even ſuperſtitious perſon in Religion.

Bilberries, (*Vaccinia*) Whorts, or Whortleberries, the fruit of a ſmall creeping buſh of the bigneſs of Juniper Berries but of a purple colour and ſweetiſh ſharp taſt; they bind the belly and ſtay vomitings and loathings.

Bilbilis, an ancient City of *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis*, famous for the birth of *Martial* the *Latin* Poet, now called by ſome *Galatained.*

Bilboa, or *Bilbo*, a City of *Biſcay* in *Spain*, where the beſt blades are made.

The *Bildge*, or *Buldge* of a Ship, is the breadth of the flooce whereon the Ship doth reſt when ſhe is aground.

Bilidulgerid, ſee *Numidia.*

Bilinguis, (*Lat.*) double-tongued; alſo a Common Law term, ſignifying the jury that paſſeth between an Engliſhman and Alien, whereof part are *Engliſh*, and part Strangers; alſo the name of a Plant, otherwiſe called *Laurus Alexandrina.*

Billa vera, a term in Common Law ſignifying the Indorſement of the Grand Inqueſt, upon any preſentment which they find probably true.

Binarie, (*Lat.*) the number of two.

Binarchy, (*Greek*) a government, where two only bear ſway.

Bindeweed, (*Lat. Volubilis, Convolvulus*, that of the Sea *Soldanella*) a certain Herb, otherwiſe called Withwind; *Vide Sarzaparilla.*

Binne, (*old word*) a manger, alſo a place to put bread in.

Bint, (*old word*) bound.

Bipartient, (*Lat.*) dividing into two, in Arithmetick, that number which divides another number equally into two parts without any remainder is to that number, *numerus Bipartiens*, as 3 to 6, 4 to 8, &c.

Bipartite, (*Lat.*) divided into two parts.

Bipatent, (*Lat.*) open on both ſides.

Bipedal, (*Lat.*) two foot long.

Biquintile, is an aſpect conſiſting of 141 degrees, thus Charactered *Bq.*

Birds-eye, (*Sanicula Anguſtifolia, Paralytica Alpina*) an Herb of a dry aſtringent quality, and whoſe vertue is particularly efficacious againſt the Palſie.

Birds-foot, (*Ornithopodium*) a vulnerary Herb, and particularly good againſt Ruptures.

Birds-neaſt, (*Nidus Avis*) a bitter Herb, diſtaſtful to the Palate, and of little or no uſe in Phyſick.

Birds-tongue, ſee *Stitchwort*.

Birlet, (*old word*) a Coife, or Hood.

Birthwort, vide *Ariſtolochia*.

Biſerta, a great Town of the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, generally thought an Off-ſpring of that old *Utica*, remarkable in Hiſtory by the ſelf-murther of *Cato*, ſirnamed *Uticenſis*.

Biſhops Weed, ſee *Ammi*.

Biſhops wort, ſee St. *Katherins* Flower.

Biſmare, (*old word*) curioſity.

Biſmutum, That which is called *Tingloſſe*, differing both from Tin and Lead *Candidius nigro ſed plumbo nigrius albo*, as being whiter than black, and blacker than white Lead.

Biſon, (*French*) a wild Oxe, great-eyed, and broad fac't, called alſo a Bugle or Buffe.

Biſque, a fault at Tennis, alſo a compound diſh.

Biſſextile, Leap-year, which is every fourth year, wherein one day more than ordinary is added to *February*, having commonly but 28 days, and that odd day they call *dies Intercalaris*.

Biſtort, or Snakeweed, (*Lat. Biſtorta*) an Herb with a thick ſhort knobbed root blackiſh without, and ſomewhat reddiſh within, writhed or twiſted together, ſo that it is effectual againſt bleeding and ſpitting of blood, as alſo againſt all manner of Venome. It is alſo called *Adders-wort*, as being a great *Alexiph ar macon* againſt the biting of *Adders*; alſo by ſome *Engliſh Serpentary*, *Dragon-wort*, *Oiſterich* and *Paſtions*.

Biſumbres, the ſame as *Amphiſcii*.

Biton, and *Cleobis*, the two Sons of *Argia* the Prieſteſſe, who for want of Horſes drew their Mothers Chariot to the Temple themſelves, whereupon their Mother requeſting of the Gods a reward agreeable to their Piety, they were both found dead the next morning.

Bitraſſed, ſee *Betraſſed*.

Bits, two ſquare peices of Timber, commonly placed abaſt the manger in the looſ of the Ship.

Bittakle, a cloſe Cubbard, placed on the ſteerage before the tiller, whereon the Compaſs doth ſtand.

To *Bitter*, in Navigation is to vere out the Cable by little and little.

Bitterſweet, or woody Nightſhade (*Lat. Amara dulcis*) an hedge plant commonly leaning upon its neighbours; within blewiſh flowers which after turn into red berries. It is otherwiſe called Morral, or Felonwort, a mercurial Herb.

Bittourn, a Bird ſo called, a kind of *Heron*, which they ſay hath three ſtones, it keepeth about lakes and fens, making an hideous noiſe; it is called in *Latin Ardea ſtellaris*.

Bitumen, a fat oily ſubſtance and very clammy, it was uſed for Lime and Morter, as alſo for Oyl in Lamps, ſo that it ſeems ſome ſorts are more liquid and ſome more condenſate: It doth exceedingly comfort the Nerves, ſupple joynts, dry up Rheumes, cure Palſies and Contractions, and tincteth Silver into the colour of Gold, and is therefore ſuppoſed to be moſt predominant in the hot ſprings at Bath.

Bituriges, a certain people of *Gallia Aquitanica*, whoſe Country is now called *Berry*, and their chief City *Bourges*, ſee *Berry*.

Bizantin, ſee *Beſant*.

B L.

Black book of the Exchequer, a book which treateth of all the ancient Ordinances, and Orders of the Exchequer.

Blacklow, a Hill in *Warwick-ſhire*, upon which *Pierce Gaveſton*, whom King *Edward* the ſecond raiſed from a baſe Eſtate to be Earl of *Cornwal*, was beheaded by the Nobles for his inſolency.

Blackmaile a ſum of Money, quantity of Corn, number of Cattel, or ſuch like conſideration; given by poor people in the Northern parts of *England*, to the moſt powerful perſons in thoſe parts for a protection againſt Thieves and Robbers.

Black-more Foreſt, a Forreſt in *Dorſetſhire*, called alſo the Foreſt of *White hart* from a very beautiful *White hart*, which King *Henry* the third, going thither a hunting, and taking great care to ſpare, was killed by *T. de la Linde*, which ſo incenſed the King, that he ſet a perpetual Fine upon the Land, which at this day is called *Whitehart* ſilver.

Black-rod, the Uſher belonging to the Order of the Garter, ſo called from the Black-rod he carrieth in his hand, he is alſo attendant on the Kings Chamber, and the Lords Houſe in Parliament.

Black buried, gone to Hell.

Bladder Nutt, (*Nux Veſicaria*) an Herb, which as ſome ſay being planted in Gardens driveth away venemous Beaſts.

Blade in Simpling is the firſt ſprout that cometh forth of the ground, and retaineth its name as long as it is eaſie to be cropped, as in Corn, as Graſs, Onions, Leeks, &c.

A *Blain*, (from the *Dutch* word Blaen to ſwell) a painful angry puſh ſomewhat like the ſmall pox, but yet in colour more red and far more painful, being one of the Symptomes of the Peſtilence.

Blanch, (*French*) white, alſo a proper name of divers Women.

Blanching, the ſeparation of the Skins and Hulls of divers ſeeds and Kernels whereby they are made white, as Almonds, Peaſe, Barly, *&c.* and it is done by ſteeping them in hot water, after which the hulls or peels will ſlip off by the rubbing with the thumb.

Blandiloquence, (*Lat.*) a flattering, or ſpeaking fair.

Blandiſhment, (*French*) a flattering, or ſoothing with fair ſpeeches.

Blanck, a ſort of meaſure, ſee *Droit*.

Blankers, white furniture.

Blanck-

Blanckmanger, (*French*) a kind of delicious meat made of Rice, Almond milk, Capons brains, and other things.

Blaſe, (*Greek Blaſios*) a proper name, ſignifying ſprouting forth.

Blaſphemy, (*Greek*) an uttering of reproachful words, tending either to the diſhonour of God, or to the hurt and diſgrace of any mans name and credit.

Blatant, barking, bawling.

Blateration, (*Lat.*) vain-babling.

Blatta Bizantia, the ſweet *Indian* Sea-fiſh-ſhell uſed in the compoſition of *Aurea Alexandrina*, and *Diamargariton*.

Blay, ſee *Bleak*.

To *Blaze*, (*Dutch*) to ſpread abroad.

Blazon, (*French*) the deſcription of a Coat of Arms.

To *Bleach*, to whiten, to dry in the Sun.

Bleak, or *Blay* (*Lat. Alburnus*) a ſmall eagre fiſh that takes the ſame bait as the Roach.

Blekingia, a Province of *Denmark* Conterminous to *Scandia*, one of the two grand *Peninſules* of that Kingdom.

Blemiſh, when the Hounds finding where the Chace hath been, make only a proffer but return, this Hunters call a *Blemiſh*, and hence probably a thing ill or unhandſomly done, is vulgarly ſaid to be a *Blemiſh* to a mans Honour or Reputation.

Blend, (*old word*) to mix, to mingle together.

Blent, (*old word*) ſtayed, ceaſed, turned back.

Bleſiloquent, (*Lat.*) faltering in ſpeech, ſtammering.

Blew-bottle, (*Flos frumenti*, *Cyanus*,) a weed which groweth much in Corn fields, and is counted a good vulnerary Herb.

Blue-mantle, the name of an office belonging to one of the Purſevants of Arms.

Blight, an accident happening to Corn and Fruit trees, making them look as if they were burnt.

Blinks, (a term in hunting) boughs rent from Trees, and caſt overthwart the way, where a Deer is likely to paſs, thereby to hinder his running, they are called in *French Briſees*.

To *Bliſſom*, to tup as the Ram doth the Ewe.

Blite, (*Lat. Blitum*) an Herb ſo called becauſe it hath hardly any taſt.

Blith, an old Britiſh word, that ſignifies yielding milk, profitable, alſo Blith, or Blithſome is uſed for pleaſant, or jovial.

Blive, *Belive* (old word) readily, faſt.

Blo, (*old word*) blue.

Blocks, in Navigation are thoſe ſmall wooden things wherein the running ropes do run.

Blois, a City of *Beauſſe* a Province of *Celtic France*, ſituate on the River *Loire*, and anciently dignified with the title of an Earldom; it hath a Caſtle of the ſame name pleaſantly ſeated upon a Hill, where of old the Kings of *France* uſed oftentimes to reſide.

Blomary, the firſt forge in an Iron-Mill, through which the Iron doth paſs after it is melted out of the Mine.

To *Bloome*, to bloſſome, from the *Dutch* Bloem a Flower.

Blote, to ſmoak, from the *Dutch* word, Bloet, *i. e.* bloud; hence Blote Herrings from their looking red.

Bloudſtone, (*Lapis Hæmatites*) a certain reddiſh ſtone very effectual for the ſtopping of blood.

Bloudy-hand, ſee *Dogdraw*.

Bloud-wit, an old *Saxon* word uſed in Charters of liberties anciently granted, ſignifying an Amerciament for ſhedding of bloud.

Bloud-wort, (*Lapathum Sativum*) a good ſalat Herb both pleaſant to the taſt and wholſom.

Bluffe, or *Bluffheaded*, in Navigation, is when the Ships ſtern is as it were upright.

Blunderbuſs, a Gun of a large bore that will carry Twenty Piſtol Bullets, and do execution at ſome diſtance.

To *Blyn*, (*old word*) to ceaſe, to deſiſt.

B. mi, the third note aſcending in each of the three Septenaries of the *Gam ut*, or ſcale of Muſick, and in the loweſt cliff anſwers to the *Greek* ὑπάτη ὑπατῶν in the next to τείτη συνημμένων, in the higheſt to τείτη ὑπερβολαίων

B O.

Boa, a kind of a Diſeaſe incident to children, which fills them full of red pimples, which is called by Phyſitians Rubella, or the Meaſels.

Boanerges, (*Hebr.*) Sons of Thunder.

Boas, a kind of Serpent, which being nouriſhed with Cows milk, growes to a monſtrous greatneſs, in ſo much as one of them having been killed, there was found an Infant whole in his belly, *Plin.*

Boat-rope, that by which the Ship tows her Boat at the ſtern.

Boatſwain, a term in Navigation, the Sub-Pilot, he that ſwayeth, or governeth a Boat, or Ship, under the chief Pilot.

Bobtaile, (a term in Archery) the ſteel of a ſhaft that is little breaſted, and big towards the head, it is otherwiſe called *Capon-faſhion*, or *Ruſh-grown*.

Bocardo, the fifth mood of the third figure in Logick; in which the middlemoſt Propoſition is an univerſal Affirmative, the firſt and laſt particular Negatives.

Bockerel and *Bockerett* (in *Faulconry*) one of the kinds of long winged Hawks.

Boccone, (*Ital.*) a morſel, or bit, alſo poyſon.

Bockland, (*qu. Book-land*) a term in Law, land held by Book or Charter, and not to be alienated either by gift or ſale; but left entire to the next Heir.

To *Bode* or *Boode*, (*old word*) to ſhew or declare, whence to Forebode to Foretell.

Bœotia, a Country in *Greece*, formerly called *Ogygia*, and ſeparated from *Attica*, by the Hill *Cytheron*.

Boethus, a Statuary of *Carthage*, mentioned by *Pauſanias*.

Boetius, a *Roman Conſul*, who in the time of the Emperour *Zeno*, was baniſhed by *Theoderick*

King of *Italy*, afterwards taken and impriſoned, and laſtly put to death. During his baniſhment he wrote that excellent piece, *de Conſolatione Philoſophiæ*, and ſeveral other learned Works which are extant.

Bohemia, a part of *Germany* beyond the *Danow*, whoſe chief City is *Prague*; of this large Country the Emperor is King.

Boiar, a grand Officer of State among the *Perſians* and *Ruſſians*.

Bois de Vincennes, a ſtately Palace within a League of *Paris*, to which the Kings of *France* oft-times betake themſelves for their pleaſure; it was begun by *Charles* Count of *Valois* Brother to *Philip* the Fair, and finiſhed by King *Charles* the Fifth.

Boiſtous, (*old word*) halting, lame, lowly.

Bole-Armeniack, a kind of earth, or ſoft crumbling-ſtone, which is found in a part of *Armenia*, uſed by Painters to make a kind of faint red colour; it is mixed either with Allum or Coperas, and therefore reſtringent and more deſiccative, it is alſo cordial for healing and cooling.

Boline, a term in Navigation, ſignifying the Coard in a Ship, with which Mariners uſe to draw the ſail, that it may gather wind, to ſharp the main Boling, is to Hall it taught or ſtiff, to Hale up the Boling is to put it forward, to Check or eaſe the Boling is to ſlacken it.

Bollen, (*old word*) ſwelled.

Bollingbroke, a Caſtle in *Lincolnſhire*, famous for being the birth-place of King *Henry* the Fourth, who was called *Henry* of *Bollingbroke*.

Bolmong, a medley of ſeveral Granes together, it is alſo called Maſſelin, or Mong Corn.

To *Bolt* a Cony, a term in hunting, when a Cony is firſt raiſed, ſhe is ſaid to be bolted.

Bolts, in Navigation are thoſe Iron pins which belong to the rigging of a Ship.

Bolt rope, a rope into which the ſail is made faſt.

Boltſprit, a term in Navigation, a Maſt at the head of a Ship.

Bolus, or Bole Armeniack, a kind of earth or ſweet crumbling ſtone found in *Armenia*, uſed by Painters to make a faint red colour. It is alſo uſeful both in Phyſick and Chyrurgery both for Men and Cattle.

Bombard, a kind of Gun, or piece of Ordnance.

Bombaſine, a ſtuffe made of Bombaſt, or Cotton, which is an upright annual Plant not above a Cubit high growing in *Aſia*, the ſeed whereof is like the Trettles or Dung of a Rabbet; and is of great uſe both in Medicin and other occaſions.

Bombilation, (*Lat.*) a humming of Bees.

Bombycinous, (*Lat.*) made of ſilk, from *Bombyx* a Silk worm.

Bona Patria, a term of the practick, or Law in *Scotland*, and ſignifies the chooſing of twelve men out of any part of the Countrey to paſs upon Aſſize, who are called Jurators.

Bonair, ſee *Debonair*.

Bona, a Womans name, ſignifying in Latin, good.

Bona Notabilia, in the Civil Law, are thoſe goods which a man dies poſſeſt of in another Dioceſs above the value of Five pounds.

Bonaſus, a wild beaſt, having the head of a Bull, and the body of a Horſe.

Bon-Chreſtien; the name of a large *French* Pear now grown common among us, yet of good eſteem as being a fruit of a good reliſh and not unwholſome.

Bone-breaker, ſee *Oſſifraga*.

Bonewell, the name of a pretty well, near *Richards* Caſtle in *Herefordſhire*, ſo called, becauſe it is always full of little fiſh bones, or as ſome think of ſmall Frog bones, although they be from time to time quite drawn out of it.

Bongrace (*French*) good grace, handſome behaviour, alſo a kind of covering for Childrens foreheads, to keep them from the heat of the Sun.

Bonne, (*Bonna*) the chief ſeat of the Arch-Biſhop of *Colen*, one of the three ſpiritual Electors of the *Empire*.

Bonhommes, (*French*) an order of Fryers, inſtituted by St. *Francis de Paula*, they were alſo called Fryer *Minims*, or *Minorites*.

Boniface, (*Lat.*) *quaſi* well-doer, the proper name of ſeveral Popes, and divers other eminent men.

Bonito, a kind of fiſh, ſo called from the *French* word, *Bondir*, to leap up.

Bonium, the ancient name of the Monaſtery of *Bangor* in *Cheſhire*, where *Pelagius* the Heretick was brought up.

Bonnemine, (*French*) a good aſpect or countenance.

Bonnett, a ſhort ſail in a Ship to be taken off or put to the fore-ſail or main-ſail which is otherwiſe called the fore-courſe, or main-courſe; alſo a kind of Cap.

Bononia, an ancient Town and Univerſity of *Italy*, in that Province anciently called *Flaminia*, now *Romania* or *Romaniola*.

Boolie, (*old word*) Beloved.

Boon, (*old word*) a requeſt.

Boote, (*old word*) help, ſuccour, aid, or advantage.

Boot of *Bale*, (*old word*) eaſe of ſorrows.

Boot-haler, (*a Northern word*) a Thief or Robber.

Bootes, a North-ſtar, near *Charles wain*, called alſo *Bubulcus*, or *Arctophylax*, which the Poets fained to have been *Arcas* the Son of *Caliſto*, who was changed into a Bear and placed alſo among the Signs.

Booz or *Boaz*, (*Hebr.* in ſtrength.)

Boracho, a *Spaniſh word*, ſignifying a bottle made of a Piggs skin, with the hair inward, dreſſed with Rozen and Pitch.

Borage, (*Borrago Euphroſyne*) a common, but much eſteemed Garden Herb, good to exhilarate and comfort the Heart and expell Melancholy.

Borametſy, a certain Plant-animal growing in *Scythia* after the form of a Lamb which having eaten

eaten up the Graſs growing about, it periſheth for want of Food.

Borax or *Borace*, a hard and ſhining mineral like Green Earth, wherewith Goldſmiths uſe to ſoder Gold or Silver. It is alſo called *Chryſocolla*, and is either natural or artificial which is made of Childrens Urine.

Bordage. See *Brode halfpenny*.

Borbonia, one of the Nine Provinces of *Gallia Aquitanica*, beyond the *Garonne*. The chief Town of this Province is *Bourbon*, which gives denomination to the preſent Royal Line of *France*.

Bordel, (*Ital.*) a Brothel-houſe.

Bordlands, the Demeſns that the Lords keep in their hands for the maintenance of their Board or Table.

Bordure in Heraldry, is a Circumference or Tract of one Mettal, Colour, or Fur, drawn about the Arms; and it contains the firſt part of the Field.

Boreas, the ſon of *Aſtræus*, or as ſome ſay of *Strymon*; he married *Orithya*, the Daughter of *Erichthonius*, King of *Athens*, and begat *Zetes* and *Calais*. It is alſo the name of the North-wind.

Borignen, an *American* Iſland, one of the firſt places in that part of the World.

Borith, an Herb which Fullers uſe for the taking out ſpots out of Cloth.

To *Born*, (*old word*) to burniſh.

Borneo, an *Aſian* Iſland, whoſe Metropolitan Town is of the ſame name, lying in the *Eoan* or *Eaſtern Ocean*.

Borough. See *Borough*.

Borrel, (*old word*) rude, ruſtick; alſo an attire for the Head.

Borrow, (*old word*) a pledge, a ſurety.

Boryſthenes, the greateſt River in *Scythia*, next to *Iſter*.

Boſcage, a place ſet thick with Trees, alſo a term in Painting, a Picture that repreſents much Wood and Trees.

Boſcobel (*French* Fair-wood) a Houſe eminent for being one of the Kings Places of refuge after *Worceſter* fight.

Boſenham or *Boſeham*, a pleaſant Town in *Suſſex*, where King *Harald* lived retired for his recreation; and whence lanching forth into the Sea in a little Bark, he was carried by contrary Winds into *Normandy*, where being detained, he aſſured the Kingdom of *England* to Duke *William*.

Boſs, (*French*) a ſtud or knob.

Boſleduc (*Boſcum Ducis*) a ſtrong Town of *Brabant*, a Province of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, but ſubject to the States of *Holland*.

Boſnia, one of the Four Provinces of *Illyricum*, (the other three being *Slavonia*, *Croatia*, and *Dalmatia*) which being under the *Turks* Dominion, is governed by a *Baſſa*, who is generally mentioned by the title of *Baſſa* of *Boſnia*.

Boſphorus, the name of two Seas, ſo called from the paſſage of *Jupiter* over them in the ſhape of a Bull, when he ſtole away *Europa*; the one lieth near *Conſtantinople*, and is called *Boſphorus Thracius*; the other more Northward, and is called *Boſphorus Cimmerius*.

Botanical or *Botanic* (*Greek*) belonging to Herbs or Plants.

Botargo, a kind of Saucedge, from the *Greek* word *Oa Taricha*, ſalted, or pickled eggs. It is made of the Spawn of the Sea Mullet.

Boteſcarl, (*Buthſecarlus*) the Governor of a Boat, the ſame as *Boatſwain*.

Botin, (*French*) a kind of Boot or Buskin.

Botolph, a proper name, ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue helpful.

Bottom, (*old word*) a bloſſom or bud.

Bottomry, *Bottomary*, or *Bottomage*, a borrowing of Money upon a Ship or Veſſel.

Bounta terræ, in Common Law is a quantity of Land containing about Eighteen Acres.

Bovillæ, a Town near *Rome*, where *Claudius* was ſlain by *Millo*.

Bovillon, (*French*) a *French* diſh made of ſeveral ſorts of boiled meat.

A *Boulter*, a Seive to ſift Meal or Flower.

Boun, (*old word*) ready.

Bourbon. See *Borbonia*.

Bourchier, contracted into *Bowcer*, the name of a very great and ancient Family of this Nation, ſtiled in *Latin Record de Burgo Chara*, whoſe chief Seat in ancient times was *Hauſted*, a Town in *Eſſex*.

To *Bourd*, (*French*) to jeſt.

Bourdeaux. See *Burdegala*.

Bourg, the chief City of that part of *Savoy* which belongs to the King of *France*, and is called *Breſſe*.

Bourges, an Academy Town, being the chief City of the Province of *Berry* in *France*, in *Berry*.

Bourgogne. See *Burgundia*.

Boure, (*old word*) a Bed-chamber.

Bourn, (*Dutch*) a Head of a Spring or Fountain, and thoſe Towns that end in Bourn, as *Sittingbourn*, *&c.* are ſituated upon Bourns or Springs, which are commonly in the Vallies, lying beneath the Downs, as in *Hantſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, *&c.*

Bourrean, (*French*) an Executioner.

Borough, from the *Dutch* word Burgh, a Town Incorporate, which is not a City; whence *Borough-Maſter*, or *Bourgo-Maſter*, is the Bailiff, Major, or chief Ruler of a Town or Borough.

Borough-Engliſh, or *Burgh-Engliſh*, a term in Law, being a cuſtomary deſcent of Land or Tenements to the youngeſt Son or Brother.

Bourrogh-head. See *Headborough*.

A *Bourſer* or *Bouſer*, (*Greek*) a Purſe-bearer or Treaſurer of a Colledge.

Bourſholder. See *Headborough*.

Boute-feu, (*French*) an incendiary, a ſower of ſtrife and ſedition.

A *Bow*, a Mathematical Inſtrument to take heights.

The *Bow* of a Ship, the fore part of it, ſo called from the form.

Bow-bearer, the Inferior or Under-officer in a Foreſt.

Bowet, a term in Faulconry ſignifying a young Hawk, when ſhe draws any thing out of her Neſt, and covets to clamber on the Boughs.

A *Bowge* of Court, a Livery of Bread and Drink, or other things of the Princes bounty over and above the ordinary allowance, alſo a Rope faſtned to the middle of the outſide of the Sail, which makes the Sail ſtand cloſer by the Wind.

Bowl, a round ſpace at the head of either Maſt for Men to ſtand in.

To *Bowlt a Coney*, (a term of Hunting.) See *Bolt*.

Bowr, an Anchor which is commonly carried at the Bow of a Ship.

Bowſing in Faulconry, is when a Hawk drinks often, yet continually thirſts for more.

Boxa, a kind of Drink made in *Turky* of a Seed ſomewhat like Muſtard-ſeed.

Boy, or *Booy* of an Anchor (*Spaniſh*) that which being tied to the Anchor, ſwims upon the Water, to give notice where the Anchor lies; the Boy-rope, that which is tied to the Boy at one end, the Anchor Hook being tied to the other.

Boyar. See *Bajar*.

B R.

Brabantia, the Dukedom of *Brabant*, one of the Ten Provinces of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, which is parted from *Flanders* by the River *Scheldt*, it contains the Marchionate of the Sacred Empire, the Dukedom of *Arſchot*, the Earldom of *Hochſtrat* and *Macklin*.

Braccata Gallia, that part of *France* which is called *Provence*.

Brace, that which faſtens Beams in Building, alſo a Cable of a Ship, alſo a couple or pair, from the *French*, *Bras*, *i. e.* the Arms. By Huntſmen it is applied to ſome particular Beaſts of the Game, as they ſay a *Brace* of Bucks, Hares, or Foxes, and ſometimes a *Leaſe*.

Bracer, (a term in Archery) a piece of *Spaniſh* Leather faſtened with Laces to the Arm of the Archer, to keep his Arm from the ſtripe of the Bow-ſtring, and for the better gliding of the Arrow.

Brachial, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Arm.

Brachy-graphy, (*Greek*) the Art of Writing in Characters or Short-writing.

Brackets, little pieces of Timber which belong to the ſupporting of the Galleries in Ships.

Brackmans, *Bramans*, or *Bramines*, a Sect of Philoſophers or Divines in *India*, who live only upon Herbs and Fruits.

Braga, (*Lat. Bracara*) the Metropolitan Archiepiſcopal See of *Portugal*, the Controverſie for Primacy of this Archbiſhop with the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, in *Spain*, is not yet decided.

Braganza, a City of *Portugal*, which gave title of Duke to that *John* of *Braganza* (the Father of the preſent King) who ſhaking off the *Spaniſh* Government, was Crowned King of *Portugal*.

Braggard or *Braggadocio*, a bragging vain-glorious fellow.

Bragget, a drink made of Honey, uſed in *Wales*, it is derived from two *Welſh* words, Brag which ſignifies Malt, and Bots a Honeycomb. It is alſo a word uſed in Architecture, ſignifying a ſtay cut out of Stone or Timber, to bear up the Corbel.

Braid Albin, otherwiſe called *Albany*, the moſt Northern Countrey of *Scotland*, commonly called the *Highlands*; the higheſt part whereof is likewiſe called *Drum Albin*, or *Brun Albin*.

Brake, (*Dutch*) a Snaffle for Horſes; alſo in Navigation the handle of the Ships Pomp. Alſo the name of Female Fern; alſo an inſtrument uſed in dreſſing of Flax.

Brales, ſmall Ropes, belonging only to the two courts of the Mizen, with which they furl or farthel the Sails; ſo that to hail up the Brales, or braly up the Sails, is all one.

Bramines. See *Brackmans*.

Branch, to make a Hawk take the Branch, is to make a Hawk leap from Tree to Tree, till the Dog Springs the Partridge.

Brancher, a young Hawk newly come out of the Neſt.

Brandenburg, a Marquiſate in the Circle of the Empire or *Upper Saxony*, whoſe chief Town is of the ſame name; the Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh* is one of the Electors of the Empire.

Brandgooſe, a kind of a Water-fowl, ſomewhat leſs than an ordinary Gooſe. So called from the aduſt colour (and like a burnt coal) of its Breſt and Wings; *Brand* ſignifying in *Dutch* Burnt.

Brand-iron, a Trevet, an Iron to ſet a Pot upon.

To *Brandiſh*, (*French*) to make to ſhine with a gentle moving.

Brandrith, a Rail, or Fence wherewith a Well is compaſſed leſt any one ſhould fall into it.

Brankurſin. See *Bearsfoot*.

Branonium, the ancient name of *Wigornia*, or the City of *Worceſter*.

Braſſes, Ropes that are uſed for the ſquaring and traverſing of the Yards.

Braſſets, (*French*) Armor for the Arms.

Braſil or *Breſil* (*Braſilia*) one of the four Provinces of that part of the Southern or *Peruvian America*, which lies upon *Mar del Nort*, and is divided into Thirteen Præfectures. *S. Vincentio*, *Rio Jennero*, *Spiritu Santo*, *Porto Seguro*, *Ilheos*, *Pernambuco*, *Tamarica*, *Paraiba*, *Rio Grande*, *Siara*, *Maranhaon*, *Para*.

To *Braſt*, (*old word*) to break.

Bravia, an *American* Iſle, under or near unto which the Mariners do report the Sea to be deepeſt.

Bravado, (*Spaniſh*) a daring, a making ſhew of an Onſet.

Brayvy, (*old word*) a reward.

Brawl, a kind of Dance, from the *French* word *Branſler*, to move gently up and down.

To

To *Braid (old word)* to break out.

To *Break* that *Dear*, is in the phraſe of an expert Carver, to cut up that piece of Veniſon brought to the Table. In the ſame ſence, they ſay, *Break* that *Sarcel* or *Teal*.

Breaming or *Brooming* a Ship, the waſhing of a Ship, or burning of all her filth with Reeds or Broom.

Breck, *(old word)* a bruſe.

Breda, a great Town of *Brabant*, one of the Ten Provinces of the *Spaniſh Low-Countreys*, however the Prince of *Orange* his Patrimony.

Brede, *(old word)* a bredth, alſo abroad.

To *Bredgen*, *(old word)* to abridge, or ſhorten.

Breez, a freſh gale of Wind blowing off the Sea by day.

Breetch, (a term in Gunnery) the aftermoſt part of a Gun.

Breetchings, Ropes by which they laſh the Ordnance faſt to the Ships ſide in foul weather.

Breme, *(old word)* furiouſly, alſo a kind of Fiſh called in *Latin*, *Cyprinus*.

Bremen, one of the two Archbiſhopricks in in the Circle of *Saxony*, the other being *Magdeburgh*; but *Bremen* was raiſed to the title of a Dutchy, and by the Treaty of *Munſter* given to the *Swede*.

Brennus, a Captain of the *Gauls*, who overthrew the *Romans* at the River *Albia*, and took *Rome*; but was beaten out by *Camillus*, afterwards he killed himſelf at *Delphos*.

Brent, *(old word)* burnt.

Breſcia (Brixia) a ſtrong and pleaſant Town in the Dutchy of *Milan*, but belonging to the State of *Venice*.

Breſlaw, the chief City of *Uratiſlavia*, a Principality of *Sileſia*.

Breſs, that part of the Dutchy of *Savoy* which belongs to the King of *France*. See *Bourg*.

Breſſia, a *Palatinate* with a chief Town of the ſame name in *Ruſſia Lithuanica*.

Breſt, a very conſiderable Port Town in *Upper Britany*.

Breſt-rope, a Rope that with the Parrels keeps the Yard cloſe to the Maſt.

Breve, that which we call a Writ, is called in the Practick of *Scotland*, a *Breve*, the ſeveral Forms whereof will be ſeen in their proper place.

Breviary, a compendious collection; alſo a kind of a Maſs-book.

Breviloquence, (*Lat.*) a ſhort diſcourſe, a ſpeaking in brief.

Briareus, one of the *Centimani*, and Brother to *Gyes* and *Cæus*, they were all three the Sons of *Uranus* and *Terra*, and were ſaid each of them to have an hundred hands, becauſe of their dexterity and proweſs.

Briaxes, an ancient Statuary mentioned by *Pauſannias*.

Bricols, certain Engins uſed in old time to batter the Walls of Towns or Caſtles.

Bridgebote or Brugbote. See Bridgebote.

Bridgenorth, a Town in *Shropſhire*, corruptedly ſo called, for *Burgmorf*, *i. e.* the Town near the Foreſt of *Morf*; it was built by *Achelſleda*, Lady of the *Mercians*, and walled by *Robert de Beleſm*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who keeping the Town againſt King *Henry* the Second, was there beſieged and taken.

A *Bry*, or *Brieze*, a kind of Flie, called a *Horſe-flie*, or *Gad-flie*. *Lat. Aſylus*.

A *Brief*, or *Breve*, or *Writ*. See *Writ*: Alſo a term in Muſick, being ſuch a meaſure of Muſical quantity, as contains two ſtrokes of time down, and as many up, and is thus Charactered (𝍐)

Briel, a famous Port Town in the Iſle of Dort-voort in *Holland*.

Brigade, (*French*) a term in Military Diſcipline, a Body of Soldiers conſiſting of three Squadrons.

Brigandine, (*French*) an ancient kind of Armor, with many plates and joynts, like a Coat of Male, whence Brigand, a Foot-ſoldier ſo armed, or a High-way Robber; alſo *Brigandine* or *Brigantine*, a ſort of little Ships or Pinnaces.

Brigantes, the ancient name of thoſe People that inhabited a great part of the North of *England*, as *Yorkſhire*, *Richmondſhire*, the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, *Lancaſhire*, *Cumberland*, and *Weſtmorland*.

Bigbote or Brughbote, *(Dutch)* a contribution made toward the mending of Bridges: Alſo an exemption from that tribute by a Charter from the King.

Brigidians, an order of Religious Perſons, inſtituted by a Princeſs of *Suetia*, whoſe name was *Brigidia*. There was alſo an *Iriſh* Woman famous for ſanctity, who was called Saint *Brigit* or *Bride*.

Brimſtone, a certain Mineral, conſiſting of a ſubtile fat, and oily exhalation hardned by the heat of the Sun.

Brindiſi. See *Brunduſium*.

Bringer up, in Military Diſcipline is the laſt, or hindmoſt Man in every File.

Briony, a Plant, called otherwiſe Wild-vine, in *Latin Brionia*.

Briſack. See *Briſgovia*.

Briſeis, the Daughter of *Briſes*; ſhe fell to *Achilles* his ſhare at the taking of *Lyrneſſus*, and being afterwards taken from him by *Agamemnon*, was the cauſe of his defection from the *Grecian* Army for a great while.

Briſgovia, (*vulg. Briſgoia*) a little Territory adjoyning to the *Landgraviate* of *Alſatia*; the chief Towns whereof are *Friburg* and *Briſack*.

Briſtow, *Briſtolia*, the name of a pleaſant City, ſtanding partly in *Sommerſetſhire*, partly in *Gloceſterſhire*. It is ſo called as it were *Brightſtow*, which in the *Saxon* ſignifieth a Bright, or Shining place; in *britiſh* it was called *Caer Oder Nant Badon*, *i. e.* the City *Oder* in the Vail of *Badon*. It was fortified by *Robert* Biſhop of *Conſtance*, againſt King *William Rufus*, with a Wall, which this day is in part ſtanding.

Britannia, the name of this whole Iſland, containing *England* and *Scotland*. It is ſo called from the

the ancient name *Brith*, *i. e.* Painted; and *Tania*, which, among the old *Greeks*, ſignifieth a Region. Alſo *Britannia*, *Bretagne*, or *Brittany*, anciently called *Armorica*, one of the Ten Provinces of *Celtick France*, containing in it divers flouriſhing Cities, as *Nantes* upon the *Loir*, *Condal*, *Brenes* a Parliament Town, *Dout*, *S. Brieu*, *S. Malo*, *&c.*

To *Brite*, a term in Husbandry, Barley, and Wheat, and other ſorts of Grain; and alſo Hops are ſaid to *Brite* when they grow over ripe and ſhatter.

Britomartis, a *Cretan* Nymph, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Charme*; ſhe was the firſt Inventer of Hunting Nets, being purſued by *Minos*, ſhe to avoid him, threw her ſelf into the Sea.

Brixia. See *Breſcia*.

Brizes, certain Winds, which the motion of the Air in great Circles doth produce, refrigerating thoſe that live under the Line; which make *Peru*, and divers parts of the *Weſt-Indies* not ſo intolerable in reſpect of heat, as *Barbary* and the skirts of the *Torrid Zone*.

Broach, a term in Hunting, the next ſtart growing above the Beam-antler in a Stags-head.

Brocado, (*Spaniſh*) a kind of Cloth wrought or mixed with Gold or Silver.

Broccarii, a word uſed in the *Scots* practick, and ſignifies in the Statutes of Gild Mediators in any Tranſaction, or Contract.

Broch or *Brooch*, a Picked ornament of Gold, formerly much worn.

Brochity, (*old word*) crookedneſs, eſpecially of Teeth.

Brock, a Beaſt, of the bigneſs of a young Hog, inhabiting the Woods, known commonly by the name of a Badger. Alſo a Hart of the third year is called a *Brock* or *Brocket*.

Brode halfpenny, a Toll, or Cuſtom, for ſetting up Boards, or Tables in a Market or Fair. It is alſo called *Bord-halfpenny* and *Bordage*.

Bronchocele, (*Greek*) a Rupture of the Throat, being a great round ſwelling in the Throat.

Bronchiæ (*Greek*) hollow Pipes, diſperſed through the ſubſtance of the Lungs, being Branches of the Wind-pipe.

Brond, (*old word*) fury.

Brontes, one of the Cyclops, the Son of *Cœlum* and *Terra*, and Brother to *Arpe* and *Sterope*; they had each of them only one eye, and that upon their forehead.

Brooklime, (*Lat. Becabunga*, *Anagallis Aquatica*) a ſort of Herb good againſt Dropſies and Scurvies, and a cleanſer of the Blood.

Broom, (*Lat. Geniſta*) a Shrub whereof Beſoms are made, the Buds of it pickled are a good Sallet; a decoction of the Branches is commanded for the Dropſie, Gout, Sciatica, and other pains of the Joynts.

Broomcrape, a Plant growing at the Root of Broom, having a Root like a Turnip: It is effectual againſt the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, and to provoke Urine.

Brooming, or *Broming* a Ship. See *Breaming*.

Brotel, (*old word*) britle.

Brow-antler, a term among Hunters, the firſt ſtart that grows next to the Head of a Stag; and next to that, is a Beam-antler.

Browded, (*old word*) imbroidered.

To *Brouk*, (*old word*) to injoy.

To *Browze*, to feed as Beaſts on ſhrubs, or roots of Trees.

Bruges, the ſecond City of the Province of *Flanders*, in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, incompaſſed with a fair Wall, and having above ſixty Churches: Hither it was that *Lodovick Malanus*, Earl of *Flanders*, about the year 1338. allured the *Engliſh*, by granting them moſt ample Priviledges, to ſettle a Staple of *Engliſh* Wool; by which the *Netherlanders* have been wonderfully inriched.

Brumal, (*Lat.*) Winter-like, belonging to the ſhorteſt day of Winter.

Brunduſium, (*vulg. Brindiſi*) a noted Town of *Terra di Otranto*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, through this Town *Julius Cæſar* marched when he followed *Pompey* into *Greece*.

Brunſwick, a Dutchy in that Circle of the Empire, called the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*. The chief Town of this Dutchy is alſo called *Brunſwick*, where the beſt Mum is brewed; but the Ducal Seat is *Wolfenbuttel*.

Bruſh, in the phraſe of Huntſmen, is the Tail of a Fox, the ſame is *Drag*.

Brusk, a term uſed in Heraldry, ſignifying a kind of tawny colour, otherwiſe called *Tenne*.

Bruſſels, (*Bruxellæ*) a Magnificent City, the principal next *Antwerp*, in the Province of *Brabant*.

Bryke, (*old word*) ſtrait, narrow.

To *Brymme*, when a Boar goes to copulation, he is ſaid (by Foreſters) to go to Brymme.

B U.

Bubo, a kind of Boil or Botch, which commonly happens in the *Emunctories* or cleanſing parts, and in the glandulous or kernelly parts of the Body, and if it be Peſtilential commonly under the Arm-holes.

To *Buccinate*, (*Lat.*) to blow a Trumpet.

Buccellation, (*Lat.*) a Chymical term, a dividing into Gobbets.

Bucentoro, a ſtately Galley, or great Ship, wherein the Duke of *Venice*, and the Senate, go yearly in Triumph on *Aſcenſion* day, to eſpouſe the Sea.

Bucephalus, the Horſe of *Alexander* the Great; he had the mark of a Bulls-head upon his Shouldier. Being killed in the Battel, which *Alexander* fought againſt *Porus*, King of *India*, a City was built in the place where he was buried, called *Bucephala*.

Bucheldians, a Sect of Hereticks, which are reckoned among the ſeveral ſorts of Anabaptiſts.

To *Buck*, a Hare or Coney, when they deſire copulation, are ſaid to go to Buck.

Buckingham, the chief Town in *Buckingham-*

ſhire,

ſhire, ſo called from its fruitfulneſs in *Beech-trees*, which the *Saxons* called *Bucken*.

Buckshorn, (*Lat. Herba ſtella Coronopus*) an Herb with many ſmall and jagged leaves; it ſtayeth Bleeding, and maketh Warts to conſume away.

Buckthorn (*Rhamnus*, *Spina Infectoria*) an Herb of whoſe Berries is made a deep Green colour.

Buckwheat, (*Tragopyrum*) a Herb growing in Woods, of which Deer do very much delight to feed.

Bucolicks, (*Greek*) Paſtoral Songs, or Poems, ſuch as *Virgils* Eclogues, and *Theocritus* his *Idyls*.

Buda, the chief City of *Lower Hungary*, now called *Offen*, not far from the Banks of *Danubius*. See *Offen*.

Budaris, a City of *Germany*, belonging to the *Palſgrave*, now called *Heidelberg*.

Budge, Lambs-fur.

Budge-barrel, a little Tin-barrel to carry Powder in for fear of fire.

Buffle or *Buffalo*, (*Bubalus*) a ſort of Beaſt very frequent in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and other parts of *Aſia*. It reſembles an Ox, moſt of any other Beaſt among us, and is by ſome called a Wild Ox.

Bugia, a part of *Barbary* which hath in it a Sea-Port Town of the ſame name; before which Sir *Edward Spragg* gained a noble Victory over the *Algerines*.

Bugle, (*Lat. Bugula & conſolida Media*,) an Herb excellent for Wounds, whether taken in drink, or outwardly applied. It groweth in woody places with Blew Flowers and Leaves like Self-trale.

Bugloſs, (*Lat. Bugloſſum*) an Herb whoſe Flowers are very cordial, and the Leaves are a good Pot-herb growing in moſt Gardens.

Bulbous, (*Lat.*) *Bulbous*-Plants are thoſe that have round Roots.

Buffoon, (*French*) a Jeſter.

Bulgaria, that part of *Dacia* which is otherwiſe called *Myſia Inferior*, a Countrey adjoyning to *Thrace*, and whoſe chief Cities are *Sophia*, *Nicopolis*, *Syliſtra*, and *Varna*.

† *Bulimy*, (*Greek*) inſatiable hunger.

Bulkhead, a Cieling, as it were, or Wall of Boards athwart the Ship.

A *Bull*, a round Jewel, hollow within; alſo one of the Popes Briefs or Mandates.

Bullenger, a ſort of Boat, or ſmall Veſſel.

Bulhead, a ſort of Fiſh whoſe chiefeſt Bait is the ſmalleſt Worm.

Bullion Money, Gold, or Silver in the Maſs, or Billet; alſo the place where ſuch Gold or Silver is brought to be tried, and changed for the King.

Bumbaſin. See *Bombaſin*.

Bundles, a ſort of Records of *Chancery*, lying in the Office of the Rolls; as, the Files of Bills, and Anſwers in *Chancery*, the Files of *Corpus cum Cauſa*, all Writs of *Certiorari*, with their Certificates, and divers others.

Bunt, the hollowneſs which is allowed in making of Sails.

Bunt-lines, Lines by which they triſe up the bunt of the Sail, for the better farthling thereof.

Buoy. See *Boy*.

Buquan, a Countrey in the South part of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Taizoli*.

Burbrech, (old *Saxon* Law term) a being quit of treſpaſſes committed againſt the peace in a City or Borough.

Burdegala (*vulg. Bourdeaux*) the chief City of *Guien*, a Province of *Aquitanick France*, on this ſide the *Garonne*. It hath been anciently a very eminent Town, and particularly famous for the birth of the Poet *Auſonius*, and ſtill flouriſhes in great repute, being a Parliament Town, Academy, and convenient Port.

Burdock, (*Lat. Bardana*, *Lappa Major*) a ſort of Herb, whoſe broad Leaves, Roots, and Seed are very uſeful in Phyſick.

Burel, fine Glaſs.

Burford, a Town in *Oxfordſhire*, where *Cuthred* King of the *Weſt Saxions*, vanquiſhed *Æthelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, and won his Banner, whereon was Painted the Golden Dragon.

Burgage, is a Tenure, whereby Men of Cities and Boroughs, hold their Lands and Tenements of the King, and other Lords for a certainly yearly Rent.

Burganet, (*French*) a kind of Helmet.

To *Burgeon*, to grow big about, or groſs. From the *French Burgeon*, a *Bud*.

A *Burgh*. See *Borough*.

Burghbote (*old Saxon*) a term in Law, ſignifying a being quit of giving aid to make a Borough, or City, or repairing demoliſhed Walls.

Burgh-grave, a title of Honor in *Germany*, ſignifying a Count, or chief Governor of a City or Caſtle.

Burglary, (*French* from *Bourg*, a Village) and *Larrecin* theft, according to the acceptance of Common Law, is defined a fellonious entering into another Mans houſe, with an intent to ſteal ſomewhat, or to do ſome fellonious act.

Burgos, an Archbiſhoprick, and the *Metropolis* of *Caſtilia Vetus*, a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Caſtile*.

Burgundia, a Countrey of *France*, the people whereof were anciently called *Sequani* and *Hedui*: It is now divided into *Upper Burgundy*, which is called *Burgundia Regia*, or the County of *Burgundy*, *Franche Contee*, and into *Upper Burgundy*, which is called *Burgundia Imperatoria*, or the Dutchy of *Burgundy*.

Burled, (*old word*) armed.

Burleſque, (*French*) merry, droliſh.

Burlet, (*French*) a Coif.

Burls. See *Buttons*.

Burley-brand, (*old word*) a great ſword, great fury.

To *Burnbeat*. See *Denſhire*.

Burnet, (*Lat. Pimpinella*) a certain Herb which is much uſed in Claret Wine to give it a pleaſing reliſh; alſo a word uſed by *Chaucer*,

ſignifying Woollen; alſo an Hood, or attire for the head.

To *Burniſh*, (*Ital.*) to make bright, to poliſh; alſo a word uſed by Hunters, when Harts ſpred their Horns, after they are new rubbed.

A *Burniſher*, a word uſed in graving or etching, and ſignifieth a thing which they make uſe of to ſmooth, and ſweeten the work.

Bur-pump, a Pump by the Ships ſide, wherein is only a long ſtaff, with a Bur at the end like a Gunners Sponge.

Burras-pipe, a certain Inſtrument derived originally from the Goldſmiths, and now alſo uſed in Chyrurgery, to keep Corroding Powders in, as Vitriol, burnt Allum, *Præcipitate*, *&c.*

Burſa, a ſtately City of *Anatolia*, and before the taking of *Conſtantinople* the chief Seat of the *Turkiſh* Emperors.

Burſhoulder, or *Burrow-holder*. See *Headborough*.

Buſcum ducis, one of the chief Towns of *Brabant*, now called *Hertogenbuſh*, or *Boſleduc*.

Buſh, or holy Water ſprinkle (a term in Hunting) the Tail of a Fox.

Buſiris, the Son of *Neptune*, and *Lybia*, the Daughter of *Epaphus*; who for his Tyranny was ſlain by *Hercules*, with his Son *Ampidamas* and *Chalbis* his Cryer.

A *Buſkin*, a kind of Boot; alſo a Pump worn by *Tragedians*.

Buſſe, a Veſſel or ſmall Ship uſed by the *Dutch*, for the carriage of Herring, and other ſort of Fiſh.

Buſtard or *Biſtard*, a kind of great ſluggiſh Bird. (*Lat.*) *Tarda*.

Butchers Broom, (*Lat. Bruſcus*) a ſhrub with leaves ſomewhat like Myrtle, but prickly at the end.

But-end, in Navigation, is the fore-end in all Ships, in Military Diſcipline, it is the handle end of a Musket.

Butes, the Son of *Amycus*, King of the *Bebrycians*; he being depoſed, fled to *Trepanum*, and falling in love with *Lycoſte*, a fair Curtizan, he begat *Eryx*.

Buthus, a famous Wrehler, that uſed to devour a whole Ox in a day.

Butlerage, of Wines, a certain Impoſt upon Wines, which the Kings Butler may exact out of every Ship.

Buttens, a term among Hunters, the firſt part in putting up the Stags-head.

Butterburre (*Lat. Petaſites*) an Herb growing in moiſt places with very broad Leaves, the Root whereof ſtrengthneth the Heart, and cleareth the vital Spirits; ſo that it reſiſteth all infectious diſeaſes, and ſuppreſſeth the riſing of the Mother: Some call it Peſtilent Wort.

Butterwort, (*Pinguicula*) an Herb ſo called, becauſe it feels, as if it were beſmeered with Butter. It is alſo called *Yorkſhire Sanicle*, becauſe it groweth frequently in that County, but why it ſhould be called *Sanicle*, is not known, unleſs it be by contraries, for it rotteth Sheep, which is the only known property it hath.

Buttington, a Town in *Montgomeriſhire*, where in old time the *Danes* taking up their Winter quarters, were driven out by *Adhered*, Earl of the *Mercians*, in the year of our Lord 890.

Buttreſs, a word of Architecture, the prop whereon the but-end of the building reſteth.

Buttuck, a term in Navigation, the bredth of a Ship, Right a Stern from the Tuck upwards.

Butyrum Saturni, in Chymiſtry is the ſweeteſt liquor of Lead.

Buxome or *Buckſome*, from the *Dutch* word Boogh-ſaem, pliant, flexible; alſo blithe or merry.

Buzzar, a Market place among the *Perſians*.

Buzzard, a kind of great Hawk or Kite.

B Y.

Byblus, a Town of *Phœniſia*, where *Adonis* had a Temple built in honor of him.

Byker, (*old word*) a fray.

Bylander, a ſort of ſmall nimble Ship which oft-times carries ſmall Merchandiſe between *Oſtend* and *England*; it is ſo called from its ſailing, as it were, by the Land.

Bylaws. See *Byrlaws*.

Byndon, a Town in *Dorſetſhire*; where in the year 614. *Kinegilſus* the *Saxon* King, in a doubtful and bloody Battel, overcame the *Britains*.

Byram, a certain and ſolemn Feaſt among the *Turks*; their *Carnevai*.

Byramlick, a Preſent among the *Turks* of the nature of our New-years gift.

Byrlaw or *Burlaw*, a term uſed in the Practick of *Scotland*. Laws of *Burlaw* are determined by conſent of Neighbors, elected by common conſent in the Courts called *Burlaw-Courts*: The ſame kind of Laws as in our Court Leets and Court Barons, are called Bylaws.

Byſſine, (*Lat.*) made of ſilk.

Bytrent, (*old word*) catched about.

Bywopen, (*old word*) made ſenſeleſs.

Byzantium, a City of *Thrace*, built by the *Spartans*, under the command of *Pauſanias*. It was afterwards called *Nova Roma*, at leaſt the City which *Conſtantine* the Great built in its ſtead; but *Conſtantine* making it the chief Seat of his Empire, it was called *Conſtantinople*; and it is at this day the chief Seat of the *Turkiſh* Empire.

C A.

Cab, a Hebrew meaſure, of three pints.

Caback, a Ruſſian word for an Inn or Victualling houſe.

Cabades, A King of *Perſia*, who ſucceeded *Perozes*, after he had vanquiſhed him, and cut off his whole Army.

Cabala, an *Hebrew* word, ſignifying, Receiving: alſo a ſcience among the Jews, comprehending the ſecret ways of expounding the Laws, which were revealed by God to *Moſes*.

Cabalin, fountain: See *Hippocrene*.

Cabaret, (*French*) a Gentile kind of Tavern or houſe of Entertainment among the *French*.

Cabin, a Cottage: alſo a little room in a Ship, called alſo *Cabern*.

Cabliſh, (a term uſed by the Writers of Foreſt Laws) ſignifying Bruſh wood.

Cabos'd (*Span.*) a term in Heraldry ſpoken of the head of any Beaſt trunked or cut off cloſe to the ſhoulder.

Cabul, a Country with a City of the ſame name in that part of *Eaſt India* which is under the Dominion of the great *Mogul*.

Cabura, an Odoriferous fountain of *Meſopotamia*, wherein *Juno* as the Poets ſay uſed to bath her ſelf.

Caburn, a ſmall line made of yarn, to bind the Cables of a Ship withal.

Cacams, Doctors among the Jews.

Cacafuego, a *Spaniſh* word ſignifying Shitefire; and it is uſed for a bragging vapouring fellow.

Cacao, the Fruit of an *Indian* Tree ſo called, the Kernels whereof are ſomewhat bigger than Almonds, blackiſh without, with browniſh aſh-coloured veins within; of it is made the confectioned drink called Chocolate and Chocaletto approved for divers Diſeaſes, as Conſumptions, Barrenneſs, &c. very pleaſant to the taſt.

Cachexy, (*Greek*) a Phyſical term, ſignifying, an ill diſpoſition of the body.

Cachinnation, (*Lat.*) a loud laughter.

Cackrell, a kind of Fiſh.

Cacochymie, (*Greek*) a Phyſical word, ſignifying, ill-juice; which is cauſed in the body through bad nutriment, or ill digeſtion.

Cacodemon, (*Greek*) an evil Spirit.

Cacoſyntheton, (*Greek*) a vicious compoſition of words.

Cacozealous, (*Greek*) ill-affected, or badly imitating.

To *Cacuminate*, (*Lat.*) to form into a ſharp top, like a Pyramid.

Cacumination, (*Lat.*) a making ſharp at the top.

Cacus, a Shepherd of *Aventinium* in *Italy*; who ſtealing ſome of the Oxen which *Hercules Recatanus* had taken from *Gorgon*, drew them backward by the tail to his Cave, that they might ſeem by their foot-ſteps to have gone another way; but the Theft being diſcovered, *Hercules* ſlew him with his Club, and recovered his Oxen.

Cadaverous, (*Lat.*) like a Carcaſe, full of dead Carcaſes.

Cadbait-fly, a ſort of inſect which is a very good bait for ſome ſort of Fiſh.

Cadbury, a Town in *Sommerſetſhire*; which is thought by ſome to have been that *Cathbregion*, where King *Arthur* overcame the *Engliſh Saxons* in a memorable Battel.

Caddow, a chough or daw.

Cade, or *Caddoe*, an *Arabian* word, ſignifying, A Lord or Magiſtrate, among the *Eaſtern* people: Alſo (*Cade Lat. Cadus*) a Veſſel commonly called a Pipe containing of liquid meaſure two Hogſheads.

Cadeleſcher, a great Prefect or ſupream Magiſtrate among the Turks, of theſe ſort of Governors there are but two in all, the one over *Natolia* or *Aſia* the leſſer, the other over *Grecia*.

Cadence, (*Lat.*) a juſt falling of the tone in a Sentence; a deſcending of notes in Muſick.

Cadent houſes, are the third, ſixth, eighth and twelfth houſes of a Scheme or Figure.

Cadet, (*French*) a younger Brother, among Gentlemen.

Cadge, a term in Faulconry, being that upon which Faulconers carry their Hawks when they bring them to ſell.

Cadier Arthur, a high Mountain in *Brecknockſhire*; whoſe two tops, reſembling the form of a Chair, it is thence vulgarly called King *Arthurs* Chair.

Cadiz, (*Portus Gaditanus*) a moſt convenient Port-town of *Andaluzia* a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Spain*; this Town, *Fluſhing* in *Holland*, and *Guleta* in *Africa*, *Charles* the fifth committed to the care of his Son *Philip* as the three Keys of *Spain*.

Cadmia, Braſs Oar or Stone out of which Braſs is tryed or molten, called by divers *Lapis Calaminaris*, ſtore whereof was found firſt in *Cumberland* in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, and ſince under *Mendip* Hills, which is dangerous in Phyſick. Beſides this natural there is an artificial kind moderately hot and cleanſing, very good to clear the Eyes.

Cadmus, the King of the *Phœnicians*, the Son of *Agenor*, and Brother of *Europa*; he brought the *Greek* Letters out of *Phœnicia*; he killed a Serpent which had ſlain ſome of his companions, ſowing the teeth of it in the Earth, out of which there ſprung up armed Men. He built *Thebes*, in the Country of *Aonia*, which was afterwards called *Bœotia*; but being driven thence with his Wife *Hermione*, by *Zethus* and *Amphion*, he was changed into a Serpent.

Cadron, or *Cadzou*, a Barony in *Scotland*, out of which was paid a yearly penſion of 26 pounds, 13 ſhillings and 4 pence, to the Kings Exchequer.

Caduce, the ſnaky Staff which *Apollo* gave to *Mercury* in recompence of his Harp. This Staff

had ſuch vertue, that with it he could kill or make alive. It was alſo a rod among the *Romans*, which was carried by their Heralds in ſign of peace; whence an Embaſſador is called *Caduceator*.

Cæcity, (*Lat.*) Blindneſs.

Cælibat, (*Lat.*) an unmarried ſtate; a Batchelors life.

Cælius, a *Roman* Orator, the Diſciple of *Cicero*, who in his defence when he was accuſed by one *Atratinus*, of being acceſſory to *Catilines* Conſpiracy, made that Oration intitled *pro Cælio*, he is mentioned at large by *Quintilian*; alſo an Hiſtorian mentioned by *Pliny* in the third Book of his natural Hiſtory.

Caen, an *Academy* Town of *Normandy*, a Noble Town of *Celtick France*.

Cænis, a *Theſſalian* Virgin, who was raviſhed by *Neptune*; and being turned into a man, and called *Cæneus*, was made invulnerable: and afterwards fighting againſt the *Centaurs*, was buried alive by a great weight of Trees thrown upon him.

Caercaradoc, a Hill in *Shropſhire*, where *Caratacus* an ancient King of the *Britans*, reſolutely defended a ſtone-Rampire againſt *Oſtorius*, Lieutenant of the *Romans*.

Caerdiff, a Town in *Glamorganſhire*, fortified by *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, whoſe Grand-child, *William* Earl of *Gloceſter*, was afterwards beſieged in the Caſtle, and taken Priſoner by *Ivor-Bach*, a *Britiſh* Mountaineer. In this Caſtle, *Robert Curt-hoſe* Son of *William* the Conqueror, after he was bereft of his eyes lived till he was very old.

Caerfuſe, or *Caerſuſe*, a Town in *Montgomeryſhire*, anciently, as they ſay, a very famous City.

Caermarden, by *Ptolemey* called *Maridunum*, the chief Town of *Caermardenſhire*, the birth place of *Merlin*, the ancient *Britiſh* Prophet.

Caernarvon, the chief Town of *Caernarvonſhire*, where the Princes of *Wales* anciently kept their Chancery, Exchequer, and Courts of Juſtice; it was built by King *Edward* the firſt, and the birth place of King *Edward* the ſecond, ſirnamed thence *Edward* of *Caernarvon*.

Cæſar, a name attributed to the Emperors of *Rome*; from *Julius Cæſar*, the firſt Emperor. See *Caius*.

Cæſura, an accident belonging to the ſcanning of a *Latin* Verſe, as when after a compleat foot a ſhort ſyllable ends the Verſe, that ſhort ſyllable is made long as in this Verſe of *Virgil*. *Ille latus niveum molli fultus hyacyntho.*

Cæyx, ſee *Halcyon*.

To *Cageole*, (*French*) to prate to little purpoſe, to canvas or to diſpute a buſineſs.

Cahors, the chief Town of *Quercy* a Province of *Aquitanic France*, and the Seat of the ancient *Cadurci*.

Cajeta, a Seaport-town in *Campania Fœlix*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in *Italy*, ſo called from *Cajeta* the nurſe of *Æneas*, who was here buried; or as ſome think from καίω to burn, becauſe here the *Trojan* Ladies burnt the Ships to prevent their Husbands from returning again to Sea.

Cainſham, a Town in *Sommerſetſhire*; ſo called, becauſe it was built by *Keina* a devout *Britiſh* Virgin; of whom it was believed by the vulgar, that ſhe turned Serpents into Stones, becauſe the high-way thereabout is full of Stones, which wreath about, reſembling a Serpent.

Cairus, or *Alcairus*, a great City of *Ægypt*, formerly called *Babylon Ægyptia*; it was taken by the Turk *Zelim*.

Caius Julius Cæſar, the firſt of the *Roman* Emperors, and take him in all reſpects the moſt renowned Captain of the World, and the Hiſtorian of his own Acts in that moſt excellent Hiſtory which is extant under the title of his Commentaries.

Caitive, wretched, wicked; from the *French Chetif*, or the *Italian Caitivo*.

Caitiſned, chained, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Calabria, a fruitful Country of *Italy*, particularly a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Calaen, a Mineral found not long ſince in the *Eaſt-Indies*, it is a kind of white Metalline Cadmia, that hath but metalline ingreſſion and metalline fuſion, but not perfectly malleable.

Calais, a Port-town of the Earldom of *Oye*, a Province of *Picardy*, or *Belgick France*, it lies directly oppoſite to *Dover*, and was in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh till Queen *Maries* Reign, and then was taken by the *French*.

Calamina, the Oar Braſſe, or Mother of Braſſe, as Copper of Iron of great uſe among Chyrurgions. It is commonly called *Lapis Caliminaris*, ſee *Cadmia*.

Calamint (*Lat. Calamintha*) a ſort of Herb, otherwiſe called Mountain-mint; alſo a ſort of green Frog.

Calamis, an excellent Graver mentioned by *Pliny* in the 34th. Book of his Natural Hiſtory.

Calamiſt, a Piper upon a Reed, from the *Latin* word *Calamus*.

Calamity, (*Lat.*) miſery; but originally it ſignifies a deſtruction of Corn; from *Calamus* a ſtalk of Corn, becauſe when the Corn cannot get out of the ſtalk cauſeth dearth.

Cala Peregrinorum, a Chymical term for Tartar.

Calamus Aromaticus, is a kind of ſweet Cane or Reed uſed by Apothecaries in divers confections, it opens the paſſages of the Urine, helps the defects of the Reins, is good for the Womb, furthereth conception, and reſiſteth poyſon.

Calanus, an *Indian* Philoſopher of the Sect of the *Gymnoſophiſts*, he dyed ſoon after he had accompanied *Alexander* the Great out of *India*, the manner of his death being related by *Strabo*, he is alſo mentioned by *Arianus* and *Suidas*.

Calaſticks, a Phyſical word; ſignifying Purging Medicines.

Calatrava, a place in *Spain*, which gives denomination to an order of Knights, who are called Knights of *Calatrave*.

Calcanth,

Calcanth, a Chymical word, being the ſame as Vitriol.

Calcation, (*Lat.*) a treading, or ſtamping.

Calcedon, a word uſed by *Lapidaries*, being a certain Forbe-vein in a Ruby, or Saphyr, differing from the reſt of the Stone: alſo the name of a precious Stone; alſo ſee *Chalcedon*.

Calchas, a *Græcian* South-ſayer, the Son of *Theſtor*, who ſeeing a Serpent devour Ten Sparrow Chickens, Propheſied that *Troy* ſhould be taken the Tenth year.

To *Calcine*, or *Calcinate*, (*Lat.*) a Chymical Term, ſignifying to reduce any thing into a *Calx* or friable ſubſtance, eſpecially metals.

Calcitrate, (*Lat.*) to kick, or ſpurn.

Calcule, (*Ital.*) an accounting; alſo a Cheſman, or Counter.

Caleb, (*Heb.* a Dog) one of thoſe men who together with *Joſhua* being ſent to make a diſcovery of the Land of *Canaan*, brought a good report thereof unto the people of *Iſrael*.

The *Caledonian* Wood, a great Wood in *Scotland*, whence *Scotland* it ſelf hath been anciently called *Caledonia*, or *Calydonia*.

Calefaction, (*Lat.*) a heating, or warming.

To *Calender*, a term uſed by Linnen-drapers; (ſignifying to ſet a gloſs upon Cloath.)

A *Calender*, (*Lat.*) an Almanack.

Calends, ſo called, either a *Colendo quia Calendis Juno colebatur*, or ἀπὸ τῦ καλεῖν becauſe the *Pontific Minor* uſed to proclaim Fairs by ſo many calls as the Fairs of the moneth had days; a word uſed among the *Romans*, for the computation of their moneths, and ſignifies the firſt day of every moneth, with a great part of the foregoing, reckoned backwards as far as 16. 17. 18. or 19. days, and if any number be added, it ſtands for ſo many as precede the Calends, ſee *Nones*.

Calenture, a *Spaniſh* word, ſignifying heat, alſo a burning Feavor; which in *Greek* is called *Kauſos*.

Caletum, a Port Town in *France*, called by *Cæſar*, *Portus Iccius*; by the Moderns, *Calis*, or *Calais*, ſee *Calais*.

Calfe, a term in Hunting, ſee Hind.

Calfi, the ſecond of the nine Degrees of thoſe that ſtudy the *Turkiſh* Law and Religion.

Caliber, in Gunnery the heighth of the bore in any peice of Ordnance.

Calico, a kind of Stuff, that derives its name from *Calicut*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Malabar* in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Calidity, (*Lat.*) Heat.

Caliduct, a kind of Furnace uſed by the Ancients, to convey heat from one Room to another, through certain Pipes.

Caligation, (*Lat.*) dimneſs of ſight.

Caligula, the fourth Emperor of *Rome*, ſo called from certain Military Buskins, which he uſed to wear, named *Caligæ*.

Calinius, a *Syrian* Hiſtorian, who wrote the Wars of *Alexander* the Great.

Calinus, a Statuary mentioned by *Quintilian*.

Caliph, a *Perſian* word; ſignifying King, or Emperor: at firſt all the chief Princes of the *Mahumetan* Religion were called *Caliphs*, as the *Caliph* of *Ægypt*, &c.

Caliſto, one of *Diana*'s Nymphs, and Daughter of *Lycaon*, King of *Arcadia*, ſhe was got with Child by *Jupiter*, and turned out of *Diana*'s train.

Caliver, or *Calliver*, a ſmall Gun uſed at Sea.

Calked, (*old word*) caſt up.

Calking of a Ship, a beating Okum into every ſeam between plank and plank.

Callias, a Grammarian of *Methymna*, who as *Strabo* ſaith, Commentated upon *Alcæus* and *Sapho*.

Callicles, an ancient *Greek* Sculptor.

Callicrates, a curious Artiſt, who made of Ivory, Ants, and ſuch like ſmall and ſcarce diſcernable Inſects.

Callidity, (*Lat.*) ſubtilty.

Calligraphy, (*Greek*) fair or handſome writing.

Callimachus, an Elegant *Greek* Poet and Hiſtorian, *Ægyptian* born, the Son of *Battus* and *Meſatma* and Diſciple of *Hermocrates Jaſius* the Grammarian, he was Library keeper to *Ptolomeus Philadelphus*; and is well known by his extant Works; alſo a *Botanick* Writer quoted by the Interpreter of *Nicander*, alſo a Sculptor mentioned by *Pauſanias*.

Callinicus, a *Syrian*, ſome ſay *Arabian Sophiſt*, *Rhetorician* and *Hiſtorian*, who as *Suidas* teſtifies, wrote a Book of *Rhetorick* to *Cleopatra*, as alſo a Hiſtory of *Alexanders* Acts.

Calliope, the name of one of the Nine Muſes, the Mother of *Orpheus*; ſhe was believed to be the Inſpireſs of Heroick Verſe.

Callipoli, ſee *Gallipolis*.

Callipus, an *Athenian* Philoſopher and hearer of *Plato*, indeavouring to make himſelf Tyrant of *Syracuſe*, he was ſlain by the Inhabitants.

Callirrhoe, the Daughter of *Phocus* King of *Bœotia*: ſhe complaining to her Countrey-men againſt her Thirty Suiters, who had killed her Father; they fled to *Hippote*, a Town of *Thebes*, but being purſued by the *Bœotians* the Town was taken, and the Murtherers burnt to death.

Calliſthenes, an *Olynthian*, both Philoſopher and Hiſtorian, the Diſciple of *Ariſtotle* and Con-diſciple of *Alexander* the Great, whom he accompanied in his *Perſian* Expedition, as being deſigned the Regiſter of his Actions; but upon a ſudden diſpleaſure was charged with Treaſon and put to a cruel death; he is ſaid to have writ the lives of ſeveral Philoſophers.

Calliſtratus, a famous Statuary mentioned by *Pliny* in his 34th Book; as alſo *Callon*, who is likewiſe mentioned by *Quintilian*.

Callous, (*Lat.*) hard, brawny.

Calmar, a Town of *Gothland* or *Gothia*, a Region between *Sueden* and *Curland*, but in the Dominion of the King of *Denmark*.

Callot, an old *Saxon* word; ſignifying a leud, or wanton Woman.

Calour,

Calour, (*Lat.*) warmth ; alſo, a heat of deſire or affection.

Calpe, a high Hill in the uttermoſt part of *Spain*, which is feigned to be one of *Hercules* his Pillars.

Calſounds, a kind of Linnen drawers uſually worn among the *Turks*.

Caltrope, (*French*) certain Inſtruments uſed in War ; being great pricks of Iron, four ſquare, to caſt in an Enemies way, when they would break in on the contrary ſide. Alſo *Caltron* in Hunting ſignifieth an Engin with three Iron points to hunt the Wolf, alſo a ſort of Herb called in *Latin Tribulus aquaticus*.

Calviniſt, one of the opinion of *Calvin*, a famous reformer of *Geneva*.

Calvity, (*Lat.*) baldneſs.

Calumniatour, (*Lat.*) ſignifies in Common Law , him , that in his accuſation alledgeth faults never committed.

Camalodunum, or *Camolodunum*, ſee *Maldon*.

Camerina, a Lake in *Sicily* ; which when the people dryed up, contrary to the advice of the Oracle, they were overcome by their Enemies.

Cambaja, a Kingdom with its Town of the ſame name in *India intra Gangem*.

Cambalu, the chief City of the Kingdom of *Cataja* in *Tartary*.

Cambel, a famous Caſtle in *Argile* in *Scotland*, from whence the great Family of the *Cambels*, derive their name.

Cambering, a term in Navigation, the Deck of a Ship is ſaid to lye *Cambering* when it is higher at the middle than at either end.

Cambio , (*Spaniſh*) a Burſe, or Exchange ; whence comes *Cambſor* a Banker, or Mony-changer.

Cambles, a King of the *Lydians*, of ſo greedy an appetite , that one night he devoured his Wife.

Cambray, (*Cameracum*) a City bordering upon *France* towards the *Low-countreys*, being an Archiepiſcopal See belonging to the Empire , it is fortified with two little Caſtles or Cittadels : here is made that ſort of Linnen Cloth which from hence is called *Cambrick*.

Cambren, a *Britiſh* word, ſignifying a crooked ſtick.

Cambria, the Country of *Wales*, ſo called from *Camber*, the Son of *Brutus*.

Cambridge, the chief Town of *Cambridgſhire*, ſo called from a Bridge built over the River *Cam* : In this Town hath flouriſhed for many ages, a famous Univerſity, conſiſting of Sixteen Colledges. It hath been anciently reported that this Academy was founded by *Cantabar* a *Spaniard*, 375 years before Chriſt ; and repaired by *Sebert*, King of the Eaſt *Angles*, in the year of our Lord 630. Afterwards it was defaced by the *Danes* under *Sweno*, but being reſtored again by the *Normans*, it hath ſtood unviolated by War to this day.

Cameleon, ſee *Chamæleon*.

Cameletto, a certain kind of Stuff made partly of Silk, and partly of Camels hair.

Camelot, a Town in the Shriefdom of *Stirling* in *Scotland*, which ſeems to be the ſame with that, which was called *Corta Damniorum*.

Camels-hay, in *Latin Squinanthum & Juncus Odoratus*, a kind of ſweet ſmelling Ruſh brought out of the Eaſt Countreys very delightful to Camels, and alſo effectual in Phyſick, for the Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Reins, and ſpitting of blood.

Cambyſes, King of *Perſia*, the Son of *Cyrus*, he added *Ægypt* to his Dominions : he dyed of a wound, which he gave himſelf as he was getting up to horſe.

Cameracum, ſee *Cambray*.

Camelion, a Beaſt like a Lizard, that turneth himſelf into all Colours, and lives by the Air.

Camelopardal, (*Camelopardalis*) a kind of Beaſt, half Camel, half Pardal, or Panther.

Camerade, (*Spaniſh*) a Cabin , or Chamber-fellow.

Camerated, Vaulted, or Arched, a term uſed in Architecture.

Cameſtres, the ſecond mood of the ſecond logical figure in which the firſt Propoſition is an univerſal affirmative, the two laſt univerſal negatives.

Cameus, ſee *Sardonyx*.

Camiſado, (*Spaniſh*) a ſuddain aſſault, or ſurpriſal ; it is ſo called from a white ſhirt which the aſſailants put over their arms to diſtinguiſh one another in the night.

Cammock, a kind of Herb, that hath a hard and big Root, it is otherwiſe called Reſt-harrow (*Lat.*) *Reſta bovis*.

Camois, a *Britiſh* word, ſignifying crooked.

Cammomil, (*Lat. Cammomilla & cotula*) an Herb of a fragrant ſmell, which grows and ſpreads by being trampled on.

Camolodunum, ſee *Maldon*.

Campain, (*French*) a plain Field ; alſo a military word, ſignifying, an Armies expedition, or taking the Field.

Campania, the name of two ſeveral Provinces in *Italy*, the one from its fertility, called *Campania Felix*, vulgarly *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, of which Province the chief City is the delicious *Capua* ; the other *Campania di Roma*, anciently called *Latium*, being that part of *Italy* where the City *Rome* it ſelf ſtands. Alſo *Campania* or *Champaign*, a Province of *Celtic France*.

Campernulphs, the ancient name of a great Family of *Cornwall*, Lords of the Town of *Modbury* ; they are commonly called *Champernouns* ; in *Latin* Records *de Campo Arnulphi*.

Camphire, (*Lat. Camphora*) a Drug found on the *Indian* ſhore, which moſt think to be the Gum of a Tree dropping into the Sea ; yet others are ſtrongly perſwaded that it is a Mineral : It is of great force to extinguiſh Venery, and reſiſteth Putrefaction, and Venome, it is in quality cold and dry and of very ſubtle parts.

Campions, (*Lat. Lychnis*) an Herb bearing a pretty flower, as being a kind of *Lychnis*, or Batchelors Buttons ; the Herb and Seed are uſe-

ful

full againſt *bleeding*, diſury, gravel, venemous biting, Ulcers, Cancers, Fiſtulas, and the like.

Campus Lapideus, a Field of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, where *Hercules* fought with *Alcion* and *Bergion* the Sons of *Neptune*, but his darts failing him, *Jupiter* ſent him down a ſhowr of ſtones, wherewith he killed the Gyants.

Campus Martius, a Field near *Rome*, Dedicated to *Mars*, where the *Romans* uſed to exerciſe, and the people aſſembled to give their ſuffrages.

Campus Sceleratus, a place where the Veſtal Nuns were puniſhed, if they admitted of any familiarity with men.

Camulus, a name anciently attributed to *Mars*, the Heathen God of War.

Canaan, (*Hebr.* a Merchant) the Son of *Ham* of whom the Land of *Canaan* took its name.

Canace, the Daughter of *Æolus*; ſhe was got with Child by her Brother *Macareus*; whence they uſe to call an Inceſtuous Woman, *Canace*.

Canachus, a Fountain near *Nauplia*, where *Juno* uſed to bath her ſelf, that ſhe might recover her Virginity.

Canacus, a high Hill in *Spain*, on the top whereof is a Well, whoſe depth cannot be ſounded.

Canada, a large Region, with a River of the ſame appellation of *Northern* or *Mexican America*, and contains three leſſer Provinces *Eſtotiland*, *Terra di Laborador* and *Terra Corterealis*.

Canariæ, certain Iſlands in the *Adriatick* Sea, anciently called The fortunate Iſlands: from from thence it is, that we have our *Canary*-Wines. They are in number Seven, *Gran Canaria*, *Gomera*, *Teneriffa*, where the high Peak is, *Forte Ventura*, *Lancæreta*, *La Palma* and *Hierro*.

To *Cancel*, (*Lat.*) to raſe, to blot out; from *Cancelli* Latices, or croſs-bars.

Cancer, one of the Twelve ſigns of the Zodiack, into which the Sun enters in the Month of *June*; the word ſignifies in *Latin* a Crab; alſo an hard tumour, rough and unequal, round and unmoveable, of an aſh or livid-colour.

Candia, ſee *Creta*.

Candid, (*Lat.*) White; alſo innocent, ſincere.

Candida Caſa, the ancient name of a Town in *Galloway* in *Scotland*; vulgarly called *Witherd*, the Epiſcopal ſeat of *Ninian*, who firſt converted the *Scottiſh* Picts to Chriſtianity: it ſeemeth to be the ſame with *Ptolemies Leucopibia*.

Candidates, (*Lat.*) were thoſe among the *Romans*, who uſe to ſtand for any place, or Office of Dignity, and were clad in white Robes.

Candiope, the Daughter of *Oenopian*, and Siſter to *Theodotion*, who going a hunting with her Brother, and being drawn into a Cave and raviſhed by him, brought forth *Hippolagus*.

Candlemas day, The Commemorative Feaſt of the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, and therefore commonly called *Purificatio Mariæ*, it falls on the ſecond of *February*; that is Forty days from the Feaſt of the Nativity, according to the Law of *Moſes*, by which the Purification of the Woman, and the Preſentation of the Child was injoyned to be Forty days after the Birth; whereupon it is alſo called *Preſentatio Chriſti*, it is called by us *Candlemas*, from the many lights uſed in Proceſſion, in alluſion to the Parable of the wiſe Virgins. It may alſo be properly called St. *Simeons* day, in memory of St. *Simeon*, who going at this time into the Temple upon this day; and there meeting the Lord of the Temple, fell a ſinging for joy his *Nunc Dimittis*, which is one of the moſt uſual Anthems ſung in the Church.

Canhooks, Hooks made faſt to the end of a Rope, with a nooſe, whereby heavy commodities are taken into a Ship or ſlung out.

Cankdore, (*old word*) a woful caſe.

Canibals, a people of *India*, that feed upon mans fleſh. By this ſort of people ſeveral of the *Caribbe* Iſlands were anciently inhabited, and were therefore called *Inſulæ Canibales*.

Canicula, a conſtellation in the Heavens called the little Dog.

Canicular days, certain days in *July*, and *Auguſt*, wherein *Canis Major*, or the Dog-ſtar, riſeth with the Sun, and makes the weather extraordinary hot.

Canitude, (*Lat.*) white-headedneſs, hoarineſs.

Canker-worm, a Graſs-worm or Fly that hurteth Herbs and Corn, eating them up, which done they quickly fly away.

Cannæ, a Town of *Apulia*, not far from the River *Auſidus*; where *Hannibal* overthrew *Paulus Æmilius*, and *Terentius Varro*.

Cannel-bone, the neck-bone or wind-pipe, ſo called from its likeneſs to a gutter or cannel.

Canniſter, a certain Inſtrument which Coopers uſe in the racking of the Wine.

Canobus, ſee *Canopus*.

Canon, (*Greek*) a Rule, alſo a Law or Decree of the Church: alſo one that injoyes a living in a Cathedral Church; alſo the biggeſt ſize of Ordnance or great Guns.

Canonium, the ancient name of a Town in *Eſſex*, now called *Chelmerford*, or *Chensford*, ſtanding upon the River *Chelmer*.

To *Canonize*, to examine by rule: alſo to Regiſter for a Saint.

Canopus, a City of *Ægypt*, ſo called from *Canopus Amyclæus*, the maſter of *Menelaus* his Ship, who was there buried; it ſtands upon one of the Seven mouths of *Nile*, which is thence called *Oſtium Canobicum*; alſo the bright Star in *Argo*.

Canorous, (*Lat.*) ſhrill, loud ſinging.

A *Canow*, an *Indian* Boat.

Canſu, one of the Nine Mediterranean Prefectures or Provinces of the Empire of *China*.

Cantabria, a Country of *Hiſpania Terracqnenſis*, now divided into *Biſcay*, and *Guipuſcoa*, and bordering upon *Aſturia*.

Cantæ, an ancient people of *Scotland*, inhabiting that part which is now called *Roſs*.

Cantam, one of the Six Maritime Prefectures, or Provinces of the Empire of *China*, having its chief City of the ſame name, ſee *Canton*.

Cantation,

Cantation, (*Lat.*) a ſinging; alſo an inchanting.

Canton, the Grand River of *China*.

Canterbury, the chief City of *Kent*, anciently called in *Dorobernia*, now *Cantuaria*, in the time of the *Saxon Heptarchy*, it was the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent*.

Cantharides, certain venemous green flies, uſed in Phyſick, and breeding on the tops of Aſh and Olive-trees.

Canticle, (*Lat.*) a ſong or ballad.

Cantilene, (*Lat.*) a tale, or ſong.

Canting Coyns, in Navigation are little ſhort pieces of Wood cut with a ſharp edge to lie between Casks.

Cantium, a County in *England*, vulgarly called *Kent*.

Cantlow, the name of an Honourable and ancient Family in *Cornwall*, ſtyled in *Latin* Records *de Cantelupo*.

Canto, (*Ital.*) the ſame kind of diviſion in a Heroick Poem, as a Chapter is in Proſe.

Canton, a Corner; alſo one of the diviſions of the Countrey of *Helvetia*, or *Switzerland*; alſo a term in Heraldry, ſignifying a Corner in an Eſcutcheon. Alſo a Town of *China*, the beſt Traded, and Richeſt of all that Empire; probably the ſame as *Cantam*.

Cantreds, a *Welch* word, ſignifying the Hundreds into which their Countries are divided.

Cantus, (*Lat.*) that part in Muſick, which is called the *Mean* or *Countertenor*, being the higheſt next the *Altus* or *Treble*.

Cantyre, a Promontory called by *Ptolemy Epidiorum*, being a Province of the South part of *Scotland*, ſeperated from *Argile* by the Lake called *Logh-Fin*, in *Iriſh* it ſignifies the Lands-head.

To *Canvaſe*, to ſift a buſineſs, from Canvas and Cloth made of Hemp, which is uſed in Seives.

Canum or *Cana*, a Law term of *Scotland*, ſignifying a duty paid to a Superiour, or Lord of the Land; eſpecially to Biſhops, and Churchmen.

Canute, the firſt *Engliſh* Monarch of the *Daniſh* blood, he made many good Laws, and ſtrictly enjoyned the payment of Tythes to the Clergy: he cauſed his Chair to be ſet on the Sea-ſand, and becauſe the Water would not obey him, he would never after wear his Crown.

Canzonett, (*Ital.*) one of the moſt uſual diſpoſitions of *Italian* Lyrick Poeſie, in which every ſeveral *Stanza* anſwers both as to the number and meaſure of the Verſes; though every *Canzonett* varies in both at pleaſure.

Cap, a ſquare piece of Timber with a hole put over the head of any Maſt, to receive it into the Topmoſt or Flag-ſtaff.

Cap of Maintenance, one of the Regalias or Ornaments of State belonging to His Majeſty of *England*, before whom it is carried at the Coronation, and other Grand Solemnities, it was a Preſent ſent from Pope *Julius* the Second.

Capable, (*French*) able, or in a condition to do a thing, or apt to receive an impreſſion. *Artemenes*.

To *Capacitate*, (*Lat.*) to make any one fit, or put him into a capacity to perform any thing.

Capacity, in Common Law ſignifies a Right that a King, or Clergy-man hath to purchaſe Lands; and is either natural by which he may purchaſe to him and his Heirs; or Politick, by which he may purchaſe to him and his Succeſſors.

Capeneus, ſee *Evadne*.

Cap-a-pe, Armed; Armed from head to foot.

Caparaſſon, (*French*) trappings, or furniture for a Horſe.

Cape or head of (*Capo di Terra*,) the utmoſt point of a Promontory, ſhooting it ſelf into the Sea.

Cape-Merchant, an Officer in a Ship that hath the charge of all the *Cargazon*, or Merchandize.

Cape-Verd, an Iſland lying *Weſt* of the Continent of *America*.

Caper, a ſort of Privateer or Piratical Veſſel among the *Dutch*; wherefore ſome will have it derived from the *Lat. Capio*.

To *Caperate*, (*Lat.*) to frown.

Capers, (*Cappares*) certain Berries, growing in hot Countries, commonly uſed for Salleds.

Capi Aga, the principal Groom of the Grand Seigniors Bed-chamber, and the chief introducer of all private Addreſſes to him, as being the neareſt about his perſon.

Capias, a Writ; of which there be two ſorts, the one before Judgment, which is called *Capias ad reſpondendum*, where an Exigent is to be proclaimed five times; and if the Party appear not, he is to be out-lawed. The other is called a Writ of Execution after Judgment, which is of divers kinds, *Capias ad faciendum*, *Capias pro fine*, *Capias ut lagatum*, *& inquiras de bonis & catallis*: of which ſee a Book called, *Natura Brevium*.

Capillation, (*Lat.*) cauſing to grow like hairs, a making hairy.

Capirotade, a ſtewed meat, compounded of ſeveral ſorts of meat minced.

To *Capiſtrate*, (*Lat.*) to muzzel, with a head-ſtall.

Capital, (*Lat.*) belonging to the head; alſo deadly, worthy of death. Alſo in Architecture, the ſame as *Chapter*.

Capitation, (*Lat.*) Pole-money, or a Tribute paid by the head.

Capite, a Tenure, whereby a man holdeth Lands immediately of the King, either by Knights-ſervice, or Soccage.

Capitol, (*qu. Caput Toli*) an ancient Cittadel of *Rome*, ſo called from the head of one *Tolus* that was found there, when they digged to lay the foundation.

M. Manlius Capitolinus, a famous *Roman* Captain, ſo called, becauſe he valiantly defended the Capitol againſt *Brennus* and the *Gauls*: but afterwards being ſuſpected of affecting the Kingſhip; he was condemned to be thrown down headlong from the Capitol which he had ſaved.

To *Capitulate*, (*Lat.*) to make Articles of agreement: alſo to divide into Chapters.

Capitzi,

Capitzi, thoſe that guard the Gate of the Grand Seigniors Palace.

Capnitis, a kind of Cadmia or Braſs Oar.

Capnomancy, (*Greek*) a Divination by ſmoak.

Capo, one of the three chief Officers among the *Venetians*.

Capon-faſhion, a term in Archery, ſee *Bobtaile*.

Capouchins, an Order of Fryers inſtituted by *Mathew Baſci* of *Ancona*: they were ſo called from the Coat, or *Capouch*, which they uſed to wear.

Cappadine, is a kind of Silk whereof the ſhagg of ſome kind of Ruggs is made.

Cappadocia, a Countrey in *Aſia*, which is parted from the great *Armenia* by the River *Euphrates*.

Capriccio, (*Ital.*) the rough draught, or firſt invention of any thing. Alſo an humor or fancy.

Capricious, fantaſtical, whimſical; from the *Spaniſh* word *Caprico*, an humor.

Capricorn, a Goat; alſo the name of one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, into which the Sun enters in the midſt of Winter.

Caprification, (*Lat.*) a term in Husbandry, the dreſſing of wild Vines, or Fig-trees.

Caprifoile, (*Lat. Caprifolium*) a kind of Herb, otherwiſe called Woodbine.

Capriole, (*French*) a caper in Dancing: alſo, a term in Horſemanſhip, called the Goatleap.

Capſquares, (a term in the art of Gunnery) two broad pieces of Iron that cover the truncions of a great Gun, made faſt by a pin with a forelock to keep the Ordnance from falling out.

Capſtand or *Capſtern*, a term in Navigation; being an Inſtrument in a Ship to weigh Anchor, a Wind-beam, or Draw-beam.

Capſulary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a little Cheſt, or Coffer.

Captation, (*Lat.*) an endeavouring to get favour, or applauſe.

Captious, (*Lat.*) apt to take exceptions.

To *Captivate*, (*Lat.*) to take Priſoner: it is Metaphorically applyed to the mind led away by delight or affection.

Capton, a *Lycian* Hiſtorian, who wrote the Hiſtory of *Iſaurus*.

Capua, the chief City of *Campania Felix*, here it was that *Hannibal* received his Fatal Overthrow from *Scipio*.

Capuchin, vide *Capouchin*.

Caracol, (*French*) a Company of Souldiers who caſt themſelves into a Ring.

Caradoc, an old *Britiſh* name, ſignifying Dearly beloved.

Caramania, one of the three grand Provinces in the middlemoſt diviſion of the *Perſian* Empire, the other being *Parthia* and *Perſia*, properly ſo called; the one part of it is at this day called *Kirman*, the other *Goadel*, having each a City of the ſame name.

Caranna, a Gum coming from the *Weſt-Indies*, good for the Tooth-ach, it applyed to the Temples.

Carapici, a ſort of *Turkiſh* Horſemen.

Caratux, a Counſellor to *Saladine* the *Turkiſh* Emperor, he was accounted one of the wiſeſt men at that time in the World, though his perſon was moſt contemptible.

Caravan, (*French*) a Convoy of Souldiers, for the ſafety of Merchants, that Travel by Land in the *Eaſtern* Countries.

Caravanſera or *Caravans-raw*, an Inn, or houſe of Entertainment among the *Turks* and *Perſians*.

Caravel, (*Fr. Caravelle*) a ſwift light round Veſſel, as it were a Sea-car, according to the ingenious Etymologie of a late Writer, *Carrum velis inſtructum*.

Carawayes, (*Lat. Carum*) an Herb whoſe leaves are ſomewhat like thoſe of Carrets: Its ſeeds are very good to break wind.

Carbantorigum, the ancient name of a Town of *Nineſdale* in *Scotland*, now called *Caerlaverock*; a place ſo impregnable, that it was hardly taken by King *Edward* the firſt. It is now the Manſion of the Barons of *Maxwell*.

Carbine, a kind of ſhort Gun, by ſome called a Petronel, with which they who ſerve are commonly mounted for expedition ſake; It is taken alſo by *Synecdoche* for the perſon ſo armed.

Carbonado, (*Ital.*) meat cut and ſlaſht, in order to be broiled.

Carbuncle, (*Lat.*) a certain precious Stone: alſo, a red furr botch, or ſore; otherwiſe called *Anthrax*.

Carcanet, (*French Carquan*) a rich Chain, or Tablet for the neck.

Carcedony, ſee *Calcedonie*.

Carcellage, the Fees of a Priſon.

Carceral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Priſon.

Cardamome, or Grain of Paradiſe (*Lat. Cardamomum*) a ſpicy ſeed brought from the *Eaſt Indies*, husks and all, of a pleaſant hot taſt, they are very good for the Stomach, breaking wind and provoking appetite.

Card, an Inſtrument to dreſs Wool: alſo a Sea-map, which Mariners uſe for the better ſteering of their courſe. Vulgarly ſo called for *Chart*.

Cardiaca, (*Greek*) the Median, or Liver-vein.

Cardiacal, (*Greek*) belonging to the heart: alſo cordial.

Cardiac line, in Chiromancie, the line of the heart which imbraceth the mount of the thumb, and is alſo called the line of life.

Cardigan, The chief Town of *Cardiganſhire*, called by the Britains *Aberteivy*; *i. e.* The mouth of the River *Teivy*; it was fortified by *Gilbert de Clare*, and afterwards being treacherouſly yielded up, was raſed to the Ground by *Rheſe ap Gruffin*.

Cardinal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Hindge: alſo chief, principal: Alſo an Eccleſiaſtical Dignity, inſtituted by Pope *Paſchal* the Firſt; Whereof there are ſeventy in number, *viz.* Fifty Cardinal Prieſts, Fourteen Cardinal Deacons, and Six Cardinal Biſhops.

Cardinal numbers, a term in Grammar, ſee *Numerals*.

Cardinals flower, a kind of Throatwort or Bel-flower brought out of *America*, of very great beauty,

beauty, and not to be ſeen with us but in the Gardens of curious Floriſts.

Cardiognoſtick, (*Greek*) a Knower of hearts, a prerogative only attributed to God.

Cardoon, (*French*) is a plant ſomewhat like an Artichock, whoſe leaves being whited, a Salled is made thereof.

Carduus Benedictus, an Herb called Bleſſed-Thiſtle.

Careening, a term in Navigation, a way of Trimming of a Ship under Water.

Carecks (*old word*) marks.

Cares, a skilful Statuary, the Diſciple of *Lyſippus*.

Caresbroke, a Town in the Iſle of *Wight*, contracted from *Whitgaraburgh*, i. e. the Town of *Whitgar*; for to him it was given by the Lord *Cerdic*, the firſt *Engliſh Saxon* that ſubdued the Iſland.

Careſſes, (*French*) cheriſhings, great expreſſions of friendſhip and indearment.

Carfax (*Fr. Quarrefour*, *Lat. Quadrivium*) a place where Four ſeveral ſtreets or ways concenter together.

Cargaiſon, (*French*) the Fraight of a Ship.

Cargo, the ſame as *Cargaiſon*, a large parcel of goods made up to be tranſported beyond Sea.

Caria, a Countrey of *Aſia* the leſs, between *Licya* and *Ionia*.

Caribbe-Iſlands, a parcel of *American-Iſlands* lying in the *Mar del Nort*, they are otherwiſe called *Canibales*, *Camercanæ*, and *Antillæ*, and are many in number, *Mevis*, St. *Chriſtophers*, *Dominico* *Barbados* wholly in poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh* *Martiningo*, St. *Lucia*, *Guardalupe*, *&c.*

Carine, (*Lat.*) the keel of a Ship.

Carinthia, (*vulg. Kerndten*) one of the three Dukedoms in the circle of *Auſtria*, the other two being *Stiria* and *Carniola*; beſides the Arch-Dukedom of *Auſtria*, this Countrey joyns on the South to the *Alps*.

Carity, (*Lat.*) dearth, ſcarcity.

Cark, a quantity of Wooll, whereof Thirty make a Sarpler.

Carle, a Clown, from the *Saxon* word *Ceorle*,

Carlile, an ancient City in *Cumberland*, almoſt encompaſt with the Rivers *Eden*, *Peteril*, and *Cand.* It was called by the *Romans Luguballia*; by the ancient *Britans Caerlnalid.* *Egfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, made a Deed of gift of it to St. *Cuthbert*: this City being depopulated by the *Danes*, and lying buried in Rubbiſh for Two hundred years, began to flouriſh again in the time of *William Rufus*, by whom it was firſt repaired.

Carline Thiſtle, (*Lat. Carolina*) a certain plant, by which *Charles* the Great, preſerved his Army from the Peſtilence.

Carling-Knee, Timbers which lye thwart from the Ship ſides to the *Hatchway* between the two Maſts.

Carlings, Timbers which lye along a Ship, from one beam to another.

Carmaſal, a *Turkiſh* Ship.

Carmalites, an order of Fryers, inſtituted at *Carmelus*, in *Syria*, by *Almericus*, Biſhop of *Antioch*, in the year 1122.

Carmenta, an *Arcadian* Propheteſs, the Mother of *Evander*; ſo called, becauſe ſhe was the firſt that gave the Oracle in verſe; ſhe was alſo called the *Nicoſtrata*. In honour of whom the *Grecian* Matrons were wont to celebrate certain yearly Feaſts called *Carmentalia*.

To *Carminate*, (*Lat.*) to card Wooll.

Carminative Medicines, ſuch as break wind.

Carminius, an ancient Hiſtorian who wrote the Antiquities of *Tuſcanie* and other parts of *Italy*, he is mentioned by *Cælius Rhodiginus*.

Carmouth, a Town in *Dorſetſhire*, where the *Danes* obtained a great Victory againſt King *Egbert*, in the year 831. and afterwards againſt *Ethelwolph* in the ſame place.

Carnage, (*French*) the ſeaſon wherein fleſh may be eaten; alſo a term in hunting, ſignifying the fleſh that is given to Dogs, after the chace.

Carnality, (*Lat.*) Fleſhlineſs.

Carnation, a kind of colour reſembling raw Fleſh. There is a ſort of Gilloflowers ſo called as being commonly of this colour, (*Lat. Caryophyllus.*)

Carnaval, (*French*) the ſeaſon called among us *Shrove-tide*; in moſt places where the Romiſh Religion is generally profeſſed, it is a time wherein more than ordinary liberty is tolerated, as it were in recompence of the abſtinence, or penance which is to be undergone for a time, for the future: whence by a Metaphor it may be taken for any time of rioting or licence. *Carnaval* is probably derived from *Caro*, *Vale*; farewell fleſh.

Carniades, a *Cyrenæan* Philoſopher, who chiefly followed *Chryſippus*, yet erected an *Academie* of his own: his preparation to write againſt *Zeno*, his Art of Memory and his Embaſſie to *Rome* are mentioned by *Cicero Pliny A. Gellius*, and *Quintilian.* Another *Carniades* an *Athenian*, the Diſciple of *Anaxagoras* is mentioned by *Suidas*.

Carnels, Veſſels which go with Mizen-ſails in ſtead of Main-ſails.

Carnel-work, the building of Ships firſt with their Timbers, and after bring on their Planks.

Carneus, an exquite *Greek* Cithariſt or ſinger to the Harp, who in a conteſt with *Terpander*, is ſaid to have had the better.

Carney, a diſeaſe in Horſes, whereby their mouth becomes furred and clammy that they cannot eat.

Carnificine, (*Lat.*) the Executioners Office: alſo a place of Execution.

Carnivorous, (*Lat.*) Fleſh devouring.

Carnogan, an old *Britiſh* word, ſignifying a kind of wooden Diſh or Piggin.

Carnoſe, the baſe Ring in a great Gun.

Carnoſity, (*Lat.*) corpulency, fulneſs of fleſh.

Carodunum, the chief City of *Poland*, called *Cracovia*.

Caroll, (*French Carole*) a ſort of Dance; alſo a Song or Hymn, ſung at Chriſtmas, in honour of our Saviours birth. The propereſt Etymology.

I find of this word, were it not a little forced, is from the *Greek* χαρὰ Joy.

Caros, a diſeaſe in the Head which is cauſed by an over full ſtomach and want of concoction.

Carove, a kind of fruit; alſo a Root called S. *Johns* Bread.

Carouſe, a luſty drinking, a drinking all out: From the *Dutch* words, Car, altogether; and Auſz, out.

Carpathus, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Rhodes*, and *Crete*, now called *Scarpanto*.

Carpobalſamum, (*Greek*) the fruit of *Balſamum*.

Carpocrations, a ſort of Hereticks that ſprang from the Doctrine of *Carpocrates*, their firſt broacher and denominator, in the year of our Lord (whoſe Divinity they denied; as alſo the Creation of the World) 120.

The *Carpſtone*, a Triangular Stone, found in the chap of a Carp, white without, and yellow within.

Carrack or *Carrick*, a great Ship; from the *Italian* word *Carico*, a burthen.

Carrat, (*French*) a term uſed by Mintmen, Goldſmiths, and Jewelers: In Gold and Silver, it ſignifies the third part of an ounce; in Jewels, the one hundred ninety ſecond part.

Carricta or *Carrict*, a Province of the South part of *Scotland*, ſtanding upon *Dumbrittain Frith*.

Carriere, (*French*) a running of Horſes in their full ſpeed: Alſo a Circle where Horſes run.

To *Carry a Bone in her Mouth*, a Sea term. See to cut a Feather.

Cartagena, a Town of the Province of *Murcia* in *Spain*; alſo a ſmall Province, with a Town of the ſame name, ſubordinate to *Caſtilla del Oro* or *Panama*; a large Province or Region of Southern *America*.

Cartel, (*French*) a Challenge, a Letter of Defiance.

Carthage, the chief City of *Africa*, anciently called *Carthedon*. It was built by *Dido*, and grew at length to that power and greatneſs, that it waged War with the *Romans* for a long while with equal advantage. There is alſo a City of *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis*, formerly called *Carthago Vetus*, now *Villa Franca*. There is now in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, a Town of note called *Aphriſium*, built ſome think, out of the ruines of *Old Carthage*.

Carthamus, an Herb in *Engliſh* called *Baſtard Saffron*, becauſe the flowers of it are of a Saffron colour, though the Leaves thereof do rather reſemble *Carduus Benedictus*. It is ſometimes uſed in Phyſick, but purgeth very violently.

Catharists, (*Greek*) ancient Sectaries ſomewhat alike, both in name and tenets to thoſe lately called *Puritans*.

Carthiſmandua, a famous *Britiſh* Lady, Queen of the *Brigantes*, who caſting off her Husband *Venuſius*, married *Vellocatus*, his Harneſs-bearer, and crowned him King; being countenanced by the *Romans*, and aided by their forces, yet *Venuſius* making War againſt her, drove her to great ſtraits, and recovered the Kingdom.

Carthrage, in Gunnery and Navigation, a bag of Canvas, the Diameter whereof is to be ſomewhat ſmaller then the Cylinder of the piece, and of ſuch a depth, as to contain juſt ſo much Powder as the Charge of the Piece: Alſo a Charge of Powder and Shot made ready in a Paper for any ſmaller Gun.

Carthuſians, an order of Monks, inſtituted by Saint *Bruno*, a Native of *Cologne*, 1101. who firſt led an Hermetical life upon the Carthuſian Mountains.

Cartilagineous, (*Lat.*) full of Griſtles.

Carucata terræ, from the *French* word *Charrue*, a Plough: It ſignifies, in the ancient Charters, as much Land as can be Ploughed in a year by one Plough. In the ancient Laws it is called *Hilda terræ*, which we call a Hide of Land.

Caruncle, (*Lat.*) a bit of fleſh growing out of any part of the body.

Cartouch, (*Fr.*) a word uſed in Architecture, ſignifying a Roll, with which they adorn the Cornith of a Pillar: Alſo ſometimes miſtakenly uſed for *Carthrage*.

Carve of Land. See *Carucata terræ*.

Caſal, the chief City of the Dutchy of *Montferrat*, in that part of *Italy* called *Longobardia Ciſalpina* or *Æmilia*.

Caſan, an Hord or Diviſion, (with its chief City of the ſame appellation) of *Tartaria Deſerta*. This City is ſeated in a goodly Plain, having no Mountains within a days journey.

Caſbine, the chiefeſt City in *Media Atropalia*, it is compaſſed with a Wall of ſeven miles, ſeated in a fair even Plain, having no Hill of note within thirty miles. This City is greatly frequented with all ſorts of Merchandiſe, eſpecially out of *India*; ſo that here one may buy all manner of Velvets, Sattins, Damasks, Drugs, Spices, Jewels, &c.

Caſcar, a great City of *Turqueſtan*, a Province of *Tartary*.

Caſemate, (*Ital.*) a term in Fortification, a Loophole in a Wall to ſhoot out at.

Caſes, in Grammar are thoſe Accidents of a Noun, which ſhew the variation of its conſtruction according to the *Latin*; and alſo thoſe modern Languages that are moſt known among us, are ſix; *viz.* The Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accuſative, the Vocative, and the Ablative. Which ſee in their proper places.

Caſhel, a City and Archiepiſcopal See of the Province of *Munſter* in *Ireland*.

Caſeſhot, in Gunnery is any kind of ſmall Bullets, Nails, old Iron, or the like; to put into a Caſe, to ſhoot out of the Ordnance or Murthering piece.

Caſh, a term uſed by Merchants for ready Money.

To *Caſhire*, (*French*) to break up a Company

or Regiment, or to turn out a Soldier with disgrace out of a Company.

Caskets, small strings fastned to the upper part of the Yards, in little Rings called *Grommets*, to make fast the Sails to the Yards when they are Fartheled up.

Caspian Sea, a Sea between the *Caspian* and *Hircanian* Mountains.

Cassandra, the Daughter of *Priam* and *Hecuba*, she being loved of *Apollo*, received the gift of Propheſie from him: At the Sack of *Troy* she was raviſhed in the Temple by *Ajax Oileus*; and afterwards in the dividing the ſpoil, she fell to *Agamemnons* lot.

Caſſation, (*Lat.*) a nulling or making void.

Cæſia or *Caſſia fiſtula*, a kind of Reed or Shrub growing in *Egypt*; it is ſo probably called from χάρσω, becauſe it is contained in Pods like Leather, and the colour and ſhape of a Black Pudding; it containeth within a ſoft black ſubſtance, ſweet like Honey, and of a purging quality, together with round flat Kernels; it is alſo called *Canel*, from the *French* word *Canelle*.

Caſſia lignea, a ſweet Wood like to Cinamon.

Caſſianus, an Author cited in the *Greek Geoponicks*, aſcribed to *Conſtantine*.

Caſſidius, an eminent Perſon among the ancient *Latins* for Juriſprudential knowledge.

Caſſiope or *Caſſiopea*, the Daughter of *Cepheus*, King of *Æthiopia*, and Mother of *Andromeda*; who for her Mothers pride, in boaſting her ſelf fairer than the *Nereides*, was expoſed to the fury of a Sea-monſter; they were afterwards placed both among the Stars. See *Andromeda*.

Caſſique, a ſupream Lord, Governor, or King, in ſome places of the *Weſt Indies*.

Caſſivellaunus or *Caſſibellinus*, an ancient *Britiſh* King, under whoſe conduct they defended themſelves with great courage againſt the *Romans*, for a long time, when they invaded this Iſland; but at laſt he was conſtrained to ſurrender himſelf to *Julius Cæſar*.

Caſſius Dionyſius, a *Uticenſian*, who tranſlated one *Mago* his Book of Agriculture into *Greek*. Alſo *Caſſius* an eminent Lawyer.

To *Caſt* your Hawk to the Pearch; in Faulconry, is to put your Hawk upon the Pearch.

Caſting, in Faulconry, is any thing you give your Hawk to cleanſe her gorge, as Feathers, Flannel, or the like.

Caſtaldy or *Caſtaldick*, a Stewardſhip; from *Caſtaldius*, a word received for *Latin*.

Caſtalia, a certain Nymph; as ſome think, the Daughter of *Achelous*, who flying from *Apollo*, was turned into a Fountain near *Parnaſſus*, called the *Caſtalian* Fountain; by ſome, the *Caballine* Fountain, ſacred to the Muſes.

Caſtanets, a certain ſort of Snappers, which Dancers of *Sarabands* tying about their Fingers, keep time with them as they dance; they are ſo called from their reſemblance of a Cheſnut, called in *Latin Caſtanea*.

Caſtelain, an Officer called the Conſtable of a Caſtle, which ſome think to be the ſame with *Gnaſtaldus*; alſo in the Foreſt Laws, it ſignifies an Officer of the Foreſt.

To *Caſtigate*, (*Lat.*) to puniſh, to chaſtiſe.

Caſtilia, a large Region of *Spain*, divided into two Provinces, *Caſtilia Vetus*, and *Caſtilia Nova*, being a Diviſion of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Caſtile*.

Caſtilla del Oro. See *Panama*.

Caſtleſteed, a word anciently uſed for any Fortreſs or Bulwark.

Caſtleward, an Impoſition upon ſuch as dwell within a certain compaſs of any Caſtle, toward the maintenance of ſuch as watch and ward the Caſtle. It is taken alſo for the Circuit it ſelf, which is inhabited by ſuch as are ſubject to this ſervice.

Caſtor and *Pollux*, the Sons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, whom he lay with in the ſhape of a Swan; they being grown to age, freed the Sea of Pirats, and were therefore counted Gods of the Sea; they went with *Jaſon* to *Colchos*, and coming home, they recovered their Siſter from *Theſeus*, and won the Town *Aphydna*, wherein *Caſtor* died: *Pollux*, who was born in the ſame Egg with *Helena*, and ſo became immortal, and deſired of *Jupiter*, that his Brother might partake of immortality with him: Whereupon they were both reported to live and die by turns. Alſo *Caſtor*, the name of an ancient Phyſitian ſaid by *Pliny*, to have been the firſt diſcoverer of the vertues of the Herb Piperitis or Pepper-wort, againſt the Falling-ſickneſs. Alſo of an ancient Hiſtorian who wrote the Hiſtory of the *Argives*, he flouriſhed in the year of the World 3360.

Caſtoreum, the Cod of a certain Beaſt called a *Caſtor* or *Beavor* (whoſe Hair is much uſed for the making of Hats) of very great uſe in Phyſick.

Caſtramentation, (*Lat.*) an encamping, or pitching a Camp.

Caſtrated, (*Lat.*) gelded, cut away.

Caſual, (*Lat.*) accidental, hapning by chance.

Caſu conſimili, (*Lat.*) a Writ of Entry granted where a Tenant in courteſie, or for term of life, doth Alienate in Fee or Intail.

Caſu proviſo, a Writ of Entry granted by the Statute of *Gloceſter*.

Caſuiſt, a Writer of Caſes of Conſcience.

Caſule, a kind of Veſtment, in which the Prieſt ſays Maſs; reſembling the Purple Rob of Deriſion, which was put upon our Saviour.

Cat in Navigation, a piece of Timber faſtned aloft right over the Hauſe, to triſe up the Anchor from the Hauſe to the Forecaſtle.

Catabaptiſts, (*Greek*) an enemy, or abuſer of the Sacrament of Baptiſm.

Catachreſis, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure, wherein one word is abuſively put for another for lack of a proper word, as *Vir gregis ipſe Caper*. And of the like nature is this, a voice beautiful to his Ears.

Cataclyſm, (*Greek*) an inundation or deluge.

Catadrome, (*Greek*) an Engin like a Crane, which builders uſe; alſo a Tiltyard, or place where Horſes run for prizes.

Cata-

Cataduꝑe (*Greek*) the ſame as Catarract in the firſt ſignification, *viz.* a fall of waters, with a great noiſe from on high.

Cataglottiſm, (*Greek*) a thruſting out the tongue in kiſſing.

Catagmaticks, (*Greek*) Medicines for the conſolidating, or knitting together of broken bones.

Catagraph, (*Greek*) the firſt draught of a Picture.

Cataia, *Cathay*, vulg. *Kitay*, a large Kingdom belonging to the Grand Cham of *Tartary*, the chief City whereof is *Cambalu*, the Imperial Seat of the Great Cham, and a place of vaſt Trade and Merchandiſe.

Catalia. See *Chattels.*

A *Catalepſie*, (*Greek*) occupation; alſo a diſeaſe in the head, which cauſeth a ſtupidneſs by reaſon of the deprehenſions of the Spirits.

Catalogue, (*Greek*) a roul or liſt of names.

Catalonia, one of the Three Provinces of that part of *Spain*, formerly called the Kingdom of *Arragon*; the other two, being *Arragonia* and *Valentia*; the chief City of *Catalonia* is *Barcellona.*

A *Catamite*, (*Lat.*) an Ingle, a Boy kept for *Sodomy.*

Catapaſms, (*Greek*) Sweet Powders.

Cataphora, (*Greek*) a kind of diſeaſe in the head, which cauſeth heavineſs, and deep ſleep.

Cataplaſm, (*Greek*) an unctuous, and moiſt compoſition made of Meal and Herbs like a Pultis, but of a thicker ſubſtance.

Cataphrygians, a Sect of Hereticks who Baptiſed their dead, forbid ſecond Marriage, and had other erroneous opinions; they were broached by *Montanus* and *Apelles*, (who were of the Countrey of *Phrygia*) in the year 181.

Catapuce, an Herb called *Spurge.* (*Lat.*) *Catapulia.*

Catapult, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Baliſta.*

Catarracti, (*Greek*) a great fall of Waters from a high place a Flood-gate; alſo a diſeaſe in the Eyes, cauſed by a coagulation of Flegm, between the Uveous Tunicle, and the Chryſtalline humor, hindering the egreſs and ingreſs of the Viſnal Spirits.

Catarractonium or *Caturactionium*, the name of a Town near *Richmond*, anciently very famous, ſo called from a great Water-fall near unto it. In the 769. it was burnt by the Tyrant *Beanred*, but afterwards it flouriſhed again in the time of King *Ethelred*, who ſolemniſed his Marriage with King *Offa* his Daughter in this Town, it is now called *Catarrick-bridge.*

Catarrh, (*Greek*) a Rhume, a Diſtillation of Humors out of the Head into the Mouth, or Throat, and ſometime upon the Lungs, which is a cauſe of Coughs.

Cataſtaſis, (*Greek*) the third Act of a Comedy or Tragedy, wherein things are brought to a full perfection and ripeneſs.

Cataſtrophe, (*Greek*) the concluſion of a buſineſs; alſo the laſt Act of a Comedy or Tragedy.

Catchflie, a pretty flower, the ſtalks whereof are ſo viſcous by a clammy moiſture reſiding on them, that they ſometimes become a trap to the Flies.

To *Catechize*, (*Greek*) to inſtruct, or inform.

A *Catachumen*, (*Greek*) one that is Catechiſed for the receiving of the Communion.

Categorematical, belonging to a *Categorema* or *Predicable.* See *Prædicable.*

Categorical Syllogiſm. See *Syllogiſm.*

Category, (*Greek*) an accuſation, alſo in Logick the ſame as *Predicament.* See *Predicament.*

To *Catenate*, (*Lat.*) to chain.

Caterlogh or *Carlogh*, a Countrey of *Ireland*, joyning on the Eaſt to the County of *Kilkenny.*

Catfiſh, a ſort of Fiſh in ſome parts of the *Weſt Indies*, ſo called from the Round-head, and large glaring Eyes, by which they are diſcovered in the Concavities of the Rocks.

Cathaneſs or *Cathneſs*, a Province of the South part of *Scotland*, the people were called by *Ptolomy*, *Catini.*

Catharine, (*Greek*) pure, chaſte; a proper name of divers Women, the principal of which name was a Virgin, who was Martyred for Religions ſake by the Emperor *Maximianus* in the Tenth Perſecution of the Chriſtians.

Catharians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held themſelves pure from ſin, rejected Baptiſm, and denied original ſin.

Cathariſts, another ſort of Hereticks, who were counted a Branch of the *Manichees.*

Catharpings, ſmall Ropes which run into little Blocks, from one ſide of the Ship to the other to keep the Shrouds right, and the Maſt from rowling.

Cathartick, (*Greek*) the general name in Phyſick for all purging Medicines.

Cathay. See *Cathia.*

Cathedral, (*Greek*) belonging to a Chair; alſo a Cathedral Church is the chief Church in a Biſhops See.

Cathelaunum or *Catalaunum*, a City of *Champagne* in *France*, now called *Chaalons*; near unto which, are *Campi Cathelunii*; thoſe famous Fields, where *Attila* the *Hun* was overthrown.

Cartherplugs, ſmall Ropes which force the Shrouds, for the better eaſe and ſafety of the Maſt.

Catheter, (*Greek*) an hollow inſtrument to thruſt into the Yard, when the Urine is ſtopped by Stones or Gravel lying in the Paſſage.

Cathetus, (*Greek*) a Mathematical term; the Perpendicular ſide of a right angled Triangle.

Catholick, (*Greek*) general, univerſal; the title of Catholick is attributed to the King of *Spain*, as a maintainer of the Catholick Faith.

Catholicon, a Phyſical word, ſignifying a general purging Medicine.

Cathorius, a term uſed in the Practick of *Scotland*, ſignifying the value of nine Kine, it being a penalty ſet upon him, who breaks the Kings Peace, to give to the King twenty two Kine, and three Cathores, or for every Cathorius nine Kine.

Catini,

Catini, an ancient People of *Scotland*. See *Cathaneſs*.

Catkins, are certain excreſcences proceeding from Nut-trees, and Birch-trees in the Winter time, which fall off when the Trees begin to put forth their leaves.

Catling, a ſort of diſmembring knife, uſed in the amputation or cutting off of any offenſive member or part of Mans Body.

Catmint, (*Mentha Felina, Herba Cati*) an Herb which Cats much delight to eat, and will find out, if it be ſet, but not if it be ſown.

Cato, the name of ſeveral famous Men of *Rome*, whereof the chief were *Cato Porcius*, *Cato Cenſorius*, and *Cato Uticenſis*.

Catoptricks, (*Greek*) that part of *Perſpective* which treats of reflected Radiations, or the reflection of Beams upon any poliſhed Body, which is a Regular Solid, as on a Globe, Pyramid, Cylinder, *&c.*

Catry, a place where *Cates*, or Victuals, are ſet.

Cat-rope, a Rope wherewith to hale up the Cat.

Cats-tail, (*Typha, Ceſtrum Morionis*) a kind of Reed bearing a Spike like a Cats-tail, ſome call it Reed Mace.

Cattieuchlani, an ancient People of this Iſland, inhabiting thoſe parts, which are now called *Buckinghamſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, and *Herefordſhire*, they were, as *Camden* believeth, more anciently called *Caſſii*, and governed by *Caſſivellaunus*.

Cavalier, a brave Man, a Knight, or Gentleman, ſerving on Horſ-back; from the *Italian* word, *Cavallo*.

Cavazion, a term in Architecture; being the hollowing, or under-digging of the Earth for Cellarage, allowed to be the ſixth part of the height of the whole Fabrick.

Caucaſus, a high Hill which parteth *India* from *Scythia*, being part of the Mountain *Taurus*.

Cavea, a hollow place in the middle of the Palm, wherein three principal Lines, *Cardiaca*, *Hepatica*, and *Cephalica*, make a Triangle, and this is given to *Mars*.

Caveare, a kind of condited and ſavory meat, which comes from the River *Volgha* in *Ruſſia*, made of the Roes of ſeveral ſorts of Fiſh, eſpecially Sturgeon.

Caveat, (*Lat.*) a caution or warning; alſo a term in Civil Law, being a writing, which is entered by an Executor to keep others from meddling in the Adminiſtratorſhip.

Cavechin or *Caveſan*, a falſe Rein to lead a Horſe in. From the *Italian Cavezzo*, a Head-ſtall.

A *Cavern*, (*Lat.*) a Cave.

Cavers, (a word uſed by *Miners*) Thieves that ſteal Oar out of the Mines.

Cauf, a Cheſt with Holes to keep Fiſh alive in the Water.

Cavillation, (*Lat.*) a mocking, or jeſting, alſo a wrangling.

Cavity, (*Lat.*) hollowneſs.

To *Caulk* a Ship, to fill the holes and chinks with Ockam and Tow.

Cavon, a County of *Ireland*, called anciently *Eaſt Breanny*.

Caupes or *Calpes*, a *Scotch* Law term, ſignifying any gift, which a Man gives in his own life time to his Maſters, eſpecially to the Head, and chief of the Clan, for his maintenance and protection.

Cauphe, a kind of Drink among the *Turks*, made of a Brown Berry; much in uſe now in theſe parts.

To *Cauponate*, (*Lat.*) to ſell for gain, eſpecially Wine or Victuals.

Caurus, (*Greek* Αργέστης) a Weſtern or Northweſt Wind blowing commonly out of the *Britiſh* Sea.

Cauſal, (*Lat.*) cauſing, or expreſſing the cauſe of any thing.

Cauſation, (*Lat.*) an excuſing, an alleadging ſome thing for a cauſe.

Cauſe, in Law, is any tryal or action which is brought before a Judge to be controverted, pleaded, or examined: In *Logick*, it is that by which a thing is that which it is, and it is fourfold, *viz.* the *Efficient Cauſe*, *i. e.* that from which any thing proceeds; the *Material Cauſe*, that of which any thing is made; the *Formal*, that by which any thing is what it is; the *Final*, that for the ſake of which any thing is done.

Cauſidick, (*Lat.*) a Counſellor in Law, a Pleader of Cauſes.

Cauſtick, (*Greek*) ſearing, or burning, a word uſed in Phyſick, ſignifying that which is applied to ſear any part of the Body.

Cautele, (*Latin*) a warineſs, or taking heed.

Cautery, (*Greek*) a ſearing Iron, for the Cicatrizing, or drawing together the Orifice of any wound.

To *Cauterize*, (*Greek*) to ſear.

Cautionary, (*Lat.*) given in Pledge, or Pawn, for the fulfilling of Articles.

Cawking-time, (among Faulconers) treading time.

Cayer, a quantity of Paper containing twenty four ſheets, vulgarly called a quire.

Cazimi, (*Arab.*) or a Planet in the heart of the Sun, is when he is not diſtant from the Sun ſeventeen minutes.

C E.

Cebes, a *Theban* Philoſopher, of whoſe writing beſides his *Pinax*, which is extant, there are mentioned two other Dialogues by *Diogenes Laertius* his *Septima*, and his *Phrynicus*.

Cebratane, (*French*) a Trunk to ſhoot at Birds with Clay Pellets.

Ceca, a certain Religious Houſe in *Corduba*, whence they ſay *Andar de Ceca en Meca*, *i. e.* to turn *Turk*.

Cecity, (*Lat.*) blindneſs.

Cecrops, the firſt (or as ſome ſay the ſecond) King

King of *Athens*; he was an *Egyptian* born, and called by *Euſebius Diphys*, or Biformed, becauſe he was the firſt, who civilized Mens manners, and inſtituted Marriage in *Athens*.

Cefala, an Iſland of *Africa*, found out by the *Portugals* in the year 1500. being three miles in length, and one in bredth. It hath two Villages, and one ſtrong Caſtle. In the year 1505. the Iſlanders rebelled, but were quickly ſubdued by the *Portugals*, who killed the King they had choſen among themſelves, and ſet up another King, as Deputy to the King of *Portugal*.

Ceilon, a large and fruitful Iſland in the Bay of *Ganges*; being one of thoſe Iſlands of the *Indian* Ocean, called *Maltiva*.

Celænæ, a Hill in *Aſia*, where *Marſyas* is ſaid to have contended with *Apollo* for the maſtery upon the Flute.

Celandine, a kind of Herb called in *Latin Chelidonia*, from χελιδὼν, which in *Greek* ſignifies a Swallow, it being a tradition that the ſaid Bird makes uſe of this Herb as a medicine for the eye-ſight.

Celarent, a word whereby is ſignified the ſecond Mood of the firſt figure in Logick, wherein the firſt Propoſition is an Univerſal Negative, the ſecond an Univerſal Affirmative, the third again an Univerſal Negative.

Celature or *Cœlature*, (*Lat.*) a carving or ingraving.

Celebration, (*Lat.*) a ſolemniſing or making famous.

Celebrity, (*Lat.*) famouſneſs.

Celerity, (*Lat.*) ſwiftneſs, expedition.

Celeſtial, (*Lat.*) heavenly.

Celeſtines, an Order of Fryers, inſtituted in the year 1215. by one *Peter* a *Samnite*, who was afterwards choſen Pope, and called *Celeſtine* the Fifth.

Cellariſt, he that keepeth the Cellar, or Buttery in a Religious Houſe.

Celſitude, (*Lat.*) tallneſs, heighth; alſo a term attributed to a Prince as a title of honor.

Celſity, the ſame.

Celtæ, a People anciently inhabiting that part of *Gallia Comata*, which from them was afterwards called *Celtica*, between the Rivers *Garonne*, and *Sein*; they were ſo called from *Celtus*, the Son of *Polypheme*.

Celtiberia, a part of *Spain*, anciently ſo called, now *Arragonia*.

Celurca, the ancient name of a Town in the Province of *Angus* in *Scotland*, now called *Montros*.

Cementation, (*Lat.*) a cementing, or cloſe joyning with Cement which is a ſtrong cleaving Morter, in Chymiſtry, it is a laying of Cement and Metallick Plates one upon another, till the veſſel be top full; and this either to remove that impurity of the Metals, or to leſſen the bulk by compreſſing their parts.

Cemetery. See *Cœmetery*.

Cenchris, a Green and venomous biting Serpent.

Cenotaph, (*Greek*) an Hearſe, or empty Tomb, erected in honor of a great perſon.

Cenſe, (*Lat.*) a Muſtering of an Army, a ceſſing of People.

Cenſer, a Veſſel wherein the Prieſt burneth Incenſe at any Sacrifice, or Religious Rites.

Cenſor, (*Lat.*) an Officer among the *Romans*, who was to ceſs and value Mens eſtates; alſo to judge of diſcipline and reform manners; whence cometh, to Cenſure, *i. e.* to Judge, or to give Sentence.

Centaures, a People of *Theſſaly*, who waged War with the *Lapithæ*; they deſcended, as the Poets feign, from *Ixion*; who falling in love with *Juno*, lay with a Cloud which was formed into her ſhape. They were thought to be half-men, and half-horſes, becauſe riding their Horſes to water, while their Horſes held down their heads to drink, they ſeemed to thoſe who beheld them a far off, like a ſtrange kind of Monſter, whoſe former part reſembled a Man, the hinder part a Horſe.

Centaury or *Centory*, (*Lat. Centaurium*,) an Herb of *Mars*, being of two ſorts, greater and leſſer; the firſt good for Wounds, the ſecond for Colick.

Centenary, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Hundred.

Center, (*Lat.*) the middlemoſt Point of any Regular figure, but chiefly taken for the middle moſt Point of a Circle or Globe in which it is equidiſtant every way from the Circumference.

Centinodie, (*Lat. Centimodium*,) an Herb called Knot-graſs, as it were having an hundred knots. It is principally good for all pains and aches in the back.

Centon, (*Lat.*) a Garment made up of ſeveral patches, a work compoſed of many pieces.

Centory. See *Centaury*.

Central, ſituate in the center or middle.

Centry, a word contracted from Sanctuary, a place of refuge for malefactors.

Centum-viri, certain Men among the *Romans* choſen out of the Thirty five Tribes to be Judges; who although they were more in number than an hundred, yet for the eaſier naming of them, were called *Centum-viri*.

Centuple, (*Lat.*) an hundred-fold.

Century, (*Lat.*) the number of an Hundred; the ſpace of an hundred years, a Band of an Hundred Men, or the like.

Centurion, a Captain, Commander of an hundred Men.

Cephalick, (*Greek*, belonging to the head) whence Cephalick Medicines properly are thoſe which are applied to fractures of the head; but generally taken for all Medicines peculiar to the head.

Cephalick Line, in Chiromancy, the Line of the head or brain.

Cephalick Vein. See *Vein*.

Cephallen, a Noble *Greek* Cytharift, mentioned by *Panſanias*.

Cephalonia,

Cephalonia, an Iſland, (having its chief City of the ſame name) in the *Ionian* or *Adriatick Sea*, and belonging to the State of *Venice*.

Cephalus, the Son of *Elon*, he married *Procris*, the Daughter of *Erichtheus*, K. of *Athens*, and being beloved of *Aurora*, would not anſwer her love: One morning after he had been a Hunting with a Dart which *Procris* gave him, and a Dog called *Lælaps*, he ſate down and called upon *Aurora* to refreſh him; but his Wife having followed him out of jealouſie, had hid her ſelf in a Buſh. *Cephalus* perceiving the Buſh to move, thought it had been a wild Beaſt, and ſhot his Wife, and afterwards was turned into a ſtone. Alſo the name of an *Athenian* Orator, mentioned by *Æſchines*, *Demoſthenes*, and *Cælius Rhodiginus*, and by *Suidas*, as the firſt that brought in uſe Exordiums, and Perorations.

Cephis, a *Greek* Statuary mentioned by *Pliny*.

Cephiſodemus, an ancient *Greek* Orator.

Cephiſodorus, one of thoſe many excellent Painters mentioned by *Pliny*, in the thirty fifth Book of his *Natural Hiſtory*. Alſo a Statuary mentioned by the ſame Author.

Cepi corpus, a Return made by the Sheriff, that upon an exigent, he hath taken the Body of a Man.

Ceramite, a precious ſtone of the colour of a Tile, from the *Greek* κέραμος, a Tile.

Ceramite, (from κέρας, a Horn) a kind of horned Serpent.

Ceratine, (from κέρας alſo) Horny, as *Ceratine* Arguments, Horny and ſubtile Arguments.

Cerberus, *quaſi creoborus*, or, fleſh devouring; a three headed Dog, ſaid to watch conſtantly at the Gates of Hell, whom *Hercules*, as the Poets ſay, overcame and carried away in a Chain.

Cerebroſity, (*Lat.*) a being cock-brained, or brain-ſick.

Cerebrum Jovis, the Chymical appellation of burnt Tartar.

Cerdoniſts, a Sect of Hereticks, who held, that there were two contrary principles in the cauſe of every thing, A good God and a bad; they were inſtituted by one *Cerdo* in the year 150.

Ceremonies, Rites of the Church, from the ancient *Latin* word *Cerus*, which ſignifieth *Holy*, or elſe from the *Cærites*, a people of *Hetruria*, who cheerfully entertained all the ſacred things of the *Romans*, which were brought to them by the *Veſtals*, when *Rome* was taken by the *Gauls*: Whereupon the *Romans* out of gratitude, ordered that all things belonging to Religious worſhip, ſhould be called *Ceremonies*.

Ceres, the Daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, by whom *Jupiter* had *Proſerpina*, and being ſnatched away by *Pluto*, *Ceres* wandered through the World to ſeek her, and came to the Court of *Eleuſius*, King of *Attica*; whoſe Son *Triptolemus* ſhe made immortal: And ſetting him in a Chariot drawn with winged Dragons through the Air, ſhe ſent him to teach mortals the uſe of Corn, whence ſhe was adored as the Goddeſs of Agriculture.

Cereſteus, an *Athenian* Writer *De re Ruſtica*, whom *Varro* calls *Chæreſteus*, *Pliny Chæriſtus*, *Columella Chreſtus* the Son of *Euphron*.

Cerigo. See *Cyclades*.

Cerinthians, a ſort of Hereticks, who held that Chriſt at his ſecond coming ſhould give to his people all carnal delights and pleaſures; they had their original in the year 97, from one *Cerinthus*.

Cerna, an Iſland in the *Æthiopick Sea*, where the North Pole is not ſeen, by ſome thought to be the ſame with *Madagaſcar*.

Ceromatick, (*Greek*) anointed with oyl.

Cereous or *Cerine*, (*Lat.*) made of Wax.

Cerote, (*Greek*) a kind of Sear-cloth, or conſiſtence, between an Ointment and a Plaiſter.

A *Certificate*, a Writing made in any Court, to give notice to another Court of any thing done therein.

Certification, of Aſſize, of Novel Diſſeiſin, a Writ granted for the examining of a matter paſſed by Aſſize before the Juſtices, and is called a Certification of new Diſſeiſin.

Certiorari, is a Writ iſſuing out of the *Chancery*, to an inferior Court, to call up the Records of a Cauſe depending there, upon complaint made by the Bill, that the party ſeeking the ſaid Writ, hath received hard dealing.

Cervine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Hart; alſo of a tauny or hart-colour.

Ceruſe, (*Lat.*) White-lead refined out of the Mine, uſed by Chyrurgions for Oyntments; by Painters, for the painting of a white colour.

Ceſare, a word by which is ſignified the firſt Mood of the ſecond figure in Logick, wherein the Propoſitions are after the ſame manner, as *Celarent* in the firſt figure.

To *Ceſpitate*, (*Lat.*) to ſtumble, as it were to hit ones foot againſt a Turf.

Ceſſation, (*Lat.*) a leaving off, a ceaſing.

Ceſſavit, a Writ lying upon this general ground, where a Man hath neglected to perform ſuch ſervice, or to pay ſuch Rents, as he is tied to by his Tenure.

To *Ceſſe*, (from the *Lat. Cenſere*) to tax.

Ceſſion, (*Lat.*) a yielding, or giving place.

Ceſt, (*Lat.*) a Marriage Girdle, which in ancient times the Bride uſed to wear, and which was looſed by the Bridegroom the firſt night.

Cetaceous, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Whale.

Ceterach, (*Arab.*) an Herb ſomewhat like Fern, very good for the Spleen.

Ceus, the Son of *Titan*: Some alſo make mention of an Iſland ſo called, where all Men above ſixty years old, were commanded by the Law to poyſon themſelves, that there might be no ſcarcity of Proviſion for the reſt. Be like it was no very fruitful Iſland.

C fa ut, the fourth aſcending Note, in each of the three Septenaries of the Gamut or Scale of Muſick, and anſwering in the loweſt or baſe Cliff to the *Greek* παρυπάτη ὑπάτων, in the middleſt to παρανήτη συνημμένων, in the higheſt to τρίτη διεζευγμένων.

C H.

Cha, (the Leaf of a Tree in *China*, which being infuſed into Water, ſerves for their ordinary drink.

Chabrias an *Athenian*, both Philoſopher and great Captain, whoſe praiſe is highly celebrated by *Demoſthenes*, eſpecially in his Oration to *Leptines*.

Chace, (from the *French* Chaſſer to hunt) a place appointed for the receipt of Deer, and Beaſts of the Foreſt, from which it differs in this, that it may be in the hands of a Subject, which a Foreſt cannot, and from a Park for that it is not incloſed, hath a larger compaſs, more Game, and more overſeers. Alſo a term in the Game of Tenis.

Chackshirs, a kind of Breeches among the *Turks*, from the waſte to the heel.

Chæreas, an *Athenian*, mentioned by *Pliny* to have written *de Carduis & Spinis*.

Chærephon, an *Athenian* Philoſopher, ſo pale and meagre with hard ſtudying, that it became a Proverb, as lean as *Chærephon*, he is remembred by *Suidas*.

Chæronæa. See *Cheronæa*.

Chaffewax, an Officer in Chancery, that fits the wax for the ſealing of Writs, and ſuch other Inſtruments as are thence to be ſent out.

Chaffare, a buying and ſelling, from the *Dutch* Kauffer, a Buyer.

Chaffinch, a kind of Bird ſo called, becauſe it delighteth in Chaff. *Lat. Fringilla.*

Chagrin, (*French*) care, heavineſs: alſo a Diſeaſe cauſed by melancholy. Alſo the rough skin of a Fiſh, of which Watch Caſes and handles of Knives are made. See *Seal.*

Chain-ſhot, two Bullets with a Chain between them.

Chalcas. See *Calchas.*

Chalcedon, a City of *Bithynia*, a Province of *Aſia*, near *Boſphorus Thracius*: it was built by the *Megarenſes*, who were called *Cæci*, or blind, becauſe they did not chooſe the other ſide where *Conſtantinople* ſtands. It is at this day called *Scutari*, in this place in the year of our Lord 453. the fourth general Counſel was held for the refuting of the *Neſtorian* Hereſie.

Chalcographer, (*Greek*,) an ingraver in Braſs.

Chaldæa, a Country of *Aſia* the greater, bordering upon *Arabia*, their chief City is *Babylon*, and the people have ever been famous for Aſtrology and Magick.

Chaldron, a certain meaſure of Coals, containing Thirty ſix Buſhels.

Chalice, a holy Veſſel wherewith they were wont to Sacrifice, alſo the Communion Cup.

Challenge, a term in Common Law, ſignifying an exception againſt perſons, or things as a Priſoner may except againſt the partial impannelling of a Jury, or againſt the inſufficiency of the Jurors.

Chaloup, (*Span.*) See *Scallop.*

Chalybeat, (*Lat.*) of the Temper, or quality of Steel, made of Steel.

Chalybes, a people of *Aſia* the leſs, dwelling upon the Banks of *Thermodoon*; *Strabo* calls them *Chaldæans*. They had great ſtore of Iron and Steel-mines, whence ſome think, *Chalybs* comes to ſignifie Steel.

Cham, ſee *Chan*.

A *Chamber*, in Gunnery, is a charge made of Braſs, or Iron, to put in at the breech of a Murtherer, in Navigation Seamen call that the Chamber of a great Gun, ſo far as the powder reacheth when ſhe is laded.

Chamberdekins, Iriſh Beggers.

Chamberlain of a City, is the chief keeper of the publick Treaſury; from *Camera*, or Chamber, the place where the Treaſury is kept: there be alſo two Officers of this name, in the Kings Exchequer.

Chamfered, is an Epithete given to the ſtalkes of certain Plants, when they have Impreſſions upon them like unto a gutter or crevice; So likewiſe by Architects to gutterd or channelled Pillars.

Chamelæa, or Spurge Olive, a ſhrubby ſurculus Plant with ſlender boughs about a cubit long with leaves like an Olive tree, but leſſer.

Chameleon. See *Cameleon.*

Chamelot, or *Chamblat*, a kind of watered ſtuff mixed with Camels hair.

Chamais, or *Chamoy*, a wild Goat, of whoſe skins they make *Chamois* Leather.

Champagne, a Province of *France*. See *Campania.*

Champain (*Lat. Campeſtris*) Lands, Downs or Fields not incloſed.

Champernouns. See *Campernulphs.*

Champarty, (*French*) ſignifieth in Common Law the maintenance of a man in his ſuit depending; on condition to have part of the Land, or Goods, when they are recovered.

Champion, (*French*) one that fighteth in anothers behalf, the Kings Champion is one who is to come Armed on Horſe-back upon the Kings Coronation day, and in the preſence of the Nobles to challenge any, who ſhall affirm the King not lawful Heir to the Crown; by this Tenure the *Dimmocks* hold a Mannor at *Scrivelby*, in *Lincolnſhire.*

Chan the title of the chiefeſt Prince or Monarch among the *Tartars*, being æquivalent to King or Emperor with us. For he is called the great *Chan* or *Cham* of *Tartary.*

Chananæa, the Holy land bounded on the Eaſt by *Euphrates*, and the River *Jordan*; on the Weſt by *Ægypt*, on the South by *Arabia*, on the North by *Lybanus.*

Chancellour, from the *Latin* word *Cancelli*, Latices, with which in former time the judgment ſeats were compaſſed; it is a Title of honour given unto him, who is the chief man next unto the Prince, for matter of Juſtice in Civil affairs, having power to moderate, and temper the written Law, according to equity. Alſo the Chancellour of the Exchequer is a ſupream Officer,

appointed to moderate the extremities in the Exchequer.

Chancery, the Court of Equity and Conſcience, moderating the ſeverity of other Courts, that are more ſtrictly tied to the rigour of the Law; the Officers belonging to this Court are the Lord Chancellor, who is chief Judge, twelve Maſters of the Chancery, whereof the Maſter of the Rolls is chief; the Clerk of the Crown, the ſix Clerks, with many others.

Chanfron, the name of an *Italian* Coyn valuing about twenty pence.

Channel, the middle or deepeſt part of any Sea, River, or Havens mouth.

A *Chantepleur*, (*French*) he that ſingeth and weepeth together.

A *Chanter*, (*Lat. Præcentor*) he that leads or begins in the ſinging of Divine ſervice in a Church, or Chappel.

Chanticleer, (*French*) a name often given to a Cock for its clear ſinging.

Chaonia, the hilly part of *Epirus*; which *Helenus* the Son of *Priamus*, ſo named from his Brother *Chaon*, whom he there ſlew againſt his will, while he was a hunting.

Chaos, (*Greek*) a confuſed indigeſted heap.

Chape, among Hunters, the tip at the end of a Foxes *Bruſh* or *Drag*, as they alſo call his tail.

Chapin, (*Spaniſh*) a high Cork-heel'd ſhooe.

Chaplain, from *Capella*, a *Chappel*; he that attendeth upon the King, or other great perſon for the inſtruction of him, and his Family.

Chaplet, a Wreath, or Garland for the head; from the *Latin* word, *Caput*.

Chapter, in the Common and Canon Law, ſignifieth a Company of Clergy-men met together in a Cathedral, Conventual, or Collegiate Church, and this company is a kind of head to rule, and Govern the Dioceſs in the vacancy of the Biſhoprick: it is alſoa word of Architecture, ſignifying the top, or head of a Pillar.

Character, (*Greek*) the Print, or Seal of any thing; a Note in Chronology: alſo the name of Printers ſeveral ſorts of Letters.

Characteriſme, a lively deſcription, and as it were painting forth of any perſon by any Orator or Poet, as that of *Catiline* by *Cicero* and ſuch like.

Characteriſtick, (*Greek*) belonging to a Character.

Characteriſtick letter in Grammar, is that conſonant in a verb which immediately precedes the varying termination.

Charatux: See *Caratux*.

Chareas, one of the three Diviſions (the other being *Lima* and *Chile*) of the large Region or Kingdom of *Peru* in the *Southern* part of *America*.

Chardford, a Town in *Hantſhire*, heretofore called *Cerdeford* from *Cerdick*, that warlike Engliſh *Saxon*, who obtained a great victory over the *Saxons*.

Chare, a kind of Fiſh, which breeds moſt peculiarly in *Winnandermer* in *Weſtmerland*.

A *Charge* in *Blazon*, is that thing whatſoever, that doth occupy the Field of an Eſcutcheon, as the contained in the containing.

Charientiſm, (*Greek*) gracefulneſs: alſo a Rhetorical figure, wherein a taunting expreſſion is ſoftned with a jeſt or pleaſant peice of rallerick expreſſion.

Chariſius, an *Attick* Orator mentioned by *Cicero*.

Charing-croſs. See *Eleanor*.

Charlatanerie, (*French*) a couſening, cheating, or cogging, from *Carlatan*, a Mountebank.

Charles, a proper name contracted from the *Dutch* word Car, and Ethel, ſignifying all Noble, or one of a maſculine ſpirit. Of this name there have been Five *German* Emperors, Three Kings of *Naples*, One of *Hungary*, One of *Spain*; beſides him now reigning, Three of *Navarre*, Nine of *France*, and of Great *Britain* His Majeſty now Reigning (and may he ſtill long Reign) is the Second.

Charles-wain. See *Helice* and *Urſa* Major.

Charlock, (*Rapiſtrum*) a kind of wild muſtard growing amongſt Corn with a yellow flower, ſome call the ſeed of it Rumpſeed and Clowns muſtard ſeed, becauſe ſome ignorant people make a kind of Muſtard thereof.

Charmis, an ancient *Greek* Citharift. Alſo a Phyſitian of *Maſſilia*, who is obſerved by *Pliny* to have always preſcribed cold Baths to his Patients in the coldeſt time of Winter.

Charms, (*Carmina*) certain verſes, or expreſſions, which are thought to have a bewitching power: alſo taken figuratively for ſurprizing attractions and allurements; alſo Graces and Elegancies in writing.

A *Charnel-houſe*, a place where dead bones are laid. *qu. Craniale* ſay ſome, a repoſitory of skulls, though it ſeems more naturally derived from *Caro*, whence the *Fr. Charnier*.

Charon, the Son of *Erebus*, and *Night*; whom the Poets feign to be the ferriman of Hell, and to carry the Souls of thoſe that dye over the Stygian Lake in a Boat. Alſo the name of three ancient Hiſtorians, the one of *Lampſacus*, who living in the time of the firſt *Darius*, wrote the affairs of *Æthiopia*, *Crete*, and other parts; the other a *Carthaginian*, who wrote a Hiſtory of all the Tyrants of *Europe* and *Aſia*, the laſt of *Naucratis*, who wrote a ſummary of all the Kings and Prieſts of *Ægypt* to his time.

Chart, (*Lat.*) a Paper, or Parchment, or written deed. Alſo a Map or other Draught.

Charter-houſe, a famous Hoſpital in *London*, founded by Sir *Waltermany* of *Henault*, who ſerved under King *Edward* the Third, in the *French* Wars, and ſince very richly endowed for the maintenance of old men by *Sutton* a Citizen of *London*. This place was anciently a very noted Cœmitary, or place of Burial.

Charterland, (in Common Law) ſuch Land as a man holds by *Charter*.

Charters, (*French*) written Evidences of things done between party and party: alſo Letters

ters Patents, wherein priviledges are granted by the King, to Towns and Corporations.

Charterparty, (a term in Merchandiſe) a Covenant or Agreement between a Merchant, and the Maſter of a Ship.

Chartodus, a Botanick writer, cited by *Theophraſtus* in his ſecond Book of Plants.

Chartres, a Town of *Belſia*, or *Beauſſe*, a Town of *Celtick France*.

Chartulary, a keeper of a Regiſter-roll, or Reckoning book.

Charvil, or *Chervil*, an Herb called in *Latin Cereſolium*.

Charybdis, a Gulph in the Bay of *Sicily*, near the *Tauromitanian* ſhore; which is feigned to have been a Woman of prodigious greedineſs, who for ſtealing *Hercules* his Oxen, was ſtruck with Thunder by *Jupiter*, and turned into this Gulf; over againſt which is the Rock *Scylla*. See *Scylla*.

Chaſma, (*Greek*) a wide gap, or opening of the earth.

Chaſteleyn, a word uſed by *Chaucer*, ſignifying a Gentleman, or Gentlewoman of a noble houſe; from the old *Fr. Chaſtelain*, a Lord or Lady of a Caſtle.

Chaſuble, (*French*) a kind of Cope, which the Prieſt wears at Maſs. The ſame as *Caſule*.

Chattels, (*French*) a term in Common Law, ſignifying all goods moveable, and immoveable; but ſuch as are in the nature of a free-hold, or a parcel thereof.

Chaumound, an ancient and Noble Family of *Lancels* in *Cornwall*, written in *Latin* Records, *de Calvo Monte*.

Chaud-mille, ſignifieth in the practick of *Scotland*, a fault committed in a ſudden Tumult.

To *Chare* or *Care*, (a term uſed by Husbandmen) with a large Rake or ſuch like Inſtrument, to ſeparate the larger Chaff from the Corn, or ſmaller Chaff.

A *Chauncel*, the moſt ſacred part of a Temple or Church, ſo called from *Cancelli*, or Lattices, which anciently uſed to ſeparate that part from the reſt of the Church; the *Greeks* call it *Adyton*.

Chaunce-medley, ſignifies in Common Law, the caſual ſlaying of a man.

Chauncery. See *Chancery*.

Chauntry, (*French*) a Church, Chappel or quire endowed with Lands, and other Annual Revenues, for the maintenance of ſuch as are appointed to ſing Divine Service.

Chaworths, the name of a very noble Family of *Alesbury* in *Buckinghamſhire*; they were ſo called as deſcending from *Cahors*, a Town of *Querce*, a Province of *France*: in *Latin* Records they are ſtyled *de Cadurcis*.

Cheapgild, a reſtitution made by the Hundred, or County, for any wrong done by one that was in plegio.

Checui, a Majordomo, or Steward of a Houſehold among the *Turks* and *Perſians*.

Check, in Faulconry, is when Rooks, Pies, or other Birds come in the view of the Hawk, and ſhe forſakes her natural flight to follow them.

Checks in Navigation, are ſpliced and thick clamps of Wood at the top of the foremaſt, and mainmaſt of a Ship.

Checkie, a term in Heraldry, as a bordure checkie is when the bordure conſiſteth of three panes of checquer-work, wherein it differs from counter-pane, which never exceeds two panes.

Cheigo, a ſmall animal which gets into the feet of thoſe that inhabit the *Barbados* tormenting them very much.

Cheif, a term in Common Law, as Lands holden in chief; See *Capite*. Alſo a term in Heraldry, being a line added to the upper or chief part of the Eſcutcheon, and contains a third part thereof.

Cheifage, *Chivage*, or *Chevage*, (old *French*) a term in Law being a certain ſum of money paid by Villains to their Lords, for their ſeveral heads, whence it is called *Chevagium*, or *Chivagium* which is as much as to ſay the ſervice of the head.

Cheif-pledg, the ſame as Headborough, Conſtable.

Chekelaton, a ſtuff like motly, *Chaucer*.

Chelandri, a Gold-finch; a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Chelidonius, (*Greek*) a precious ſtone, which they ſay is found in the belly of a Swallow.

Chelidonie, an Herb, ſo called from the *Greek* word *Chelidon*, which ſignifies a Swallow. See *Celandine*.

Chelmerford, a Town in *Eſſex*, ſo called from the River *Chelmer*, it is commonly known by the name of *Chensford*. In the Reign of King *Henry* the firſt, it belonged to *Maurice*, Biſhop of *London*, who built here two Bridges. Some think it to be the ſame with that which was anciently called *Canonium*.

Chelonophagi, a certain people bordering upon *Carmania*, who feed only upon Tortoiſes covering their houſes with the ſhells of them, being ſo large that one of them will ſerve to make a Ship.

Chemnis, an Iſland which is driven to and fro by the wind, wherein there is a Temple conſecrated to *Latona*.

Chiremocrates, an ancient *Greek* Architect.

Cheriſaunie, (*old word*) comfort.

Cherſiphon, another *Greek* Artiſt famous for Architecture.

Cherſoneſus, (*Greek*) a tract of Land almoſt invironed by the Sea, and joyned to the Continent by an Iſthmus or narrow neck of Land: it is called in *Latin*, *Peninſula*.

Chert, or *Cheort*, (*old word*) Love, jealouſie.

Chertes, merry people. *Chaucer*.

Cherubim, the plural number of *Cherub*, an *Hebrew* word ſignifying fulneſs of knowledge, one of the nine orders of Angels.

Chervil. See *Charvil*.

Cheſlip, a kind of little Vermin that lies under

Tyles. Alſo the Bag wherein Houſwives prepare and keep their Rennet for their Cheeſe.

Cheſter. See *Weſt-Cheſter.*

Cheſtoul, Poppy.

Cheteres, two ſmall pieces of Timber with holes, in which the Main Tack runs, and to which the Tack is haled down.

To *Cheve*, *(old word)* to thrive.

Cheveril Leather, a kind of ſoft tender Leather, from the *French* word *Chevereul*, a Wild Goat, of whoſe skin ſome ſay it is made; or elſe from the River *Charwel* in *Oxfordſhire*, which is famous for dreſſing of Leather.

Cheveſal, a Gorget. *Chaucer.*

To *Chevice*, *(old word)* to redeem.

Chevin, a certain Fiſh having a great head, from the *French* word *Chef*, a head.

Cheviſaunce, a Compoſition or Agreement between the Debtor and Creditor; from the *French* word *Chever*, to come to a head.

Chevrons, *(French)* the ſtrong Rafters and Chiefs that meet at the top of the Houſe, to hold up the covering of the Houſe; alſo a term in Heraldry, being one of the Ordinaries of an Eſcutcheon made in faſhion of a Triangle.

Chevronel, a term in Blazon, being a half Cheveron.

Chiaus, a kind of Envoy or Ambaſſador from the Grand Seignior to any other Prince.

Chibbol, a little Onion.

Chicheſter, the name of a famous City of *Suſſex*, formerly called *Ciſſanceſter*, *i. e.* the City of *Ciſſa*, becauſe it was built by *Ciſſa*, King of the South *Saxons*. It hath a very ſtately Cathedral, and in the reign of *William Rufus*, the Biſhops See was tranſlated from *Selſey* hither.

Chickweed, *(Lat. Alſina)* a ſort of Herb very effectual for all Impoſthumes, ſwellings, redneſs of the Face, Wheals, Puſhes, Itch, Scabs.

Childing, a term given to divers Plants, as Childing Daiſies, Childing Mercury, *&c.* when their off-ſpring exceedeth the number of the ordinary kind.

Childwit, a Law term, ſignifying a power to take a Fine of your Bond-woman gotten with Child without your conſent.

Chiliad, *(Greek)* the number of a thouſand.

Chiliarch, *(Greek)* a Commander of a thouſand Men, a Colonel.

Chiliaſts, *(Greek)* a ſect of Men, who are alſo called *Millenaries*, who hold that Chriſt ſhall come and reign perſonally upon Earth with his Saints a thouſand years.

Chilo, a *Lacedemonian* Philoſopher, one of the ſeven wiſe Men of *Greece*, whoſe Sentences were very brief. Whence *Chilonick* ſignifieth, Compendious. His moſt peculiar ſentence was, *Noſce teipſum*; he is ſaid to have died with exceſs of joy for his Sons obtaining the Garland at the *Olympian* Games.

Chilperick, an ancient King of *France*, of little worth or eſteem; of whom therefore it was ſaid *Titularis, non Tutelaris Rex*, *Defuit non Præfuit Reipublicæ.*

Chily or *Chilis*, a Region of South *America*, famous for that Wine wherewith the King of *Terrenate* entertained Sir *Francis Drake*, and his Captains. See *Charcas.*

Chimæra, a Hill of *Lycia*, on the top whereof were many Lions, in the midſt fed Goats, and at the bottom were Serpents, which *Bellerophon* made habitable. Whence the Poets feigned, that *Bellerophon* killed the Monſter *Chimæra*, who had the head of a Lion, the belly of a Goat, and the tail of a Dragon. Whence *Chimæraes* are taken for idle conceits.

Chimbe, the uttermoſt part of a Barrel. *Chaucer.*

A *Chime of Bells*, a pleaſant tune rung upon the Bells. Some ſay from the *Latin* word *Cymbalum.*

Chimin, *(French)* a Law term, ſignifying the Kings Highway, where there is free paſſage for him and his people.

Chiminage, a Toll for wayfaring, or paſſage through the Foreſt.

Chimmar, a black Veſtment worn by Biſhops, between their Rochet and Gown, to which it is like, only it hath no Sleeves.

China, one of the Diviſions of the Southern part of *Aſia*, being a vaſt Kingdom, or Empire; the Monarch whereof ſtiles himſelf, Lord of the World, and Son of Heaven. This Kingdom containeth Six hundred Cities, Two thouſand Walled Towns, and Four thouſand Unwalled.

Chincery, Niggardlineſs; a word uſed by *Chaucer.*

Chinquita, a Colony of *Spaniards* upon the Bank of *Titicaca*, one of the greateſt Lakes that belongs to *Amercia*, ſaid to be Fourſcore leagues in compaſs; having many ſmall Iſlands in it, being of a good and fruitful ſoil, abounding with Fiſh, and variety of Sea-fiſh.

Chione, the Daughter of *Deucalion*, and Wife of *Pæonius*, the *Epidaurian*: She being got with child by *Phœbus* and *Mercury*, brought forth Twins, *Autoclycus* to *Mercury*, *Philemon* to *Phœbus.*

Chios, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, between *Lesbos* and *Samos*. It is Nine hundred furlongs in circuit. It is at this day called *Shio.*

Chiragrical, *(Greek)* having the Gout in ones hands.

Chirchſed. See *Churches-ſed.*

Chirking, *(old word)* a chattering noiſe.

Chirocrates, otherwiſe called *Dinocrates*, a *Greek* Architect, mentioned by *Pliny* in his Fourth Book.

Chirographer, *(Greek)* a Law term, ſignifying him, who in the *Common Pleas* Office, ingroſſeth Fines, acknowledged in that Court, into a perpetual Record; alſo, he that giveth a bill of his hand.

Chirograph, *(Greek)* Hand-writing.

Chirology, *(Greek)* a talking by ſigns made with the hands.

Chiromancy, *(Greek)* a Divination, by looking

on

on the lines and marks of the Hand. This art is alſo called *Palmeſtry*.

Chiron, the Son of *Saturn* and *Philyra*, who by reaſon that *Saturn* lay with *Philyra*, in the ſhape of a Horſe, had his upper part like a Man, his lower parts like a Horſe: He grew famous for Phyſick, brought up *Achilles* and *Æſculapius*, and at length was placed among the Stars, and called *Sagittarius*.

Chirrichote, a *Spaniſh* word, uſed in deriſion toward the *Frenchmen*, as pronouncing *Chirry* for *Kyry*.

Chyrurgery, (*Greek*) the Art of Curing wounds, vulgarly called *Surgery*.

Chivalry, (*French*) Horſmanſhip, valor; alſo a Law term, ſignifying a Tenure of Land by Knights-ſervice.

Chivauchy, the ſame as *Chivalry*.

To *Chit* the Seed, is ſaid when it ſhoots its ſmall Root out of the Earth.

Chives, are the ſmaller parts of ſome bulbous Roots, as of Daffedil, Garlick, *&c.* by which they are propagated.

Chiurts, a ſort of People among the *Turks*, very expert in Horſmanſhip, and ſuppoſed to be the race of the ancient *Gordii*.

Chlevaſm. See *Epicertomeſis*.

Chloris, the Wife of *Zephyrus*, ſhe was called *Flora*, or the Goddeſs of Flowers; alſo the Daughter of *Amphion* and *Niobe*, who married *Meleus*, and brought forth *Neſtor*.

Chloroſis, (*Greek*) the Green-ſickneſs or White Jaundis, cauſed in Virgins by the ſtoppage of Nature.

Chocolate, a compounded *Indian* drink, whoſe chief ingredient is a Fruit called *Cocao*.

Chœnix, (*Greek*) a certain meaſure containing a Wine quart, of our meaſure, and a twelfth part over.

Choldmonley, a Town in *Cheſhire*, which gave name and habitation to the noble Family of the *Cholmondleys*, or *Cholmleys*, by contraction.

Chologogon, (*Greek*) purging of Choler.

Chondril, (*Chondrilla*) an Herb like Succory.

Choral, a Law term, one that by vertue of the ancient orders of the Clergy was admitted to ſerve God in the Quire.

Chord, a term in Geometry, being a right Line ſubtending an arch of a Circle; therefore it is otherwiſe called a ſubtenſe or *Hypotenuſe*.

Choriambick, (*Greek*) a Foot in Verſe, conſiſting of four ſyllables, two long ones at each extream, and two ſhort ones in the middle. There are reckoned ſeveral other feet of four ſyllables, as *Diſpondæus*, *Diambus*, *Jonicus a Majore & a Minore*, *Epitritus primus*, *Pæon primus*, *&c.* But they are all of little or no uſe in the ſcanning of Verſe, being all of them but Diſſyllables, clapt each into one Tetraſyllable, only the *Choriamb* cannot well be ſpared in ſcanning, the *Aſclepiadæum* and *Pentameter*.

Chorion, (*Greek*) the uttermoſt tunicle that inwraps the birth.

Choriſter, (*Greek*) a Singing-man of a Quire.

Chorographer, (*Greek*) a Deſcriber or Decipherer of Countreys and Kingdoms.

Chorus, a company of Singers in a Quire; alſo of thoſe that Sing or Play, in a Tragedy between every act.

Chriſmatory, (*Greek*) a Veſſel wherein they put the holy Ointment (uſed by thoſe of the *Roman* Church in the Sacrament of Baptiſm) which is called *Chriſm*: Alſo a Veſſel uſed in the Temple in the old Law, for the receiving of the Golden Liquor, or Oyl from the two Olive Branches by two Golden Pipes.

Chriſtian, a proper name of Women, firſt derived from the profeſſion it ſelf.

Chriſtianiſm, the profeſſion of Chriſtian Religion.

Chriſtodorus, a *Theban*, who as *Euſebius* teſtifies, wrote the Lives of *Coſmas* and *Damianus*.

Chriſtopher, (*Greek*) a proper name of Men, ſignifying Chriſt-Carrier. There have been of this name beſides the old Saint originally ſo called, ſeveral eminent Men, particularly it was the *Prænomen* of that great diſcoverer of a fourth part of the World, *Columbus* the *Genoeſe*.

Chromatick, (*Greek*) keeping its colour; alſo pleaſant, delightful; alſo vulgarly uſed for *Acroamatick*. See *Acroamatick*.

Chronical, (*Greek*) temporal.

Chronical Diſeaſes, Phyſitians call ſuch as grow not preſently to a heighth, as the *Acute*, but wherein the Patient lingers out, and lives many years, or ſome conſiderable time, in Aſtronomy *Chronical* or *Achronical* riſing of a Star is when a Star riſeth a Sun ſetting: And this is alſo called *Ortus Veſpertinus*, *Chronical* or *Achronical*, ſetting, is when a Star ſets with the Sun; this is otherwiſe called *Occaſus Veſpertinus*.

A *Chronicle*, (*Greek*) a Hiſtory of the times.

Chronodix, (*Greek*) a certain kind of Dial or Inſtrument, to ſhew how the time paſſeth away.

A *Chronogram*, (*Greek*) a Verſe wherein the Figurative Letters being joyned together, make up the year of our Lord.

Chronography, (*Greek*) a writing of Annals.

Chronology, (*Greek*) a computation of years whereby is ſhown the coherence of Hiſtories.

Chryſippus, a *Botanick* Writer, particularly of the Herb Braſica or Colewort; he was the Diſciple of *Eraſiſtratus*. Alſo a Stoical Philoſopher and excellent Logician of *Soli* or *Tarſus*, the Son of *Apollonidas*, and Diſciple of *Zeno*; he is ſaid to have written ſeventy five Volumns, he had his ſtatue erected in the *Ceramicum* at *Athens*.

Chryſites, a kind of Litharge, ſo called from its Golden colour. Alſo a ſort of precious ſtone, mentioned by *Pliny*.

Chryſocol, (*Greek*) a kind of green Earth called *Borax*, wherewith Goldſmiths ſoder Gold and other Metals together.

Chryſolite, (*Greek*) a kind of precious ſtone of a Gold colour found in *Æthiopia*. Some will have it a kind of Jaſper.

Chryſopœa, (*Greek*) the art of making Gold.

Chryſopolis,

Chyſopolis, an ancient City of *Bothynia*, where the Tribute of the other *Aſiatick* Cities was wont to be gathered.

Chryſopraſe, (*Greek*) a ſort of precious ſtone of a Greeniſh colour found in *Aſia*.

Chryſoſtomus, ſignifying in *Greek*, Golden Mouth; it was the name of an ancient Biſhop of *Byzantium*, famous for his eloquence.

Chryſtalline-Heaven, it is the ninth Heaven, or that between the eighth Sphere or Heaven of the fixt Stars, and the *primum mobile*; and is thought by ſome to be the ſeat of thoſe Waters above which are ſaid in the firſt Chapter of *Geneſis* to be divided by the Firmament, from the Waters beneath.

Chryſtal, a precious ſtone ingendered by cold, of a watry colour, very clear and of great worth, by attraction of the Sun-beams, it ſetteth on fire dl y ſtraw; being beaten to powder and drunk, it fi leth the Dugs with Milk. It alſo aſſwageth thirſt, and is good againſt the Colick, and Paſſion of the Bowels, if worn about one.

Chryſtallization, (*Lat.*) a making Chryſtal, in Chymiſtry it is the purifying of Salts by ſeveral ſolutions and philtrations, after the liquor in which they are contained hath been evaporated to a skin.

Churcheſt, (*old Engliſh*) a certain meaſure of Wheat Corn, which heretofore it was a cuſtom in this Nation, for every man to pay to the Church on S. *Martins* day.

Chyle, (*Greek*) a white ſubſtance or milky Juice, into which the nutriment is converted by the heat of the ſtomach, and which being there brought to that perfection, paſſes thence away through the Meſariack Veins into the Liver.

Chylification, the act or faculty of converting nutriment in Chyle.

Chymiſtry, the art of diſſolving Metals, and of extracting the quinteſſence out of any thing.

Chymere, a Coat or Jacket; alſo a Heralds Coat of Arms.

C I.

Cibarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to meat.

Ciboire, (*French*) a Cup or Box, wherein the Sacrament of the Lords Supper is kept among the *Roman* Catholicks.

A *Cicatrice*, (*Lat.*) a ſcar or mark which is left after a wound is healed up.

Cicely, a proper name of Women; from the *Latin* word *Cæcilia*, *i. e.* Grey eyed.

Cicero, the name of a moſt famous Orator and Philoſopher among the *Romans*; whence *Ciceronian* ſtyle, a pure, eloquent, and oratorical ſtyle. See *Tullius*.

To *Cicurate*, (*Lat.*) to tame.

Cid, from the *Arabick Caide*, which ſignifies, a Lord or great Man. A word uſed among the *Spaniards*, for a valiant Man, or great Captain.

Cidaris, a Cap of State among the *Perſians*, ſaid to be anciently worn by their Kings and Prieſts, and probably not much different from the *Tiara* now uſed.

Cierges, Wax-candles, Lamps, *Chaucer*.

Cilery, a term in Architecture, ſignifying the Drapery or Leavage, which is wrought upon the Heads of Pillars.

Cilicia, a Countrey of *Aſia* the Leſs, now called *Carmania* or *Turcomania*.

Cilicious, (*Lat.*) belonging to Cilice or Haircloath.

Cilinder. See *Cylinder*.

Cimbrians, a Northern and Warlick People anciently inhabiting that Countrey, which is now called *Denmark*.

Cimeliark, (*Cimiliarchum*) a Veſtry; alſo a place to put Jewels in. Alſo (*Cimeliarcha*) a Keeper of the Plate, Veſtments, and other rich things belonging to a Church, a Church-warden, a Maſter of a Treaſury, or Jewel-houſe.

Cimice, (*Lat. Cimex*) a ſmell red inſect or worm.

A *Cimiter*. See *Scymitar*.

Cimmerians, a Northern People whoſe Countrey by reaſon of its diſtance from the Sun, is always dark: Whence Cimmerian darkneſs is taken for a very thick obſcurity. They live near a certain narrow Sea, which from them was formerly called *Boſphorus Cimmerius*. There is alſo a people of *Italy*, ſo called, living between *Baiæ* and *Cumæ*, incompaſſed about with high Hills.

Cincantenier, (*French*) a Commander of fifty Men; alſo the name of an Officer in *Paris*.

Cincture, (*Latin*) an incompaſſing with a Girdle.

Cingulum veneris, or the Girdle of *Venus*; the figure of a Semicircle drawn from ſpace betwixt the Fore-finger and Middle-finger, to the ſpace between the Ring-finger and Little-finger.

Cink-foil, or Five leaved Graſs (*Lat. Pentaphyllon* or *Quinque-folium*) an Herb ſo called from the number of leaves which commonly grow together in a Tuft.

Cinnaber. See *Sinople*.

Cinnamon Tree, (*Cinnamomum*, *Canella*) a low Shrub growing in *Malabar*, and other parts of the *Eaſt Indies*; the Rind whereof is the Spice, ſo well known and generally uſed among us. Much like this is the Shrub *Caſſia*, which ſome will have to be the ſame.

Cinque-Ports, Five Havens which lie toward, *France*, on the Eaſt part of *England*; namely, *Haſtings*, *Dover*, *Hith*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*: The Inhabitants of theſe Ports have many Priviledges and Immunities above others of the Commons of that Countrey. Alſo they have an eſpecial Governor, who is called Lord-warden of the Cinque-ports, having all the Authority that a Lord Admiral hath in places not exempted.

A *Cipher*, from the *Hebrew* word *Saphar*, to number, ſignifieth any figure or number; eſpecially that figure in form of an o. which only ſerveth to augment the value of a number: Alſo

ſo a Charactar wherein ſecret Letters are written.

Cipréſſ, a fine curled Stuff, part Silk, part Hair, of a Cobweb thinneſs, of which, Hoods for Women are made. It is ſo called from the Iſle of *Cyprus*, where it was firſt wrought; or as ſome think from the *French*, *Criſpe*, curled. Alſo ſee *Cypreſs*.

Circaſſia, a part of *Georgia*, one of thoſe Regions of *Aſia* the Leſs, which lie upon the *Iſthmus*, between the *Caſpian* and *Euxin* Sea; whence the *Circaſſian Mamalukes*.

Circe, the Daughter of *Sol* and *Perſis*; ſhe is ſaid by the Poets (and particularly by *Homer* in his *Odyſſeus*) to have been a perſon of profound knowledge in Phyſick and Natural Magick, and to have turned the Companions of *Ulyſſes* into Swine, but to have reſtored them again to their former ſhapes at the requeſt of *Ulyſſes*, with whom ſhe was in love.

Circeſter or *Cirenceſter*, an ancient City in *Glocèſterſhire*, which ſtandeth upon the River *Corinus*, or *Churn*, it was formerly called *Corinium*, and *Durocornovium*: Alſo *Urbs Paſſerum*, in regard it was ſet on fire by Sparrows, by a ſtratagem of one *Gurmundus*; it was taken from the *Britains* by *Ceaulin*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*. Alſo *Cinegliſe* was here defeated by *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*.

To *Circinate*, (*Lat.*) to make a Circle with a Pair of Compaſſes.

Circk, (*Lat.*) a place in *Rome* made circularly, where the people ſate and beheld thoſe Plays which are called *Circenſes*.

A *Circuit of Action*, a term in Law, ſignifying a longer courſe of proceeding than is needful to recover the thing ſued for.

Circuition, (*Lat.*) a fetching a compaſs, or going about.

Circular, (*Lat.*) round, in faſhion of a Circle.

Circulation, (*Lat.*) an incompaſſing, a fetching a round circle. Alſo a term in Chymiſtry, when any liquor is ſo placed in digeſtion, that it ſhall riſe up and fall down in a continued courſe, and thereby become more digeſted and mature; for which uſe, we uſe a *Pelican*.

Circumaggeration, (*Lat.*) a heaping round about.

Circumambient, (*Lat.*) incompaſſing or flowing about, an Epithet proper to the Air.

Circumambulation, a walking about; alſo a far fetched compaſs in diſcourſe.

Circumcelliones, certain abominable Hereticks, who to get themſelves repute, laid violent hands upon themſelves.

Circumciſion, (*Lat.*) a cutting about, a Ceremony uſed among the *Jews*, namely, a cutting off the Foreskins from their Children, as ſoon as they were eight days old.

Circumduction, (*Lat.*) a leading about, a deceiving.

Circumference, (*Lat.*) a Line circularly drawn about the Center, as it were a carrying about.

Circumferentor, a Mathematical Inſtrument, uſed by Geometricians and Surveyors; it is made of Wood, eight inches in length, and four broad, three quarters of an inch thick; about the middle of the upper ſide is a round hole, three inches and a half about, and half an inch deep, in which is placed a Card, divided into one hundred and twenty equal parts; in which Card is drawn a Dial, to know the hour of the Sun.

Circumflex, (*Latin*) bowed about. See Accent.

Circumfluous, or *Circumfluent*, (*Lat.*) flowing about.

Circumforaneous, (*Lat.*) loitering about the Market or Court.

Circumfuſion, (*Lat.*) a pouring about.

Circumgyration, (*Lat.*) a fetching a great circuit round about.

Circumjacent, (*Lat.*) lying about.

Circumince ſſion, (*Lat.*) a word uſed by Divines, to expreſs the reciprocal exiſtence of the Three Perſons of the holy Trinity in each other.

Circumligation, (*Lat.*) a binding about.

Circumlition, (*Lat.*) a daubing or plaiſtering about.

Circumlocution, (*Lat.*) a circuit of words, or going about the buſh.

Circumplication, (*Lat.*) a folding about.

Circumpoſition, (*Lat.*) a putting about, in Horticulture it is a kind of laying, when the Mould is born up to the Bough, which is to be taken of by an old Hat, Boot, or ſtrong piece of old courſe Cloth.

Circumrotation, (*Lat.*) a wheeling about.

Circumſcription, (*Lat.*) a writing about, the direction on the outſide of a Letter.

Circumſpection, (*Lat.*) warineſs, heedfulneſs, as it were a looking about.

A *Circumſtance*, (*Lat.*) a ſtanding about, a quality that accompanieth any thing, as time, place, *&c.*

Circumſtantibus, a Law term, thoſe that ſtand about to make up the number of the Jurors; if any impanelled appear not, or appearing be challenged by either party.

Circumvallation, (*Lat.*) an incloſing, or trenching about.

Circumvection, (*Lat.*) a carrying about.

To *Circumvent*, (*Lat.*) to over-reach, to deceive, as it were to come about a man.

To *Circumvolate*, (*Lat.*) to flie about.

To *Circumvolve*, (*Lat.*) to roll about.

Circumvolution, (*Lat.*) a rolling, wheeling, or turning about.

To *Circundate*, (*Lat.*) to incompaſs about.

To *Circunſonate*, (*Lat.*) to ſound about, or on every ſide.

Cirenceſter. See *Circeſter*.

Ciſalpine Countreys, thoſe on this ſide the *Alps*.

Cisbury, a Town in *Suſſex*, ſo called from *Ciſſa*, the Son of *Ella*, and ſecond King of the South *Saxons*, who with his Brother *Cimen*, landed with great Forces at *Cimonſhore*.

Ciſtercian Monks, an order of Monks inſtituted by

by *Robert*, Abbot of *Ciſteaux*, in the year of our Lord 1098.

Ciſtus, a certain Bramble, called the holy Roſe.

Citation, (*Lat.*) the alleadging of any Text; alſo a Summons to appear before any Court.

Citherea, a name given by the Poets to *Venus*, from *Cithera*, an ancient City of *Cyprus*; the Iſland chiefly dedicated to this Goddeſs.

Citherides, an Epithet given to the Muſes. From *Cithero* a Woody Mountain in *Bœotia*, fit for ſtudy and contemplation.

Citriale, a Cittern, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Citrine colour, the colour of a Pomecitron, or Golden colour.

Citruls, (*Citrullus*, *Anguria*) a Plant growing in *Syria*, and other hot Countreys; the Seeds whereof are of like quality with thoſe of the *Gourd* or *Cucumber*; the *Wild Citruls*, and the *Gourd*, are by Herbaliſts equally called *Colocynthis*, but the *Wild Citrul* I take to be the *Coloqnintida* ſo much uſed in Phyſick.

Cittadel, a Caſtle, or Fortreſs of a City.

Cives, (*Lat.*) *Porrum*, a ſort of Wild Leeks.

Civet, (*Zibethum*, a word probably of *Arabian* original) a kind of Unctious ſubſtance, that hath a very ſweet ſmell, and ſeems to be an excrement coming from ſome Beaſt.

A *Civick-Crown*, a reward anciently given by the *Romans*, to a deſerving Citizen.

Civita Vecchia, a City of that part of *Tuſcany* which belongs to the Pope, and is called *Patrimonium Petri*, and ſo *Stato della Chieſa*. Here the Popes Gallies Harbor.

C L.

To *Clack* Wooll, is to cut off the Sheeps mark, which maketh it to weigh leſs, and to yield leſs cuſtom.

Claick-Geeſe. See *Bernacles*.

Claim, a Law term, is a challenge of intereſt in any thing that is out of ones poſſeſſion; as *Claim* by *Charter*, or deſcent, *&c.*

Clam or *Clamp*, a ſort of Shelfiſh, in ſome part of the *Weſt Indies*; it comes neareſt in reſemblance to our Muſcle, only it is of a white colour.

Clamor, (*Lat.*) noiſe.

Clamps, thick Timbers that lie fore and aft, under the Beams of the firſt Orlep.

Clan, a Tribe, or Family in *Scotland*, as *Clan Mackduff*, the Family of *Mackduff*.

Clancular, (*Lat.*) Privy, Secret.

Clandeſtine, (*Lat.*) done in private.

Clangor, (*Lat.*) a ſhrill cry, or great ſound.

Clap, a term in Faulconry; the neather part of a Hawks Beak, is called a Hawks Clap.

Clara, a proper name of Women, ſignifying in *Latin* clear or bright.

Clare, a Town of *Suffolk*, which gave name unto the ancient Family of the *Clares*, deſcended from Earl *Ciſlebert* the *Norman*; as alſo the title of Dukedom unto *Lionel*, Son to King *Edward* the Third; who for the more full ſound was ſtiled Duke of *Clarence*.

Clarentieux, one of the three Kings at Arms, the other two being *Garter* and *Norroy*.

Claricord or *Clericord*, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument, ſomewhat like a Cymbal.

Clarie, (*Lat. Horminum* and *Geminalis*) a Plant of *Sol*, as Herbaliſts affirm, good for the eyes, and a ſtrengthner of the back.

Clarigation, (*Lat.*) a Law term, uſed by the ancient *Romans*, being the ſame as Repriſal with us. See *Law of Marque*.

Clarion, a kind of Trumpet.

Clariſonant, (*Lat.*) clear voiced, ſhrill ſounding.

Clark, a Clergiman, a Scholar, a Secretary; alſo a Man imployed in ſome great Office, as Clark of the Crown in *Chancery*, Clark of the Crown in the *Kings Bench*, Clark of the *Extreats*, Clark of the *Pell*, of the *Petty Bag*, of the *Kings Wardrobe*, of the *Kings Silver*, *&c.* Which ſee in their ſeveral places.

Clarmarthan, ſignifies in the Practick of *Scotland*, the warranting of ſtoln Cattle or Goods.

Claſſe, (*Lat.*) an order, a rank, or degree; alſo a Navy.

To *Claudicate*, (*Lat.*) to be lame, to halt.

Claudiopolis (*vulg. Chauſenburgh*) an eminent City of *Tranſylvania*, one of the two large Countreys (the other being *Walachia*) of *Dacia*, beyond the *Danow*.

Claudius Ptolemæus, a very famous both Aſtronomer and Geographer, who began to flouriſh about *Nero* his time, and lived till the reign of *Antoninus Pius*.

Clavecymbal or *Claricymbal*, a kind of Inſtrument with Wire-ſtrings; by ſome taken for a Harpſical, or Virginal.

Claver, (*Medica*) a ſort of *Trefoil*.

Clavicular, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Key.

Clavis, (*Lat.*) a Key; alſo an Expoſition of hard words, or ſuch feigned names as hint at known perſons.

Clauſe, an Article, or Concluſion; from the *Latin* word *Claudere*, becauſe it ſhuts up a ſentence.

Clauſemburgh. See *Claudiopolis*.

Clauſtral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a cloſe place, retired, or recluſe.

Cleanthes, a Stoical Philoſopher, the Son of *Phinus*, Diſciple of *Crates*, and Succeſſor of *Zeno*, whoſe ſayings he wrote upon Bones, Potſherds, *&c.* for want of Paper; for he was a great contemner of riches, and ſuſtained himſelf by drawing of Water in Gardens.

Clearchus, a *Cilician* of *Soli*, who wrote a various Hiſtory of ſeveral affairs.

Cleempus, an ancient Phyſitian, to whom *Pythagoras* his Book of *Magical Plants* is aſcribed.

Cleat, a ſmall Wedge of Wood faſtned on the Yards, to keep any Ropes from ſlipping.

Clemeas, an ancient Hiſtorian, who as *Suidas* ſaith, wrote an Hiſtory of the *Roman* Kings.

Clement,

Clement, (*Lat.*) a proper name, ſignifying milde, or gentle.

Clementines, a part of the Canon Law, or certain Decretals collected by Pope *Clement*.

Cleodamas, a great Philoſopher and Geometrician of *Tarſus*, Contemporary with *Plato*.

Cleomedes, an eminent *Greek* Writer in Aſtronomy, mentioned by *Suidas*, and whoſe Book *De Sphæra* is extant.

Cleon, an Orator of *Halicarnaſſus*, who, as *Suidas* ſaith, compoſed an Oration for *Lyſander* the *Lacedemonian*.

Cleopatra, a Queen of *Egypt*, firſt loved by *Julius Cæſar*, afterwards married to *Mark Antony*; who having killed himſelf, ſhe procured her own death, by ſetting *Aſps* to her naked Breſts.

Cleophanes, an Orator of *Myrlea*, mentioned by *Strabo*.

Cleophantus, a *Corinthian* Painter, mentioned by *Pliny* in his *Natural Hiſtory*; alſo a Phyſitian, mentioned by the ſame Author.

Cleoſtratus, a very ancient Philoſopher and Aſtronomer, the firſt who wrote of the Heavenly Signs.

Cleoxenus, an Hiſtorian. See *Democlitus*.

Clep, a *Scotch* Law term, a form of Claim, Petition, or Libel.

Clepen, (*old word*) they call.

Clepſydry, (*Greek*) an Hour-Glaſs, which meaſures out the time by the inſenſible flowing of Water.

Clergion, a Clark. *Chaucer*.

Clergy, the whole number of thoſe that take upon them the Miniſtery; alſo a term, ſignifying an appeal, a Plea to an Indictment: Heretofore only Clergimen, but now all Men have the benefit of their Ordinaries.

Clerk. See *Clark*.

Cleromancy, (*Greek*) a Divination by Lots, or the caſt of the Dice.

Cleſides, a famous *Greek* Painter, who to be revenged of Queen *Stratonica*, who ſlighted him, ſet forth in Painting her Dalliance with a Fiſherman, whom ſhe loved.

The *Clew* of a Sail, the lower corner of a Sail, which reaches down to the place where the Sheets are made faſt to the Sail.

Clewgarnet, a Rope made faſt to the Clew of the Main and Fore-ſails, which in Furling, hales it up to the middle of the Yard. As the Clew-line belongs to the Top-ſails, Top-gallant, and Spret-ſails.

Clicket, a Clapper of a Door. *Chaucer* alſo uſeth it for a Key.

Clicketting, a term in Hunting; a Fox when he deſires copulation, is ſaid to go to his Clicketting.

Clientele, (*Lat.*) a taking into ones protection, a train of clients and followers.

Cliff, a cleft Mountain, or broken Rock.

Cliff or *Cleave*, in Muſick (from the *Latin* word *Clavis*) a Character particularly placed upon the Letter, from whence the Notes of the Song are to be proved of theſe Cliffs or Keys; there are only four in uſe, the firſt is called *F Fa ut*, being only proper to the Baſe, or loweſt part, and is thus marked . The ſecond is *C Sol fa ut Cliff*, being proper to the middle or former parts as the Tenor or Counter-Tenor, and is thus marked . The third is *G Sol re ut Cliff*, being only proper to the Treble or higheſt part, and is thus marked on the lowermoſt Line but one . The fourth is called the *B Cliff*, being proper to all parts alike, its property being only to ſhew when Notes are to be ſung flat; and when ſharp, the *B fa* or *B flat*, is thus marked (*b*), the *B mi* or *B ſharp* thus marked .

Climacterical, from the *Greek* word *Climax*, a Scale, or Ladder; every ſeventh and ninth year is counted a Climacterical year, wherein if any misfortune or ſickneſs happen, it is counted moſt dangerous: As likewiſe thoſe years which are compounded of ſevenths and ninths, up to the ſixty third which is held moſt dangerous of all.

Climate, (*Greek*) a portion of the Earth contained between two parallel Lines, in which ſpace there is half an hours difference in the length of the day.

Climax, (*Greek*) a Ladder, in Rhetorick it is a gradual proceeding from one thing to another, as, *Pan videt hanc, viſamque cupit, potiturque cupita*.

Clincher, a Bark, Boat, or ſmall Ship, whoſe Planks are Larded over one another.

Clinching, a ſlight Caulking when we ſuſpect foul weather.

Clinias, a *Platonick* Philoſopher, who being alſo a very skilful Muſitian, uſed, when he was at any time provoked to anger, to take up his Harp, and with the ſweetneſs of his playing to allay the ſtorm of his Paſſion.

Clinke, (*old word*) a Key-hole; whoſe Diminutive is *Clicket* a Key; uſed by old *Chaucer*.

Clinick, (*Greek*) Bed-red.

Clio, one of the nine Muſes, who is ſaid to be the firſt inventreſs of Hiſtory.

Clitomachus, a *Carthiginian*, who going to *Athens* to learn Philoſophy, made ſuch a progreſs, that he ſucceeded in his School *Carneades*, whoſe hearer he was, and is ſaid to have written forty Volums.

Clitarchus, an Hiſtorian who accompanying *Alexander* in his expedition, wrote the Hiſtory of his Wars. He is mentioned by *Pliny*, and by *Quintilian* commended for his wit, but not for his truth.

Clivia or *Cleve*, one of the three Principalities (with a Town, alſo of the ſame name) of the Circle of *Weſtphalia*; the other two being *Juliers* and *Berg*.

Clitoris, (*Greek*) the Sinewy part of the Womb.

Clitumnus, a Rivulet in *Italy*, which of old hath been ſaid to cauſe the Oxen that drink thereof to become of a white colour.

Clodius Albinus, one of the ancient *Roman*

Emperors, who was much addicted to Husbandry, and as *Julius Capitolinus* affirms, wrote ſeveral Books therein.

Clodius Pulcher, a *Roman* Orator, who as *Pædianus* records, was retained together with *Cicero*, in the cauſe of *Scaurus*. Alſo *Clodius* ſirnamed *Quirinalis* a Rhetorician of *Arles*, who taught at *Rome* in the time of *Nero*.

Clœlia, a Noble Virgin among the *Romans*, who being left as an Hoſtage with *Porſenna*, King of the *Hetrurians*, made an eſcape and ſwam over the River *Tybris* to her own party.

Cloffe, that wherein any thing is put for carriage ſake, as Pepper into a Bag, Butter, Sope, Pitch, *&c.* in Barrels, the ſame with Tare.

Cloſe, in Muſick is either the end of a ſtrain, or that place in a Song, where all the parts meet before the end, and marked with a ſingle bar, (and this is an imperfect Cloſe) or the end of a Song marked thus 𝄐 or thus 𝄑 and this is a perfect Cloſe.

Cloſet, a term in Heraldry, being half of the Bar. See Bar.

Cloſh, an unlawful Game, forbidden by the Statute.

Clotho, *Lacheſis*, and *Atropos*, the three fatal Siſters or Deſtinies, who ſpin the thread of humane life; *Clotho* carries a thread, *Lacheſis* ſpins, and *Atropos* cuts it off.

Cloudesbery, a Plant which groweth peculiarly upon *Pendlehill* in *Lancaſhire*; ſo termed, as if it came out of the Clouds.

Clove, the Two and thirtieth part of a weigh of Cheeſe, which conſiſts of Two hundred fifty ſix pound; ſo that a *Clove* contains eight pound.

Clun, a Caſtle in *Shropſhire*, built by the *Fitz-Alans*, deſcended from *Flaold* the *Norman*, and defended by them as Lords *Marchers* (and afterwards Earls of *Arundel*) againſt the inroads of the *Welch*.

Cluniack-Monks, an order of Monks inſtituted by *Berno* Abbot of *Cluniack*, in the year of our Lord Nine hundred, or thereabouts.

Clyſter, (*Greek*) a certain Inſtrument whereby to convey any purging ingredient up into the guts through the fundament.

Clytemneſtra, the Daughter of *Tyndarus* and *Leda*; the Wife of *Agamemnon*: ſhe lived in Adultery with *Ægiſthus*, and with his help killed her Husband *Agamemnon*, but his Son *Oreſtes* revenged his Death upon his Mother and *Ægiſthus*.

Clytia, one of the Daughters of *Oceanus*, who diſcovering that *Apollo* lay with *Leucothoe*, the Daughter of *Orchamus*, was ſlighted by him; and pining her ſelf away, was turned into a flower, called a *Heliotrope*.

Clyto, a Title of Honour, anciently uſed in this Nation, and peculiarly aſcribed to the Kings Sons. It comes from the *Greek* word κλυτὸς. *i. e.* glorious, or excellent: in the ſame ſenſe was the *Saxon* word *Ætheling* uſed.

C N.

Cnidus, a City of *Caria*, where *Venus* was worſhipped in ancient times. It is now called *Cabocrio*.

Cnoſſus, or *Gnoſſus*, a City of *Crete*, where *Minos* anciently kept his Court. It was anciently called *Ceratus*, from a River of that name, which ran hard by.

Cnouts delf, otherwiſe called *Steeds dike*, a certain Ditch, which *Canute* the *Dane* cauſed to be made between *Ramſey* and *Whitleſey*, to abate the fury of the Sea there about, where in a great ſtorm his Sons and Servants had like to have been caſt away: it was alſo called *Swerdes delf*, becauſe it was marked out with their Swords.

C O.

To *Coacervate*, (*Lat.*) to heap together.

Coaction, (*Lat.*) a compelling, or conſtraining.

Coadjutor, (*Lat.*) a Fellow-labourer, an Aſſiſtant, or Helper.

Coadunation, (*Lat.*) an Aſſembling, or bringing together.

Coætaneous, (*Lat.*) of the ſame age.

Coæternal, (*Lat.*) equal in eternity.

Coagmentation, (*Lat.*) a joyning or gluing together, in Chymiſtry it is a liquation of any liquable matter by caſting in diſſolving Powders; and after making it concrete, by laying it in a cold place, or evaporating its moiſture.

Coagulation, (*Lat.*) a thickning or curdling together, in Chymiſtry it is the reducing of any liquid thing to a thicker ſubſtance by evaporating the humidity.

Coalition, (*Lat.*) a growing together.

Coamings of the Hatches. See *Comings*.

Coaptation, (*Lat.*) a fitting together.

Coarctation, (*Lat.*) a ſtraightning, a preſſing together.

Coaſſation, (*Lat.*) a joyning together with Boards.

Coates, pieces of Canvas tarred over and put about the matts of a Ship, at the deck to keep out the water.

Coaxation, (*Lat.*) a noiſe of Frogs, a croaking.

Coblentz, a City on the Confluence of the *Rhine* and *Moſelle*, belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Triers*.

Cobus, a River of *Colchis*, that hath golden ſands; it riſeth out of the Mountain *Caucaſus*, and gave original to the Fable of the golden Fleece.

Coccinean, (*Coccineus*) of a Crimſon, or Scarlet dye.

Coccium, an ancient Town of *Lancaſhire*, mentioned by the Emperor *Antoninus*, and thought to be the ſame with that, which is now called *Cockley*.

Cocheneale,

Cochineale, a Commodity made of little worms proceeding from the fruit of the Holm Tree, or *Ilex* of which is made a coſtly grain uſed much for the ſtriking of a pure Scarlet colour; it is very uſeful alſo in Phyſick.

Cochim, a great City of the Kingdom of *Malabar* in *India intra Gangem*; or as ſome ſay the Metropolis of the Kingdom of the ſame name.

Cochinchina, a great Kingdom bordering upon *China*, and tributary to the *Chineſe*.

Cock-a-hoop, (*Fr. Coc-a-hupe*, a Cock with a Creſt, or from the *Staffordſhire* cuſtom of laying the Cock or Spigot upon the Barrel for the Company to drink without intermiſſion) All upon the Spur, high in mirth, or ſtanding upon high terms.

Cocks, (in Navigation) little ſquare Rings of Braſs with a hole in them, put into the middle of ſome of the greateſt wooden Shears to keep them from ſplitting by the pin of the block whereon they turn.

Cockatrice, (*Baſiliſcus*) a kind of Serpent, which is alſo called a Baſilisk, ingendred as ſome ſay from a Cocks Egg.

Cocket, a Law term, being a Seal appertaining to the Cuſtom-houſe: alſo a Scrowl delivered by the Officers of the Cuſtom-houſe to Merchants, to Warrant that their Merchandize is Cuſtomed. Alſo *Cocket-bread*. The fineſt ſort of Wheaten Bread, next to that called Maſtel, which is the whiteſt.

Cock-feather, (a term in Archery) that feather of the ſhaft that ſtands upward in right nocking, which if not obſerved, the other feathers running on the Bow ſpoil the ſhoot.

Cockle, (*Cochlea*) a Shell-fiſh: alſo (*Pſeudomelanthium*) a Weed called Corn-roſe, Darnel, or field-Nigella.

Cocle-ſtairs, a term in Architecture, winding ſtairs.

Cockney, a vulgar term given to one born and bred in the City, which comes, as ſome think, from the River *Thames*, being in ancient time called *Cockney*: or from a little Brook running by *Turnmill-ſtreet*, or from ſome abſurd miſ-expreſſion, as ſaying the Cock neighs in ſtead of Crows.

Cocles, (*Lat.*) a man born with one eye: alſo the name of a valiant *Roman*, who alone fought againſt all the Forces of King *Porſenna*, upon a Bridge, until the Bridge it ſelf was cut down; whereupon he threw himſelf into the River armed, and ſwim over.

Coctile, (*Lat.*) Capable of being boiled.

Coction, (*Lat.*) a Seething or boiling, alſo a digeſtion of the meat in the ſtomach.

Coculus Indiæ, an *Indian* Plant, the Berries whereof are deſtructive of Lice, the powder of them being applyed.

Cocytus, a River of Hell, running out of the *Stygian* Lake.

The *Code*, (from the *Lat. Codex*) a volume of the Civil Law, which contains divers precepts of the Emperors.

Codebecs, a ſort of *French* Hats, ſo called from *Codebec*, a Town in *Normandy*, where the beſt are made.

Codicil, a word uſed in the Civil Law, being a juſt ſentence of our Will, concerning that, which we would have done after our death; without the appointing of an Executor: and is a kind of ſupplement to a Will.

Codiniack, (*French*) a kind of Marmalade, made of Quinces.

Codrus, a King of the *Athenians*, who becauſe the Oracle had foretold that the *Peloponneſians* ſhould overcome, if they did not kill the *Athenian* King; he diſguiſed himſelf like a Begger, and voluntarily expoſed himſelf to death, for the ſafety of his Countrey.

Codware, the Husbandman calls ſuch Seed or Grain, as is contained in Cods, as Peas, Beans, &c.

Cœliacal-vein. See *Vein*.

Cœloſyria, one of the four ſmaller Regions into which *Syria* properly ſo called is divided, the other being *Comagena*, *Seleucia* and *Idumæa*.

Cœmeterie, (*Greek*) a Church-yard.

Coemption, (*Lat.*) a certain Ceremony uſed among the *Romans*, whereby the Husband and Wife ſeemed to buy one another.

Coenotes, (*Greek*) Community, it is taken for a figure of ſpeech wherein ſeveral ſentences, or parts of a ſentence end alike. See *P. Rutilius Lupus de figuris ſententiarum*.

Coequal, (*Lat.*) equal one to another.

Coertion, (*Lat.*) a withholding, or reſtraining.

Coeſſential, (*Lat.*) of the ſame eſſence.

Coexiſtent, (*Lat.*) having a being together, or at the ſame time.

Coffa. See *Cauphe*.

Cofferer of the Kings Houſhould, a principal Officer in the Kings Court under the Controller, who hath a ſpecial charge over the other Officers of the Houſhold, and payeth them their wages.

Cogitation, (*Lat.*) a thinking or meditating.

Cognation, (*Lat.*) Kindred, or Alliance.

Cogniſance, (*French*) a badge in arms; alſo an acknowledging of a Fine: alſo a hearing a thing judicially. Moreover a Cogniſance of a Plea, is a priviledge that a City or Town hath of the Kings Grant, to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Land, within the Precincts of the Franchiſe, ſo that when any man is impleaded for any ſuch thing at the Kings Court, the Mayor, or Bailiffs of ſuch Franchiſes, may ask Cogniſance of the Plea; that is, that the matter be determined before them.

Cogniſee, is he, to whom a Fine is acknowledged.

Cogniſour, is he, who acknowledgeth a Fine.

Cognition, (*Lat.*) a knowing, or judging of a thing.

Cognitionibus admittendis, a Writ directed to a Juſtice, or any that hath power to take a Fine,

commanding him to certifie it in the Court of Common Pleas.

Cognominate, (*Lat.*) to give a ſirname to any one.

Cogs, certain pieces of Wood in a Mill-wheel by which the Mill is ſet a going.

Coherence, (*Lat.*) a ſticking together, an agreeing, or hanging together.

Cohibition, (*Lat.*) a keeping back, or reſtraining.

Cohobation, (*Lat.*) a term in Chymiſtry, which ſignifies a powring off the diſtilled liquor on its *fæces*, and diſtilling it again.

A *Cohort*, among the *Romans*, was the tenth part of a Legion, and contained Five hundred Soldiers.

Cohortation, (*Lat.*) an exhorting, or perſwading.

Coincident, (*Lat.*) falling out together, happning at the ſame time.

Coins, corners of a wall: alſo pieces of Wood, wherewith Gunners mount Ordnance: alſo pieces of wood that Printers make uſe of to faſten the Letters into the Frames.

Coint, (*old word*) ſtrange.

Coition, (*Lat.*) a going together, an aſſembling: alſo carnal copulation. Coition of the Moon, is alſo, when the Moon is in the ſame ſign and degree with the Sun.

Cokoar, or *Cocoar*, a certain *Indian* Nut Tree, which beareth both meat, drink and apparel; whereupon *Herbert* the Poet maketh this mention thereof.

——The Indian Nut alone,
Is Cloathing, Meat and Trencher, Drink, and Can,
Boat, Cable, Sail and Needle all in one.

To *Colaphize*, (*Gr.*) to cuff, or buffet with the fiſt.

Colation, (*Lat.* a ſtraining through a ſive) in Chymiſtry, it is a putting of things in any convenient liquor, and ſtraining them through a ſtrainer of Linnen or the like.

Colatory, (*Lat.*) a ſtrainer.

Colature, (*Lat.*) a ſtraining.

Colbrand, the *Daniſh* Gyant who was overcome by *Guy* Earl of *Warwick*.

Colcheſter, the County Town of *Eſſex*, ſo called from the River *Coln*, upon which it is ſeated, famous for the gallant ſiege held out by Sir *Charles Lucas* and Sir *George Liſle* againſt the Parliament Forces in the late War.

Colchis, a Country of *Aſia Minor* near *Pontus*, where *Æetes* Reigned, with whom the *Argonauts* made War about the Golden Fleece.

Colefire, (a term among Husbandmen) ſuch a parcel of *Fire-wood* ſet aſide for ſale, or uſe, as when it is burnt contains a load of Coals.

Colick, a continual paſſion and grievous pain of the Colon, followed with a difficulty of voiding the excrements and wind at the lower part.

Collaticaneous, (*Lat.*) nurſed together, ſucking at the ſame time.

Collapſed, (*Lat.*) fallen to decay, ruined.

Collateral, (*Lat.*) equal with either ſide: Collateral relations or kindred, are Brothers or Siſters children, or thoſe that deſcend from them. Collateral ſecurity is that ſecurity which is given, over and above the deed it ſelf.

Collar, in Navigation a great Rope, one end whereof comes about the Boltſprit, the other end to the head of the main Maſt.

Collation, (*Lat.*) a joyning or comparing together: alſo a Banquet: alſo, Collation of a Benefice, is, the beſtowing of a Benefice by the Biſhop who hath it in his own gift or patronage; whereas the Inſtitution into a Benefice is performed by the Biſhop at the Preſentation of another who is Patron of the place, or hath a Patrons right. It is moreover a term uſed by Printers and Bookſellers, and ſignifies a looking upon the Letters at the bottom of every Page, to ſee if the Book be perfect.

Collative, (*Lat.*) a Sacrifice made from the offerings of ſeveral perſons an unanimous contrbution of the people toward any publick work.

To *Collaud*, (*Lat.*) to joyn with others in the praiſe of any one.

A *Colleague*, (*Lat.*) a fellow, or a copartner in any office.

A *Collection*, (*Lat.*) a gathering or levie, *Collection*, in Aſtrology when two principal Significates do not behold one another, but both of them caſt ſeveral aſpects to a more weighty Planet than themſelves, and they both receive him in ſome of their eſſential dignities; then ſhall the Planet which thus collects both their lights, bring the thing demanded to perfection.

Collective, (*Lat.*) gathering together (in Grammar) it is that ſort of Noun which in a ſingular number comprehends many perſons or things, as *Turba*.

Collects, things gathered out of other mens Works: alſo, certain ſelect prayers in the Common-prayer-book, with the Epiſtles and Goſpels, for ſuch and ſuch days.

Colledge, (*Lat.*) a place ſet apart for the Society and cohabitation of Students.

Collen. See *Colonia*.

Collens Earth, a ſort of colour uſed in Painting.

Colignia, a Town in the prefecture of *Rio de Jeneiro* in *Braſile*; ſo named from that famous *French* Proteſtant *Gaſper Coligni*, Admiral of *France*; by whoſe chief aſſiſtance and incouragement, it was peopled by the *French*, but taken from them by the *Portugheſe*, *Anno* 1558. and all the *French* put to the Sword; 'tis ſeated on a Bay of the River *Janeiro*.

Collerage, a pecuniary mulct in *France*, exacted for the Collars worn by Wine-drawing-horſes, or men.

Collet, the ſame as Beazel of a Ring.

Collieth, a term in Faulconry, as when they ſay, The Hawk collieth, and not beaketh.

Colo-

Coloration, (*Lat.*) the brightning of Gold or Silver, when it is obſcured by any ſulphurous vapor; a Chymical term.

To *Colligate*, (*Lat.*) to faſten, or tye together.

Collimation, (*Lat*) aiming at a mark.

Colliquation, (*Lat*) adiſſolving, or melting.

Colliſion, (*Lat.*) a cruſhing, or bruſing together.

Colliſtrigium, or *Colliſtridium*, a word uſed in the practick of *Scotland*, and ſignifies a Pillory or Stocks.

Collocation, (*Lat.*) a placing in order, a letting out to hire.

To *Collogue*, to flatter; from the Latin word *Colloquium*, a talking together.

A *Collonel*, a Commander in chief of a Regiment, or Brigade; from the *Latin* word *Columna* a Pillar, becauſe he is one of the chief props and pillars of an Army.

Colloquy, (*Lat.*) a talking of two men together.

Colluctation, (*Lat.*) a ſtrugling together.

Colluſion, (*Lat.*) a dealing deceitfully; in Common Law, it ſignifieth an action commenc't againſt another on purpoſe to defraud him.

Collybiſt, (*Greek*) a Money-changer.

Collyrie, (*Greek*) a term in Phyſick, ſignifying a medicinable water for the eyes.

Colmar, an Imperial Town in upper *Alſatia*.

Colobe, (*Colobium*) an ancient kind of ſhort coat, reaching to the knees. A ſleeveleſs Jacket.

Coloires, a ſort of Monks, or Religious perſons among thoſe of the preſent *Greek* Church.

Colon, (*Greek*) a Member, a middle diſtinction in Grammar between a Comma or the ſmalleſt reſt in a ſentence, and a Period or full ſtop, it is thus Charactered (:) alſo one of the three great Guts.

Colonia, (*vulg. Collen*) a City upon the *Rhine*, the chief belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Colen*, one of the three ſpiritual Electors of the Empire.

Colony, (*Lat.*) a Company of men ſent out of one Countrey, to inhabit another.

Colophonia, the *Caput mortuum* of Turpentine the more liquid part being diſtilled into Oyl, it is uſeful in making of Salves.

Coloquintida. See *Citrulls*.

Colos, (*Coloſſus*) a Statue of a vaſt bigneſs: the moſt famous Coloſs in the World, was that of the Sun in the Port of *Rhodes*.

Coloſtration, (*Lat.*) a term in Phyſick, being a Diſeaſe in Children, cauſed by ſucking bad milk.

Colpindach, or *Cowdach*, a word uſed in the practick of *Scotland*, ſignifying a young Cow, or Heifer.

Colran, a County of *Ireland*, anciently called *Krien*, bordering South upon *Ter Oen*.

Coltsfoot (*Lat. Tuſſilago*) an Herb appropriated to the Lungs, for whoſe diſtempers it is very effectual.

Colubraria, an Iſland of the *Iberian* Sea, abounding with Snakes; from the *Latin* word *Coluber*, a Snake.

Coludum, the ancient name of a Town of the Province of *Merch* in *Scotland*, called alſo *Coldana*, by *Ptolomy Colania*, now *Coldingham*: where there was a famous Monaſtery, the Nuns whereof, with their Prioreſs *Ebba* cut off their lips and noſes to avoid the luſtful violence of the *Danes*.

A *Columbary*, (*Lat.*) a Dove-houſe.

Columbine, (*Lat. Aquilegia*) a Plant which bears a pretty ſort of Flower ſometimes white, ſometimes red, ſometimes purple, &c.

Column, (*Lat.*) a Pillar, alſo among Printers it is taken for the half part of a page, when it is divided into two parts by a line through the middle from the top to the bottom.

Columnæ Herculis, or *Herculeſ* Pillars; two Mountains in the Weſt, the one in *Europe* called *Calpe*, the other in *Africa* called *Abyla*, which *Hercules* ſeparated the one from the other. Others ſay they were two Pillars of Braſs, in the Iſles of *Cadez*.

Colures, (*Coluri*) two great Circles in the Globe of the World, which paſſing through the Poles, and the four principal points of the Zodiack, cut themſelves equally, and divide the Globe into equal parts.

Colus, a Beaſt of whitiſh colour, that hath a head like a Hog, and that drinks in Water through the noſtrils.

Colatæa, a kind of Baſtard *Sena* frequent in the Gardens of thoſe that love rarities.

Coma Berenices, a figure like a triangle in the tail of *Leo*.

Comagena. See *Cœloſyria*.

Comb, a ſmall piece of Timber ſet under the lower part of the Beak-head, near the midſt, with two holes in it to bring the Tack aboard.

Combat, in the Common Law ſignifies a formal trial of a doubtful cauſe by the ſword or baſtons of two Champions; wherein, if the Defendent can defend himſelf till the Stars be ſeen in the Firmament, and demand judgment, if he ought to fight any longer; then judgment is to be given on the Defendents ſide.

Come, a certain meaſure containing four Buſhels, alſo a ſmall piece of Timber ſet under the lower part of the Beak-head, and uſed for the bringing the Tack aboard.

Combination, (*Lat.*) a joyning together: alſo a term in Law, ſignifying the entring of two or more into Conſpiracy, to perform any unlawful or miſchievous deſign.

Combuſtible, (*Lat.*) apt to take fire, eaſily inflamed.

Combuſtion, (*Lat.*) a burning: in Aſtrology it is, when any Planet is not diſtant from the Sun eight Degrees, and three minutes, either before or after his body, and a Planet ſtill remains under the Sun, until he is fully elongated ſeventeen degrees.

Comedie. See *Comœdie*.

Comeſ-

Comeſſation, (*Lat.*) revelling, inordinate eating and drinking.

Comeſtion, (*Lat.*) devouring, or eating up.

Comet, (*Greek*) a certain Meteor called a blazing Star, being a hot and dry exhalation, ſet on fire in the upper Region, and portending many ſtrange events : of their ſeveral ſort, *vide Plin. l.* 2. *c.* 25. *de Nat.*

Comical, (*Greek*) merry, facetious, pertaining to Comedies.

Comfrey, (*Lat. Conſolida*) an Herb uſeful both in Meat and Medicine, it is very helpful to Conſolidate broken bones and reins.

Comings of the hatches, the Plank that bears them up to keep them from lying even with the hatches.

Comitatu Comiſſo, is a Writ, or Commiſſion, whereby the Sheriff is authorized to take upon him the ſway of the County.

Comitie, (*Lat.*) courteſie, gentleneſs, civility of behaviour.

Comitial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Convention, or Aſſembly of people, which is called *Comitium* : alſo in Phyſick the Comitial Diſeaſe ſignifieth the Falling-ſickneſs.

Comma, (*Greek*) a Section or cutting, a certain mark in Grammar which ſignifieth a ſhort pauſe or reſt, before a full ſentence be quite brought to a period ; and is thus Charactered (,) it is called by a *Latin* term *Caſum* by *Aquila Romanus*.

To *Commaculate*, (*Lat.*) to defile, or pollute.

Commandment, in Common Law, is taken either for the Commandment of the King, when, upon his mere motion, he commandeth any thing to be done, or elſe for the offence of him that willeth another to tranſgreſs the Law.

Commaterial, (*Lat.*) made of the ſame matter, or ſubſtance with another.

Commaundry, was in ancient time a Mannor, or chief Meſſuage, by which Lands belonging to the Prior of St. *Johns* in *Jeruſalem* were holden in *England*.

A *Commeatour*, (*Lat.*) one that paſſeth as a meſſenger from one place to another.

Commemoration, (*Lat.*) a mentioning, or rehearſing the deeds of any one worthy of praiſe.

To *Commence*, (*French*) to begin : alſo a term in Common Law, ſignifying to proceed in any action or ſuit againſt any one : alſo, to take a degree in the Univerſities.

Commendaces, (*French*) prayers for the dead : alſo, Verſes or Orations made in praiſe of the dead.

Commendadore, (*Span.*) a Conſul or Preſident in the *Indies*, or any foreign place of Traffique ; alſo thoſe *Præfecti Majores*, or Sub-governours under the King of *Spain*, who is ſupream maſter of the Knights of *Caſatrava*, and other orders of Knighthood are by the *Spaniards* called *Commendadores*. and thoſe places appointed for the maintenance and revenue of theſe and other orders both in *Spain* and elſewhere, are called *Commendatures*, to which our *Commaundrys* were anſwerable, but only that they were ſolely appropriated to the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*.

Commendam, a word uſed by Eccleſiaſtical Writers, whereby is ſignified the intruſting of a Benefice which is void, to the charge and care of a ſufficient Clergy-man, until it can be conveniently ſupplyed.

Commendature. See *Commaundry* and *Commendatore*.

Commendation, (*Lat.*) a praiſing or extolling.

Commenſal, (*Lat.*) a companion at the Table, a Fellow-Commoner.

Commenſuration, (*Lat.*) a meaſuring one thing with another.

A *Commentary*, (*French*) an explaining or expoſition of a thing ; it ſignifieth alſo, metaphorically, a comprehending the depth of any myſtery.

Commerce, (*French*) a traffiquing, or exchanging of wares.

Commigration, (*Lat.*) a removing from one place to another.

Commination, (*Lat.*) a fierce and vehement threatning.

Comminution, (*Lat.*) bruiſing or breaking to pieces.

Commiſeration, (*Lat.*) a taking pity or compaſſion.

Commiſſary, according to the acceptation of the *Canoniſts*, is he who exerciſeth Eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction in places of the Dioceſs ſo far diſtant from the chief City, that the Chancellor cannot call the Subjects to the Biſhops principal Conſiſtory without their great moleſtation : alſo, an officer in War, who is to look to the diſtribution of victuals, provided for the Army and Garriſons.

Commiſſion, (*Lat.*) a delegation or mandate, for the exerciſing of a juriſdiction given by Letters Patents, or the publick Seal.

Commiſſure, (*Lat.*) a Committing or putting together, in Anatomy the mold of the head is ſo called, where the parts of the skull are united, in Architecture it is a cloſe joyning of planks or ſtones, or any other materials together.

Committee, is he or they to whom the conſideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by ſome Court, or conſent of parties, to whom it belongeth.

Commixtion or *Commixture*, (*Lat.*) a mingling together.

Commodious (*Lat.*) fit, convenient.

Common, ſignifieth in the Common Law, that Soil or Water whereof the uſe is common in the Town or Lordſhip.

Commonalty, (*French*) the Common people.

Common Hunt, the chief Hunts-man to the Lord Mayor and City of *London*.

Common-pleas, is one of the Courts in *Weſtminſter*, but in ancient time moveable. It was erected in *Henry* the thirds time, for the trying of all Civil cauſes, both real and perſonal. The chief Judge whereof is called, Lord chief Juſtice of

of the Common-pleas: the reſt of the Officers are *Cuſtos Brevium*, four Exigenters, fourteen Filazers, a Clark of Warrants, a Clark of the *Jurata*-Writs, Clark of the Treaſury, Clark of the Kings Silver, Clark of the Eſſoynes, and Clark of the Outlawries.

Commoration, (*Lat.*) a tarrying in a place.

Commotion, (*Lat.*) a tumult, or uproar.

Commotes, or *Commoithes*, a word uſed by the Welch, for a part of a ſhire, or a hundred: alſo a gathering made upon the people of a Hundred.

Communication, (*Lat.*) an imparting one to another.

Community, or *Communion*, (*Lat.*) injoying in common, or mutual participation.

Communition, (*Lat.*) a fortifying.

Commutation, (*Lat.*) a changing one thing for another.

Commutative, Juſtice; is the juſtice of a contractor, or his performing a covenant, in buying and ſelling, lending and borrowing, *&c.*

Comœdie, from the *Greek* words κῶμος a revelling (or κώμη a ſtreet and ᾄδω to ſing becauſe it was anciently wont to be ſung in recitative ſtyle *ſub Dio* in ſome publick place) a part of that ſort of Poetrie which is called *Dramatick*, i. e. ſetting forth actions or things done; *Comœdie* it ſelf being a repreſentation of the common actions of human life digeſted into ſome certain formal ſtory acted upon a Stage by ſeveral perſons interparling one among another, the ſeveral parts of a *Comœdie* are firſt the *Protaſis* i. e. the very opening of the *Comœdie* and bringing things to a preparation, *Epitaſis*, the buſie part of a *Comœdie*, before things are brought to their full ſtate and vigour. *Cataſtaſis*, the third Act of a *Comœdie*, wherein things are brought to their perfection and ripeneſs, *Cataſtrophe* the Concluſion or winding up of all.

Comorra, a conſiderable Town of lower *Hungary*, ſituate in an Iſland of the ſame name upon the River *Danow*.

Compact, (*Lat.*) an agreement.

Compaction, or *Compage*, (*Lat.*) a faſtning or joyning cloſe together. In Philoſophy, it is the contracting of a ſubſtance by having leſs parts, or by the more cloſe ſticking together of the parts; and it is oppoſed to Diffuſion.

Companage, (*Ital.*) the ſame as *Cates*, all kind of victual eaten with bread.

Compar. See *Iſocolon*.

Comparates, (*Lat.*) things compared; in Logick particularly thoſe things which are compared one with another, as *Homo eſt Bullæ ſimilis*.

Comparition, (*Lat.*) an appearing to open view.

Comparative, (*Lat.*) capable of compariſon, *Comparative degree* in Grammar is the middlemoſt degree of Comparation, being that which exceeds the *Poſitive*, but comes ſhort of the *Superlative*, as *Pulchrior*, *fairer*.

Compartiment, (*Ital.*) a partition or diviſion: in Architecture, it is a particular ſquare for an Inſcription, or ſome other device markt out in ſome Ornamental part of a building.

A *Compaſs*, a Mathematical Inſtrument wherewith to make a round Circle: alſo a *Mariners* Compaſs, is a certain Inſtrument uſed by Sea-men, for the better guiding and directing them in their Navigation. *Compaſs Callipars* belong to the Gunner of a Ship, and are like two Semi-circles that have a handle or joynt like a pair of Compaſſes but are blunt at the ends, to open as you pleaſe to diſpert a piece.

Compaſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſence of the miſeries or misfortune of others, as it were a fellow-ſuffering in their Calamities; whence *Compaſſionate*, toucht with *Compaſſion*.

Compatible, (*French*) which can agree together.

Compatient, (*Lat.*) ſuffering together.

Compatriote, (*Lat.*) one of the ſame Countrey, a Fellow-Citizen.

Compeer, (*Lat.*) *Compar*, or *Compater*, a conſort, or fellow: alſo a Goſſip: alſo in ſome parts, thoſe young men invited together to Weddings, are called *Compeers*.

Compellation, (*Lat.*) a calling any one by their name: alſo, a mentioning with diſgrace.

A *Compendium*, (*Lat.*) an abridgement: alſo, a gaining by thriftineſs.

Compenſation, (*Lat.*) a making recompence, a repaying a good or bad turn.

Comperendination, (*Lat.*) a deferring, or putting off from day to day.

Competency, (*Lat.*) ſufficiency or enough.

Competitour, (*Lat.*) a Rival, one that ſeeks after the ſame thing that another ſues for.

To *Compile*, (*French*) to heap one upon another.

Compital, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Compita*, or Croſs-wayes.

Compitals, certain Feaſts ſolemnized in thoſe Croſs-wayes.

Complacential, (*Lat.*) willing to pleaſe or comply with, of a courteous or affable nature.

Complaiſance, (*French*) or *Complacence* (*Lat.*) an obliging carriage, an aptneſs to comply.

Complement, (*Lat.*) a filling up: alſo, Ceremony in ſpeech and behaviour, alſo a Geometrical term, ſignifying thoſe parts of a Quadrangle, which being added to the Gnomon, and Diagonal, make up the whole: Complement of an Angle, is ſo much as the Angle wanteth of ninety Degrees.

The *Completes*, (*Spaniſh*) the laſt or cloſing Prayers of the Evening Service.

Completory, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Completes*.

Complex, (*Lat.*) compound, containing ſeveral things together; *Complex* notion in Logick, is an uniting of ſeveral notions together into one or more ſentences.

Complexion, (*Lat.*) the ſtate and conſtitution of the body.

To *Complicate*, (*Lat.*) to wrap or fold up.

A *Complice*, differs from a Partner in this, that

a Partner may be ſaid to be a Companion in good, or evil; a Complice, in evil only.

Compline, the ſame as *Completes*; alſo the laſt of the Canonical hours.

Complutum, an Academical Town of *Caſtilia Nova*, a Province of that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kingdom of *Caſtile*. It is now vulgarly called *Alcala di Henares*.

Comportment, (*French*) carriage, or behaviour.

Compoſition, (*Lat.*) a ſetting together: alſo a Work, ſet forth in any piece of learning, or art; *Compoſition*, in Grammar is a joyning of two words (whereof one is for the moſt part a præpoſition) together into one, as *In-juſtus*.

Compoſitor, (*Lat.*) a Compoſer or ſetter in order in the Art of Printing, it is he that Compoſeth or ſetteth in order the Printing Letters, or Characters according to the Copy, as they are to be Printed, and prepares each Form ſucceſſively for the Preſs.

Compoſt, (a term in Husbandry) Soil or Dung for Land, Trees, *&c.*

Compoſtella, anciently (*Flavius Brigantium*) a City of *Galicia* in *Spain*, very conſiderable as being both an Academy and Archiepiſcopal See, and much frequented by Pilgrims that viſit the Shrine and Relicks of St. *Jago*, which are here kept, and from whence the Town is alſo called St. *Jago*.

Compotation, (*Lat.*) a drinking-bout, or merry-meeting.

Comprehenſion, (*Lat.*) a laying on: alſo underſtanding, or finding out the depth of any myſtery.

Compreſſure, or *Compreſſion*, (*Lat.*) a preſſing together.

To *Compriſe*, (*French*) to contain, the ſame as Comprehend.

Comprobation, (*Lat.*) a mutual allowing, or approving.

Compromiſe, a term in Law, being a mutual promiſe of two, or more parties, at difference, to refer the ending of their Controverſie to the judgment of Arbitrators.

Compulſion, (*Lat.*) a conſtraining, or forcing.

Compunction, (*Lat.*) remorſe, or trouble of mind for any crime committed.

Compurgation, (*Lat.*) a term in Law, a juſtifying, by Oath, the Report or Oath of another.

Computation, (*Lat.*) a reckoning, or caſting of accounts.

De Computo reddendo; a Writ compelling a Bayliff, Chamberlain, or Receiver, to give up their accounts.

Comrade, the ſame as *Camerade*.

Comus, a certain God among the Heathen, that was the chief Patron of Revellings and Debaucheries.

Conaught, or *Connaght*, a Province of *Ireland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Concani*, or *Gangani*.

To *Concamerate*, (*Lat.*) a word of Architecture, to make a vaulted Roof, to Arch.

To *Concatenate*, (*Lat.*) to chain together.

Concave, (*Lat.*) hollow, alſo ſubſtantively hollowneſs; in Gunnery it is the Bore of a piece.

Concavity, (*Lat.*) hollowneſs.

Concealers, a term in Common Law, ſignifying, by Antiphraſis, or contrary ſpeaking, ſuch men as find out concealed Lands, which are privily kept from the King or the State by common perſons, who have nothing to ſhew for them.

To *Concede*, (*Lat.*) to yield or grant.

Concent, (*Lat.*) a harmony or agreement in Muſick.

Concentricks, (*Lat.*) Several Sphears, or Circles, having all one common Center.

Conceptacle, (*Lat.*) a capacious hollowneſs, that which is able to contain, or receive any thing.

Conception, (*Lat.*) a conceiving with child; alſo a bringing forth any fancy or conceit.

Conception de Salaya, a Town of *Mecoacan*, a Province of *Nova Hiſpania* in *America*.

To *Concert*, (*Fr.*) a word now lately brought very much into uſe, and ſignifies to ſtate matters, to ſet affairs in order.

Concertation, (*Lat.*) a ſtriving together.

Conceſſion, (*Lat.*) a granting or yielding.

Concidence, (*Lat.*) a falling together, a making a Cadence at the ſame time.

To *Conciliate*, (*Lat.*) to make to agree, to bring together.

To *Concinnate*, (*Lat.*) apt, fit, proper.

Concional, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Concio* or Speech made in publick.

Conciſe, (*Lat.*) ſhort, conſiſting of few words.

Concitation, (*Lat.*) a ſtirring up or provoking.

Conclamation, (*Lat.*) a great noiſe or ſhouting of much people.

Conclave, (*Lat.*) a Cloſet, or Inner Chamber, alſo an Aſſembly of the Cardinals met to conſult about the affairs of the *Roman* Church.

A *Concluſion*, (*Lat.*) a ſhutting up, or ending of a buſineſs. In Logick it is the laſt of the three Propoſitions of a *Syllogiſm*, the firſt being *Major*, the ſecond the *Minor*.

Concoction, (*Lat.*) a ſeething, or boiling, in Phyſick that faculty of nature is ſo termed, whereby the pureſt of the meat in the Stomach, is prepared and made apt for nouriſhment; the reſt being Excrement, is conveyed out of the Body through the Guts.

Concomitant, (*Lat.*) bearing any one company.

Concord, (*Lat.*) agreement, in Common Law it is defined to be an agreement between parties, that intend the levying of a Fine of Lands one to another, in what manner the Land ſhall paſs; alſo a perfect Tone in Muſick, as an eighth, or a third, *&c.* In Grammar there are three Concords or Agreements; the firſt between the *Nominative Caſe* and the *Verb*; the ſecond between the *Subſtantive* and the *Adjective*; and the third between the *Antecedent* and the *Relative*.

Concorporation, (*Lat.*) a mixing of Bodies together into one.

Concourſe, (*Lat.*) a meeting together of people.

Concrete, (*Lat.*) joyned or grown together; alſo a Logical term, ſignifying that which expreſseth things concreetly or joyntly; whereas *Abſtract* noteth ſomething abſtracted from all others.

Concretion, (*Lat.*) a growing together.

Concubinage, (*French*) Fornication; alſo a term in Common Law, ſignifying an exception againſt her that ſueth for her Dowry, alledging, That ſhe is not Wife but Concubine to the party, in whoſe Lands ſhe ſeeks to be indowed.

To *Conculcate*, (*Lat.*) to ſtamp upon, or tread underfoot.

Concupiſcence, (*Lat.*) a vehement deſire of any thing; but more particularly, a luſtful or venereal deſire.

The *Concupiſciple faculty*; the ſenſual part of the Soul, which only ſeeks after Pleaſures and Luſts.

Concurrence, (*Lat.*) a meeting together; alſo an agreeing.

Concuſſion, (*Lat.*) a jumbling together; alſo extorſion by terrifying.

Concuſſionary, an Officer, or Magiſtrate, that by falſe ſhew of Authority extorts gifts, and bribes, from men.

To *Cond*, (a term in Navigation) to lead or direct a Ship which way ſhe ſhall go.

Condenſation, (*Lat.*) a making thick.

Condercum, the ancient name of a Town in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, where in old time, the left wing of the *Auſtures* kept their ſtation; it is now called *Cheſter* upon the *Street*.

Conders, are thoſe Men that ſtand upon the high places, near the Sea Coaſt, at the time of Herring-fiſhing, to make ſigns with Boughs in their hands unto the Fiſhers, which way the Herrings paſs; which they eaſily diſcern by the blew colour, which they make in the Water.

Condeſcention, (*Lat.*) a yielding unto, or complying with.

Condici, (*Lat.*) an appointment or compoſition.

Condign, (*Lat.*) worthy, according to merit.

Condiment, (*Lat.*) ſeaſoning.

A *Condiſciple*, (*Lat.*) a School-fellow, or Fellow Student.

Condited, (*Lat.*) ſeaſoned.

Condition, (*Lat.*) nature, diſpoſition; alſo eſtate or fortune. In Common Law it ſignifies a reſtraint or bridle annexed to a thing; ſo that by the non-performance thereof, the party to the Condition ſhall receive prejudice, but by the performance advantage.

Condolence, (*Lat.*) a grieving with another.

Condonation, (*Lat.*) a pardoning or forgiving.

Conducible, (*Lat.*) profitable; alſo to be hired.

Conduct, (*French*) a guiding; alſo a management of any affair.

Conductor, (*Lat.*) a Leader or Guider.

Condylome, (*Greek*) an excreſcence of fleſh, alſo ſwelling of the Fundament proceeding from Inflammation.

Cone, a Geometrical figure, circularly flat at the bottom, and ſharpning by degrees, till it end in a point at the top. See *Conical*; alſo a Pine Apple. *Cone* alſo or *Colne* in the *Saxon* Tongue, ſignifies an account; and that Woman was judged of a competent age, who was able to keep *Cone* and *Key*, that is, the Account and Keys of the Houſe.

Confabulation, (*Lat.*) a diſcourſing or talking together.

Confarreation, (*Lat.*) a Ceremony with a Cake of Wheat, anciently uſed among the *Romans* at Marriages.

Confection, (*Lat.*) a finiſhing, a mingling of divers things together; a making of Conſerves.

Confeſſionary, the Seat where people make their Confeſſions to their Father Confeſſor.

A *Confident*, (*French*) one that is imployed in matters of ſecreſie and truſt.

Configulation, (*Lat.*) a making of Earthen ware.

Configuration, (*Lat.*) a faſhioning or making of a like figure; a likeneſs, or reſemblance of figures.

Confines, (*Lat.*) Marches, or Borders of a Countrey.

Confirmation, (*Lat.*) a making ſure; alſo a Law term ſignifying a ſtrengthning of an eſtate formerly had, and yet voidable, though not preſently void.

Confiſcation, (*Lat.*) a Law term, a bringing away a Mans Goods, as forfeited to the publick Treaſury; from *Fiſcus* a Pannier or Hamper, a place where the Kings Treaſure uſeth to be kept.

Conflagration, (*Lat.*) a great conſuming or deſtroying with fire.

Confluence, (*Lat.*) a meeting of divers Waters in one; alſo a great concourſe of people.

Confluentia, a Town belonging to the Electoral Archbiſhop of *Triers*, vulgarly called *Coblentz*.

Confluxibility, (*Lat.*) an aptneſs to flow together, or to be mingled one with another.

Confederate, (*Lat.*) joyned together in a league by oath.

Conformable, (*Lat.*) agreeable, ſuitable.

Confrication, (*Lat.*) a rubbing or grinding.

To *Confront*, (*French*) to bring face to face; alſo to compare together.

Confuſion, (*Lat. qu.* a pouring together) a confounding, mixing, or putting out of order; alſo a trouble or diſmayedneſs of mind; alſo a bluſhing or being out of Countenance. In Chymiſtry it ſignifies a mixture of ſuch things as are fluid.

Conge, (*French*) leave, *Conge d'Eſlire*, ſignifies in the Common Law, the Kings permiſſion to a Dean and Chapter, to chuſe a Biſhop; or to an Abby, to chuſe their Abbot.

Congeable, in the Common Law ſignifies lawful, or lawfully done.

Congenerous, (*Lat.*) of the ſame ſort, of the ſame ſtock.

Congeniality, (*Lat.*) a reſemblance of genious and fancy.

Congelation, (*Lat.*) a freezing, or congealing; in Chymiſtry it is when any liquor being decocted to the height, is afterwards by ſetting in any cold place, turned into a tranſparent ſubſtance like unto Ice.

Conger, (*Lat. Congrus*,) a great kind of Sea-Eel, which is hard of ſubſtance and digeſtion.

Congiary, (from the *Lat. Congius*, a meaſure containing nine Pints; or *Congiarium*, a meaſure of two Buſhels;) a gift of a Prince, or great Man, to the People.

Conglobation, (*Lat.*) a gathering round into a Globe.

Conglomeration, (*Lat.*) a rolling up into a heap, a winding into a bottom.

Conglutination, (*Lat.*) a faſtning together with Glue.

Congratulation, (*Lat.*) a rejoycing with any one for his good fortune.

Congregation, (*Lat.*) an aſſembling, or gathering of people together; *it is* alſo taken for the Aſſembly, or company of People gathered together upon ſome publick occaſion.

Congreſs, (*Lat.*) a coming together; alſo an incountring; alſo it is now generally taken for the Aſſembly or Meeting together of the Deputies, or Plenipotentiaries of ſeveral Princes, to treat about a Peace, or any other grand Affair.

Congruence or *Congruity*, (*Lat.*) agreeableneſs.

Conical, having the figure of a *Cone*, which by Geometricians is thus defined, *Conus eſt ſolidum varium, &c.* A *Cone* is a various ſolid, comprehended by a *Conical Baſe*, and Superficies, and is made by the converſion of the reſt of a Right Angled Triangle upon the Perpendiculine, which makes the Right Angle.

Conical Sections, in Geometry, are thoſe Sections of a Conical figure, which make the *Ellipſis*, *Hyperbole*, and *Parabola*; all which ſee in their proper places.

Conjectural, (*Lat.*) that may be conjectured or gueſſed at.

Coniferus, (*Lat.*) bearing Cones or Clogs, it is an Epithet chiefly appropriated to ſeveral Trees which bear a certain Fruit of a Conical form, as the Fir, Pine, *&c.*

Conimbra (*vulg. Coimbra*) a very eminent City and famous Univerſity of *Portugal*, ſituate upon the River *Munda*. Hence we have that ſo celebrated Tractate among Logicians *Collegium Conimbricenſe*. It is alſo remarkable for a ſtately *Aquæduct* built in the year 1572. by King *Sebaſtian*.

Coninsborough, a Caſtle in *Yorkſhire*, where *Hengiſt*, after he had been vanquiſhed by *Aurelius Ambroſe*, rallied his forces, but being again utterly defated, he was beheaded.

Conjugal, (*Lat.*) pertaining to marriage, belonging to Man and Wife.

Conjugates, (*Lat.* things lincked together) particularly in Logick, things of the ſame rank, order, or original.

Conjugation, (*Lat.*) a deriving of things under the ſame order; particularly in Grammar, a coupling of Verbs with their Moods and Tenſes under the ſame Theme.

Conjunctiva, (*Lat.*) a coat of the eye; ſo called, becauſe it ſticks faſt to the eye.

Conjunction, (*Lat.*) a joyning together; alſo in Grammar, one of the eight inductionable parts of Speech, which aptly diſpoſes and joyns together ſeveral Clauſes of a Sentence.

Conjuration, (*Lat.*) a conſpiracy or plot; alſo a compact, or bargaining with the Devil, or evil Spirits, to know any ſecret, or effect any purpoſed.

Conizee, and *Conizour*. See *Cogniſee*, and *Cogniſour*.

Conaucht. See *Conaught*.

Connaſcency, (*Lat.*) a being born together, a ſpringing together.

To *Conne*, to learn without book, from the *Dutch* word Kennen, to know, or learn.

Connen, (*old word*) can.

Connexion, (*Lat.*) a knitting, or joyning together.

Connex, (*Lat.* knit together) in Logick, thoſe things are ſaid to be *Connex*, which are joyned one to another without any *Dependance* or *Conſecution*.

Connivence, (*Lat.*) a faining not to ſee, a wincking at a fault.

Connubial, (*Lat.*) belonging to Wedlock or Marriage.

Connovium, the ancient name of a City, which flouriſhed in old time in *Caernarvonſhire*, and took its name from the River *Conovius*, now called *Conwey*.

Conquaſſation, (*Lat.*) a ſhaking together a daſhing in pieces.

Conqueſt, a term uſed in the practick of *Scotland*, and differs from Heritage in this, that Heritage ſignifies Lands and Goods pertaining to any perſon, as general Succeſſor to his Father, or any other predeceſſor. *Conqueſt*, ſignifies thoſe which any one poſſeſſeth by his own private Title, or by gift, or by any other ſingle contract.

Conqueſtion, (*Lat.*) a complaining together.

Conradus, (*German*) Able Counſel; the name of Four *German* Emperors.

Conſanguinity, (*Lat.*) nearneſs in blood, kindred.

Conſarcination, (*Lat.*) a pitching, or ſowing of ſeveral pieces together.

Conſcention, (*Lat.*) a climbing or mounting.

Conſcious, (*Lat.*) inwardly guilty, privy to ones ſelf of any fault or error. Whence Conſcience, ſubſtant.

Conſcription, (*Lat.*) a Regiſtering or Inrolling.

Conſecration, (*Lat.*) a ſetting a-part to the ſervice of any one.

Conſectary, (*Lat.*) that which follows from the demonſtration of an argument.

Conſecution, (*Lat.*) an immediate following

Month

Month of conſecution, is a term in Aſtrology, ſignifying the ſpace between each Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun.

Conſequence, (*Lat.*) that which followeth of neceſſity: alſo a buſineſs of conſequence is a buſineſs of weight and moment.

Conſequent, (*Lat.*) following, alſo in Logick being taken ſubſtantively, it ſignifies the laſt propoſition of an Enthymeme, the firſt being called an antecedent.

Conſervation, (*Lat.*) a keeping, or preſerving.

Conſervator of the peace, ſignifieth in Common Law, him that hath a ſpecial charge by vertue of his Office, to ſee the Kings Peace kept.

Conſervator of the truce and ſafe conducts, was an Officer appointed in every Port of the Sea, to inquire of all offences done againſt the Kings truce, and ſafe conducts upon the main Sea, out of the Countries, and out of the Franchiſes of the Cinque Ports.

Conſervatory, (*Lat.*) a place to lay up ſafe or keep any thing in.

Conſideration, (*Lat.*) an adviſing, or taking heed: alſo a term in Common Law, ſignifying the material part of a contract, without which no contract ſtandeth, or bindeth, Conſideration is either expreſſed, as when a man bargaineth to give a certain ſum for any thing; or elſe implyed, as when the Law inforceth a Conſideration.

Conſignation, (*Lat.*) a ſigning of a Bill with ones own hand.

Conſimilarity, (*Lat.*) a likeneſs, or agreeing together.

Conſiſtence, (*Lat.*) a being, or ſetling.

Conſiſtent, an Epithite belonging to dry bodies, and oppoſed to Fluid.

Conſiſtory, (*Lat.*) an Aſſembly of Prelates, a Council-houſe of Eccleſiaſtical perſons.

Conſition, (*Lat.*) a planting together.

Conſolation, (*Lat.*) a comforting or putting in good heart.

Conſolidation, (*Lat.*) a ſodering, ſtrengthning, or making ſolid; alſo a term in Common Law, ſignifying a joyning of two Benefices into one; and in the Civil Law, an uniting of poſſeſſion, occupation, or profit, with the property.

Conſomniation, (*Lat.*) a ſleeping or dreaming together.

Conſonant, (*Lat.*) ſounding together or agreeing; alſo ſubſtantively taken, it ſignifieth a Letter which hath no ſound of it ſelf, but as it is joyned with a vowel.

Conſort, (*Lat.*) a fellow, companion, or mate; alſo a ſet or company of Muſitians.

Conſound, (*Lat. Solidago Saracenica Conſolida*) an Herb by ſome called Backwort, for its great efficacy in ſtrengthning the back, but moſt uſually Cumfry.

Conſperſion, (*Lat.*) a bedewing or ſprinkling.

Conſpicuous, (*Lat.*) clear, manifeſt.

Conſpiracy, (*Lat.*) a plotting, or ſecret conſultation; but in Common Law it is always taken in thee vil part, and ſignifieth an agreement of ſuch as bind themſelves by Covenant or other Allyance, that each of them ſhall aſſiſt the other, maliciouſly to indite, or falſely to move and maintain, pleas; alſo ſuch as cauſe children within age to appeach men of Felony, and ſuch as receive men in the Countries, with liveries and fees, to maintain their malitious enterpriſes.

Conſpiration, a Writ that lies againſt Conſpirators.

Conſpurcation, (*Lat.*) a defiling, fouling, or polluting.

Conſputation, (*Lat.*) a ſpitting upon.

Conſtable, *quaſi comes ſtabuli*, or Maſter of the Kings Horſe; or, as others ſay, derived from the *Dutch* word Konnin-ſtable, i. e. prop and ſtay of the King. This word is diverſly taken in Common Law, either for the Conſtable of *England*, a place formerly of great Dignity; or for an office belonging heretofore to the Lords of certain Mannors; and at length there came to be ordained others of an inferiour rank, as Conſtables of Hundreds or Franchiſes, who were appointed for the conſervation of the peace, and called high Conſtables: and under theſe, the Conſtables of every Town or Pariſh, who are called petty-Conſtables.

Conſtant, (*Lat.*) ſtanding firm to ones duty, or principles.

Conſtantinople. See *Byzantium*.

Conſtantinus, the Son of *Conſtantius* and *Helena*, born as is generally ſuppoſed at York; he was the firſt *Roman* Emperor that profeſſed Chriſtianity, and by reaſon of his great deeds, was called *Conſtantine* the Great. For after he had gained the Empire intirely to himſelf by the Conqueſt of *Maxentius* and *Licinius*; he overcame the *Gothes*, the *Sarmatians*, and laſtly the *Perſians*. And building *Conſtantinople*, made that inſtead of *Rome* the ſeat of the Empire, there were alſo after him, beſides one of the three that immediately ſucceeded him, ſeveral others of the ſame name diſtinguiſhed by their different ſirnames, as *Heracleonas*, *Pogonatus*, *Copronymus*, &c. And under the name of the Emperor *Conſtantine*, though which of them is uncertain, there are extant 20 Books treating of *Agriculture*, Entituled *Geoponica*.

Conſtat, a Certificate out of a Court of all that remains upon record of any matter or thing in queſtion.

Conſtellation, (*Lat.*) a Company of Stars, ſeeming, or rather fancied to repreſent ſome figure.

Conſternation, (*Lat.*) amazement, or aſtoniſhment.

Conſtipation, (*Lat.*) a cloſe imbodying together.

Conſtitution, (*Lat.*) an appointing, or ordaining: alſo conſtitution of the body, is the ſtate and complexion of the body.

Conſtraint, (*French*) a forcing, or compelling.

Conſtriction, (*Lat.*) the ſame, alſo a binding together.

Conſtruction, (*Lat.*) a placing, or ſetting together: alſo a term in Grammar, ſignifying the right placing of words, or ſentences.

Conſtupration, (*Lat.*) a raviſhing, or deflowring a Virgin.

Conſubſtantial, (*Lat.*) of the ſame ſubſtance with another.

Conſuete, or *Conſuetudinal*, (*Lat.*) uſual or accuſtomed.

Conſuetudinibus & Servitiis, a Writ that lieth againſt a Tenant, who deforceth his Lord of the Rent, or Service due unto him.

Conſul, from the *Latin* word *Conſulere*, to give counſel; it was a place of the higheſt Dignity among the *Romans*, brought in after the expulſion of their Kings; and at this preſent day the chief Governors of divers Cities are called Conſuls. Alſo thoſe that are the chief mannagers of Trade and Merchandiſe in foreign parts are called *Conſuls* of this or that place, there are alſo 50 *Conſuls* at *Paris* yearly choſen to determin matters of Debt.

Conſultation, (*Lat.*) a taking counſel: alſo, the name of a Writ, whereby a cauſe being formerly removed by Prohibition from the Eccleſiaſtical Court to the Kings Court, is returned thither again.

Conſummation, (*Lat.*) a fulfilling, or finiſhing: alſo a making up an account.

Conſumption, (*Lat.*) a falling away, or conſuming: alſo a Diſeaſe which cauſeth the body to conſume and waſt away, it is alſo vulgarly called Tiſick inſtead of Phthiſick from the *Greek* φθίσις.

Contabulation, (*Lat.*) a faſtning of planks or boards together.

Contaction, (*Lat.*) a touching together.

Contagion, (*Lat.*) infection, the ſpreading of a Diſeaſe.

Contamination, (*Lat.*) a polluting, or defiling by touch.

Conteke, (*old word*) ſtrife, or contention.

Contemeration, (*Lat.*) a deflowering.

Contemplatives, certain Fryers of St. *Mary Magdalens* Order: who wore black upper Garments, and white underneath.

Contemplation, (*Lat.*) a deep conſidering.

Contemporal, or *Contemporary*, (*Lat.*) of the ſame time with another.

Contemptible, or *Contemptuous*, (*Lat.*) worthy of diſeſteem and ſcorn.

Con-tenement, a term in Law, being the Freehold-land, which lieth to a mans Houſe or Tenement.

Contention, (*Lat.*) a ſtriving.

Contermination, (*Lat.*) a bordering upon, or lying near.

Conterraneous, (*Lat.*) of the ſame Land or Countrey.

Conteſſeration, (*Lat.*) an entering into league, or amity with ſtrangers.

Conteſtation, (*Lat.*) a calling to witneſs.

Context, or *Contexture*, (*Lat.*) a weaving together: alſo the ſtyle, or form of a proceſs or diſcourſe.

Contignation, (*Lat.*) a laying of Rafters together, in Architecture ſignifies the floor-work.

Contiguity, (*Lat.*) a nearneſs or cloſe touching.

Continent, (*Lat.*) temperate, containing ones ſelf from any thing: alſo ſubſtantively taken, it ſignifies the firm or main Land.

Contingence, (*Lat.*) a hapning by chance.

Contingent, (*Lat.*) Caſual, or falling out by chance, in Logick it is particularly taken for that propoſition which may be true or falſe according as it falls out.

Continual claim, a term in Common Law, ſignifying a claim made from time to time, within every year and day, to Land or any other thing, which at preſent we cannot attain without danger.

Continuance, ſeemeth to ſignifie in Common Law, the ſame as prorogation in the Civil Law, as Continuance until the next Aſſizes, when it chanceth that the Record cannot be found.

Continuando, a term in Law, when the Plaintiff indeavors to recover damages for ſeveral Treſpaſſes in one and the ſame Action.

Continuation, or *Continuity*, (*Lat.*) a lengthning, or going on with any thing, a holding out intire.

Contorſion, (*Lat.*) a pulling awry, a wreſting.

Contrabanded, prohibited; from the *Italian* word *bando*, a Proclamation, as contrabanded goods, are goods forbidden by Proclamation to be imported.

Contract, (*Lat.*) a bargaining or making a match, as contract of marriage; in Common Law, it is a Covenant of agreement, with lawful conſideration, or clauſe.

Contraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing together, alſo a making ſhort.

Contradiction, (*Lat.*) a gain-ſaying.

Contradictory, (*Lat.*) gain-ſaying, in Logick *Contradictory Oppoſition*, is the repugnancy of two propoſitions both in quality and quantity, ſo that if one of them be *affirmative*, the other ſhall be *negative*; if one *univerſal*, the other *particular*. As, *Every man is rational*, *Some man is not rational*.

Contramure, a term in Architecture, or Fortification, ſignifying an out-wall built about the wall of a City, a Counterſcarf.

Contrapoſition, (*Lat.*) a putting againſt, in Logick it is a changing of the whole ſubject into the whole prædicate, and the contrary keeping both the ſame quantity and quality; but altering the terms from *finite* to *infinite*. As *Every man is a living Creature*; *therefore every thing that is a living Creature is not a man*.

Contrary, (*Lat.*) being againſt, Contraries in Logick

Logick are thoſe ſorts of oppoſites wherein any one thing is oppoſed to another, as *Viſus & cæcitas.*

Contraſto, (*Spaniſh*) Contention or Striſe.

Contrayerva, a Weſt-Indian Plant much uſed by the *Spaniards* and others in Counter-poyſons. There is a water made thereof by Diſtillers.

Contrectation, (*Lat.*) a wanton handling of a Woman.

Contribution, (*Lat.*) a joynt-giving of money or ſupplies, towards any buſineſs of Importance.

Contributione facienda, a Writ that lieth in caſe more are bound to one thing, yet the whole burden is put upon one.

Contriſtation, (*Lat.*) a making ſad.

Contrition, (*Lat.*) a bruiſing, or breaking, by rubbing one thing againſt another, alſo remorſe or penitence. See *Attrition.*

Controller, an Officer, who keepeth a Roll of other Officers accounts. Controler of the Hamper; an officer in Chancery, who takes all things ſealed from the Clark of the Hamper, incloſed in leather bags, and takes a ſpecial charge of them. Controller of the Pipe, an Officer in the Exchequer, who writes ſummons to the Sheriff, to levie the debts of the Pipe. Controller of the Pell, an Officer of the Exchequer who keeps a controlment of the Pell, of receipts and goings out.

To *Controve,* (*old word*) to deviſe.

Controverſie, (*Lat.*) contention in diſpute, as it were a turning things contrary.

Contumacy, (*Lat.*) ſtubbornneſs, rebellion.

Contumely, (*Lat.*) injury, revilings.

Contumulation, (*Lat.*) an intombing together.

Contuſion, (*Lat.*) a bruiſing, or beating in pieces; in Chymiſtry, it is a reducing to powder by pounding in a mortar.

Convaleſcency, (*Lat.*) a recovering health or ſtrength, a growing well.

To *Convene,* (*Lat.*) to warn into any Aſſembly.

Conveniency, (*Lat.*) fitneſs, or meetneſs.

Convent, or *Covent,* a great Aſſembly of people: alſo a Society of Religious men dwelling together in a houſe.

Conventicle, (*Lat.*) a private Aſſembly.

Conventual, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Company of Religious perſons. Conventual-Church, a Church belonging to a Convent.

Converſation, (*Lat.*) a keeping company, or being familiar with any.

Converſion, (*Lat.*) a changing from one ſtate to another, eſpecially from bad to good, in Logick it is the tranſpoſing of the terms of a propoſition ſtill retaining the quality and truth, in Rhetorick it is the ſame with the figure Apoſtrophe.

Convexity, (*Lat.*) a bending down on every ſide, the difference between *Concavity* and *Convexity* is this, that *Concavity* is the inſide, *Convexity* the outſide of a Globous body which is hollow within.

Conviction, (*Lat.*) in Common Law, is the proving of a man guilty by the verdict of a Jury, or when a man that is out-lawed appeareth, and confeſſeth.

Convivial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Feaſt.

Convocation, (*Lat.*) a calling or aſſembling together; a meeting of the Clergy. Convocation houſe, the houſe where the Clergy aſſemble, to conſult about Eccleſiaſtical affairs.

Convoy, (*French*) a guide or conduct.

Convulſion, (*Lat.*) a violent pulling together; alſo a Diſeaſe where the ſinews are ſhrunk up, and drawn together.

Coome, the ſoot that gathereth over an Ovens mouth, alſo a certain meaſure containing four Buſhels.

To *Co-operate,* (*Lat.*) to bear another company in the ſame work.

Coote, (*Lat. Fulica*) a kind of Bird, otherwiſe called a Moor-hen.

Copal, a kind of white Roſin brought from the *Indies,* which they uſe for a perfume.

Cope, a Cloak: alſo a Veſtment that Biſhops wear. Alſo a cuſtom paid by Miners to the Lord of the Mannor. Alſo in the dialect of ſome parts, the top of a hill, it ſeems alſo to ſignifie a covering over head, whence haply the *Cope* of Heaven, and *Coping* among Architects, the top or roof of any building.

Coparceners, or *Parceners,* in Common Law, ſuch as have equal ſhare in the Inheritance of their Anceſtors.

Copenhagen. See Hafnia.

Copboſis, (*Greek*) a growing deaf, in Phyſick there is a diſeaſe ſo called wherein the hearing is totally loſt; ſo that the Patient either hears no noiſe, or cannot diſtinguiſh it, if he does hear it.

Copia libelli deliberanda, a Writ that lyeth in a caſe where a man cannot get the Copy of a Libel, at the hands of a Judge Eccleſiaſtical.

Coping. See *Cope.*

Coping-Irons, among Falconers, are thoſe Inſtruments uſed for the coping or paring the Hawks beak, pounces or Talons when overgrown.

Copy-hold, ſignifieth in Common Law a Tenure for which the Tenant hath nothing, but the Copy of the Roles made by the Steward of his Lords Court; this is alſo called baſe Tenure, and was wont to be called Tenure in Villenage.

Copious, (*Lat.*) plentiful.

Copiſe, or *Copſe,* from the *French Couper,* to cut down a little Wood, which conſiſts of underwoods that are to be cut down; before they grow to be great Trees.

Copland, (*Saxon qu.* headland) a Land whereinto the reſt of the Lands in a furlong do ſhoot.

Coporas. See *Vitriol.*

Copulation, (*Lat.*) a joyning, or coupling together.

Coquettery, (*French*) a pratling like a Goſſip.

Coquination, (*Lat.*) a dreſſing, or Cooking of meat.

Cor Scorpii, a conſtellation in *Scorpio* called the heart of the Scorpion.

Coral, (*Corallium*) a certain Maritime-plant growing under water, which when it is taken out, *petrifies*, and becomes red.

Corallina, a kind of plant, otherwiſe called Sea-moſs, or Coral-moſs.

Coralwort, (*Dentaria*) an Herb growing near *Mayfield* in *Suſſex*, it helpeth the ſtone and eaſeth pains in the ſides and belly, it is called alſo Tooth-wort, from the likeneſs that the Root hath with Teeth, for which it is ſaid to be good by ſignature.

Coraſan, the preſent appellation of *Bactriana*, which is a part of the Province of *Hircania*, the other part being *Margiana*, now *Elſabar*.

Coraſines, a fierce and warlike people living in the North of *Aſia*, who were forced to leave their Land and to betake themſelves to the *Sultan* of *Babylon*, who beſtowed on them all the Lands which the *Elpians* held in *Paleſtine*, they took *Jeruſalem* without reſiſtance, which was never ſince regained to our Religion, and utterly ſubdued all the *Elpians* in the Holy-land; ſoon after they fell out with the *Sultan*, who rooted out their Nation, ſo that none of their name remained.

Corax, a moſt ancient Rhetorician of *Sicily*, who as *Cicero* teſtifies, was the firſt that taught Rhetorick for gain, his being baſled by his Diſciple *Tiſias* gave occaſion of that old Proverb, κόραξ κόρακος κακὸν οὐον.

Corbam, a *Hebrew* word, ſignifying a gift dedicated to God.

Corbel, or *Corbet*, a term in Architecture, ſignifying a ſhouldering piece in Timber-work jutting out like a bragget.

Corcionſneſs, (*old word*) corpulency.

Corcyra, the ancient *Phœacia*, where King *Alcinous*, whoſe Palace and Gardens are deſcribed by *Homer* entertained *Uliſſes*; one of the three chief Iſlands in the *Adriatick* or *Ionian* Sea: It is now called *Corfu*. The other two are *Cephalonia* and *Zacynthus* now *Zant*.

A *Cord* of Wood, a parcel of fire-wood, ſet out as the cole-fire, containing in meaſure four foot in breadth, as many in heighth, and eight in length.

Cordage, the tackle of a Ship, a word uſed in Navigation: alſo ſtuff to make Ropes of.

Cordelier, a Gray Fryer of the Order of St. *Francis*, ſo called becauſe he wears a cord full of knots about his middle.

Cordial, (*Lat.*) comfortable to the heart.

Cordon an old *Engliſh* word, ſignifying Rem[illegible]: in like manner alſo the *French* word *Guer*[illegible] is uſed by us, alſo a term in Fortification, being the end of the parapett towards the muraille.

Cordovan leather, leather made of Goat-skins, ſo called from *Corduba* a City of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, where the beſt ſort of that kind of leather is made.

Cordus, a *Roman* Hiſtorian, who as *Capitolinus* teſtifies, wrote the lives of ſeveral of the *Roman* Emperors.

Cordwainer or *Cordinar*, (*French*) a Shoo-maker.

Corfu. See *Corcyra*.

Coriander, (*Lat. Coriandrum*) an Herb ſomewhat like Parſley, but of a very ſtrong ſavour, the ſeeds of it is uſeful in Phyſick, being firſt prepared by being ſteeped in Vinegar, but unprepared it is dangerous.

Corinæus, one of the companions of *Brutus*, whence *Cornwall* is ſaid to have taken its denomination, being in old time called *Corinæa*, it is fabulouſly reported of him that he fought with a Giant, called *Gogmagog*, and threw him down a ſteep Rock.

Corinth, a City in the very *Iſthmus* of that famous *Peloponenſus* of *Greece*, now called *Morea*, it was in ancient time called *Ephyre*, which after it had been deſtroyed, was rebuilt and reſtored to *Corinthus*, the Son of *Marathon*, or as ſome ſay, of *Pelops*; and by him called *Corinth*. The ancient glory and riches of this City drew envie, and conſequently utter deſtruction from the *Romans*.

Corinthian order, a term in Architecture, ſignifying an adornment of Pillars, after the *Corinthian* manner, there being five orders of Pillars in Architecture, *Doriek*, *Ionick*, *Tuſcan*, *Corinthian*, and *Compoſite*.

Coritani, a people anciently inhabiting that part of this Iſland, which containeth *Northampton-ſhire*, *Leiceſter-ſhire*, *Rutland-ſhire*, *Lincoln-ſhire*, *Nottingham-ſhire*, and *Darby-ſhire*.

Cork, a Countrey of *Ireland*, in old time reputed a Kingdom, the people whereof were anciently called *Vodiæ & Corionidi*.

Cormandel, or *Coromanidet* a conſiderable Region or Kingdom of *Indoſtan* or *India intra Gangem*. Upon the Coaſt whereof ſtandeth Fort St. *George* a Plantation of *Engliſh* Merchants.

Cormorant, (*Corvus Aquaticus*) a Sea-Raven, Metaphorically taken for a Glutton.

Cornage, is in Common Law a certain Tenure, whereby in the North, men uſed to hold their Lands, which was to blow a Horn when any invaſion of a Northern enemy was perceived, alſo a certain impoſition upon Corn.

Cornalin, a kind of precious Stone, which ſome think to be the ſame with *Corneol*.

Cornavil, the name of a certain people, who in ancient times poſſeſſed that part of this Iſland, containing thoſe Counties which are at preſent called *Warwick-ſhire*, *Worceſter-ſhire*, *Stafford-ſhire*, *Shrop-ſhire*, and *Cheſhire*.

Corn-flower, a kind of flower, called Blue-Bottle.

Cornea, (*Lat.*) the ſecond coat or tunicle of the eye, being of a horny ſubſtance.

Cornelian, the ſame as *Corneol*, a kind of precious Stone: alſo *Cornelian* Law, was a Law made by *Cornelius Sylla*, that any who would follow him in War, ſhould be capable of Office before they had attained their full years.

Cornelius,

Cornelius, (*Lat.*) a proper name of men; from *Cornu*, a horn. Of this prænomen were ſeveral eminent men, *viz.*

Cornelius Celſus, an ancient *Latin* Phyſician, who beſides his extant Syſtem of Medicin is ſaid by *Columella*, to have writ learned Books of Agriculture.

Cornelius Nepos, an eminent perſon, who lived in *Ciceros* time, and wrote the lives of divers famous men, whereof that of *Pomponius Atticus* is thought to be only extant; though ſome aſcribe to him thoſe lives which go under the name of *Paulus Æmilius*.

Cornelius Tacitus. See *Tacitus*.

Corneol, a kind of precious Stone, apt to be ingraven, and therefore much uſed for the making of Seals: It is thought to be original of the *Amethyſt*, and is called *Sardius* and *Sardinus*, haply becauſe it hath been chiefly found in the Iſland of *Sardinia*.

Corneous, (*Lat.*) of a horny ſubſtance.

Cornet, (*French*) a kind of black Taffata, which Doctors of Phyſick or Law uſe to wear on the collar of their Robes, as an Enſign or Badge of their degree: alſo the Enſign of a Troop of Horſe, ſo called becauſe it was uſed to be made of that kind of Taffata. Alſo ſuch a piece of Paper as Grocers and ſuch like retailing Trades people wrap up ſmall quantities of wares in, winding it in faſhion of a horn, is called a Cornet of Paper. There is alſo a ſort of ſhell Fiſh called in *Latin Buccinum*, in *Engliſh* Cornet, and both from the figure of a winding horn, which it reſembles.

Cornice, a term in Architecture, ſignifying the Creſts, or flouriſhing work at the upper end of a Pillar: it is alſo called a frize.

Cornigerous, (*Lat.*) wearing horns, an Epithet of *Bacchus*.

Cornil-tree, (*Cornus*) a Tree called Horn-tree, becauſe its branches are hard like a Horn.

Cornimuſe, (*Lat.*) a kind of muſical Inſtrument, which ſome take for a kind of Bag-pipe.

Cornu cervi, a term in Chymiſtry, the mouth of an Alembick.

Cornucopy, a Horn which *Jupiter* gave to *Amalthæa*, whereby ſhe injoyed plenty of all things; it is Metaphorically taken for Plenty.

Cornuted, (*Lat.*) horned. Alſo among *Logicians* a ſubtile or Sophiſtical Argument is called *Argumentum Cornutum*, a horned Argument. See *Ceratine*.

Corody, from the *Latin* word *Corrodo*; it ſignifieth in Common Law, a ſum of Money, or allowance of meat and drink, toward the maintenance of any of the Kings ſervants out of an Abby, or Religious houſe, whereof the King is the Founder.

Corodio habendo, a Writ for the exacting a *Corody* out of an Abby, or Religious houſe.

Corollary, (a *Corollis*) an advantage above the ordinary meaſure: alſo a gift beſtowed on the people at publick Feaſts and Plays.

Coromandel, a Country in the Eaſt *Indies*, ſtretching from *Cape Comoryn* to the famous Gulph of *Bengala*, and hath in it theſe famous Towns of Trade: *Negapatan*, *Meliapore*, *Policat*, *Armagun*, *Narſinga*, *Meſulipatan* and *Bipilipatan*. See *Cormandel*.

Corona, by the *Greeks* called *Halo*, that is to ſay, a clear Circle appearing in a Cloud about the Sun, or any other bright Star, but eſpecially about the Moon: alſo, a celeſtial conſtellation upon the ſhoulder of *Bootes*.

Corona, or *Stephanopolis*, *vulg. Cronſtadt*, one of the principal Cities of *Tranſylvania*.

Coronal Suture, as it is called by Chyrurgions, is the formoſt ſeam of the skull, paſſing from one bone of the Temples to the other.

Coronation, (*Lat.*) a Crowning.

Coroner, an ancient Officer belonging to the Crown and Common-wealth of *England*, his Office, is to inquire of every man that is ſlain or cometh to an untimely end, and what Corn, Cattel, or Freehold, the Felon had at the time of the fact committed, and to ſeize them to the uſe of the King; there are four of theſe Officers in every County.

Coronet, a little Crown, or Chaplet.

Corporal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the body: alſo a Commander of a band of ten Soldiers: alſo the fine linnen wherein the Sacrament is put.

Corporation, or *Corporature*, the ſtate, plight, or habit of the body; alſo *Corporation*, in Law, an Aſſembly and joyning together of many into one fellowſhip, and brotherhood; whereof one is head, the reſt are the body, being authoriſed by the Kings Charter to have a common ſeal, and able by their common conſent to grant or receive in Law, any thing within the compaſs of their Charter.

Corporature, (*Lat.*) the form, or conſtitution of the body.

Corporeal, (*Lat.*) of a bodily ſubſtance.

Corporeity, (*Lat.*) a Philoſophick term.

Corporeature, a bodily ſubſtance.

Corporification, (*Lat.* a making into a body) in Chymiſtry it is a Spirits reaſſuming its body, and manifeſting it ſelf again to our ſenſes.

Corps, (*French*) a carcaſe, or dead body.

Corps-du-guard, (*French*) a term in Military Diſcipline; ſignifying a company of Soldiers ſet to watch, as it were the body of a Guard.

Corpulency, (*Lat.*) fulneſs of body.

Corpuſcle, (*Lat.*) a little body.

Corpus-Chriſti, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built by *Richard Fox*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, in the year of our Lord, 1516. There is alſo in *Cambridge* a Colledge of the ſame appellation, founded by *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, in the year, 1344. And this hath been alſo called *Bennet* Colledge.

Corpus cum cauſa, a Writ iſſuing out of Chancery to remove, both the body and the record, touching the cauſe of any man lying in Execution upon a Judgment for debt, into the Kings Bench.

Corr, a certain meaſure containing two quarts.

To *Corrade*, (*Lat.*) to ſcrape together.

Correction, (*Lat.*) an amending: alſo a chaſtiſing, in Rhetorick, it is taken for the ſame figure which the *Greeks* call *Epanorthoſis*.

Corrector of a Preſs, he that attends at a Printing-houſe to ſee that all the Compoſitors work be exactly right and agreeable to the Copy, before it go to the Preſs.

Corrector of the Staple; a Clerk belonging to the Staple, that recordeth the bargains of Merchants there made.

Correlatives, (*Lat.*) a term in Logick, ſignifying things that have mutual relation one to another, as Maſter and Servant, Father and Son, &c.

Correption, (*Lat.*) a ſnatching ſuddenly away. The Grammatical figure which the *Greeks* call *Syllepſis*, the *Latins* term *Correptio*. See *Syllepſis*.

Correſpondency, (*Lat.*) a holding mutual Commerce and familiarity; an anſwerableneſs, or proportion of one thing to another.

Corridor, a term in Fortification, otherwiſe called *Cortina*. See *Cortin*.

Corrigible, (*Lat.*) eaſie to be corrected, or made better by correction.

Corrigidor, (*Span.*) a chief Governor or Mayor of a Town or City among the *Spaniards*.

Corrival, (*Lat.* As it were one that tends towards the ſame River) a competitor, one that makes ſuit in the ſame buſineſs, one that makes love to the ſame Woman.

Corroboration, (*Lat.*) a ſtrengthning, or making firm.

To *Corrode*, (*Lat.*) to gnaw, to fret.

Corroſion, (*Lat.*) a gnawing, or fretting; in Chymiſtry, it is the calcining of bodies, by corroſive things.

Corroſive, (*Lat.*) having a gnawing, or fretting quality; it is ſpoken of thoſe things which are uſed in Phyſick, for the eating away of dead fleſh.

Corrugation, (*Lat.*) a contracting together, a drawing into wrinkles.

Corruption, (*Lat.*) a tainting, or depraving. Corruption of the blood, ſignifieth in Law, an infection of the blood growing to the eſtate and iſſue of a man tainted with Treaſon, whereby he loſeth all to the Prince, and both he and his Heirs are made ignoble.

Corſairs, (*Fr. Courſiers*) a ſort of Pyrats, or Robbers by Sea.

Corſe-preſent, a Law term, the body of a beaſt or ſome ſuch like Offering, given to the Prieſt out of a dead mans goods. It is alſo called, a Mortuary.

Corſica, an Iſland, now belonging to the republick of *Genoa*, in that part of the *Mediterranean* Sea, which is called the *Liguſtic* or *Ligurian*.

Corſlet, (*Ital.*) the ſame as *Cuiraſſe* in *French*, Armour for the Back and Breſt.

Corſtopitum, the ancient name of a Town in *Northumberland*, mentioned by *Antonine*. Some think it to be the ſame with *Ptolemies Curia Otadinorum*, now called *Corbridge*.

Cortex Winteranus, a kind of Cinamon brought firſt from the *Indies* by one Captain *Winter*.

Corticated, (*Lat.*) covered with a bark or rind.

Cortin, that ſpace of the Terraſſe or Muraille, which is between the Baſtions.

Corven, (*old word*) carved.

Corvine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Crow, or Raven.

Coruſcation, (*Lat.*) lightning, a flaſhing or glimmering of light.

Corybantes, the Prieſts of *Cybele*, who uſed to celebrate the Feaſts of *Cybele* with Dancing and Ringing of Cymbals; they were thought to be the ſame with the *Curetes*, and *Idæi Dactyli*.

Coſſet, (*old word*) a Lamb, Colt or other Creature brought up by hand, without the Dam.

Coſcinomancy, (*Greek*) a divination by a Sieve.

Coſenage, a Writ that lieth where the Father, or the great Grandfather is ſeiſed in his Demeſn, as of a Fee at the day of his Death, of certain Lands and Tenements, and he dying, a ſtranger entereth and intrudeth. Then ſhall his heir have this Writ of Coſenage.

Coſh, or *Cotterel*, (*old word*) a Cottage.

Coſham, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, in ancient times the Manſion-houſe of King *Ethelred*.

Coſhacks, Girdles that *Turkiſh* women wear.

Coſier, (*old word*) a Botcher, called alſo a Sowter.

Co-ſine, in Geometry is that which is the complement of the *Radius*, or whole Sine to a Quadrant, or ninety degrees.

Coſmical, (*Greek*) belonging to the World. *Coſmical* riſing of a Star, is a term uſed in Aſtronomy, ſignifying a Star riſing at the ſame time with the Sun. It is otherwiſe called *Ortus Matutinus*, the *Coſmical* ſetting of a Star, is when a Star ſets at Sun riſing; it is alſo called *Occaſus Matutinus*.

Coſmography, (*Greek*) a deſcription of the World, with the Climates and Circles marked upon the Globe, and in Maps.

Coſmometry, (*Greek*) a meaſuring of the World by degrees and minutes, being a part of Geography, or Coſmography.

Coſſacks, a ſort of outlawed *Polanders* formed into a Commonwealth by themſelves, yet ſometimes ſerving the Crown of *Poland* againſt the *Tartar*, their chief Leader of late hath been one *Doroſenſko*.

Coſſick, an Epithete to thoſe numbers that are uſed in *Algebra*.

Coſt, a term in *Blazon*, being the fourth part of the Bend, or half the Gartier.

Coſtive, (from the *Latin* word *Conſtipatus*) having the belly bound.

Coſtmary, (*Lat. Coſtus hortorum*) a ſort of Garden Herb, otherwiſe called *Alecoſt* or *Maudlin*.

Coſtrel, (*old word*) a Wine pot.

Coſtus,

Coſtus, a certain Drug coming from the *Indies*, whereof there is the ſweet and the bitter.

Cote, a kind of refuſe or clotted Wool; alſo a Cottage or Sheepfold.

Coteſwold, (*old word*) a company of Sheep-coats, and Sheep feeding on Hills.

Cotta, an Orator, who together with his Contemporary *Sulpitius*, is by *Cicero* brought in ſpeaking in his Dialogues *de Oratore*: And alſo ſeveral times mentioned by him in his *Brutus*.

A *Cottager*, ſignifieth in Law, he that dwelleth in a Cottage or Houſe without Land, or at moſt having but four Acres belonging to it.

Cotterel. See *Coſh*.

Cottis. See *Coſt*.

Cotton, (*Xylum*) a Plant growing in *India*, *Arabia*, and *Egypt*, of which is the Stuff *Cotton*, (*Lana Xylina*) having a Gloſs like the Down of a *Pomecitron*.

Cotyledones, (*Greek*) in *Latin Acetabula*, the joyning together of the ends of two pair of Veins (one proceeding from the Spermatick, and the other from the Hypogaſtrick Branch) with the Mouths of the Umbilical Veins, through which the ſuperfluity of Blood (called the *Courſes*) is Monethly derived, and through which the Seed attracts the nouriſhment to it ſelf. Alſo the hole wherein the Huckle-bone runneth is called *Cotyledon* or *Acetabulum*.

Cotytto, a moſt expert Woman among the ancients in all kinds of Dances, and antick Geſtures and Movements of the Body; ſhe came at laſt to be accounted a Goddeſs, and had her Rites and Ceremonies performed by certain Prieſts called *Baptæ*; with nightly revellings and dancings.

Couchant, (*French*) lying or ſquatting cloſe to the ground; a word often uſed in Heraldry to expreſs that poſture.

Covenable, or *Convenable*, (*old word*) ſuitable or convenient.

Covenant, (*French*) a bargain, pact, or agreement; alſo Covenant in Law, is that which the Law intended to be made, though in words it be not expreſt; alſo the name of a Writ that lieth for the breach of any.

Covent. See *Convent*.

Coventrey, a famous City in *Warwickſhire*, ſo called from a Covent of Monks that was anciently there. The firſt Lord of this City is ſaid to be one *Leofrick*, who impoſing heavy Taxes upon the Citizens, remitted them at laſt at the earneſt interceſſion of his Wife *Godiva*, upon condition ſhe would ride naked through the chief Street of the City. Which ſhe performed, but ſo covered with her long Hair, that no body could diſcern her.

Covercle, or *Coverkil*, (*old word*) a lid, or cover.

Covert, (*French*) an umbrage, or ſhady place for Deer, or other Beaſts.

Coverture, in Common Law is the condition of a married Woman; who by the Laws of *England*, is under Covert-Baron, and ſo diſabled to make any bargain without her Husbands conſent.

Covy, (*French*) a term in fouling, ſignifying a neſt or brood of Partridges.

Covin, fraud, from the *Latin* word *Convenire*, it ſignifieth in Common Law, a deceitful agreement between two or more, to the prejudice of another.

Coulant, (*French*) flowing or gliding along.

Couldray, (*French*) a Hazel Grove.

Coule, a Veſſel to carry Water in; alſo a robe which Fryers uſe to wear, called in *Latin Cullus*; alſo to *Coule*, in Archery, ſignifies to ſhear or cut the Feather of a ſhaft high or low.

Coulter, (*Lat.*) a Plough-ſhare.

Councel with a *c*. (*Lat. Concilium*) an Aſſembly of Counſellors.

Count, (*French*) an Earl; alſo a Law Term coming from the *Latin* word *Computatio*, and ſignifies the original Declaration in a Proceſs, chiefly in Real Actions.

Countenance, (*French*) the face, or viſage; alſo eſtimation or credit; alſo a term in Law, ſignifying the favor that is ſhewed to poor men, that will ſwear they have nothing whereof they may make Fine.

Counter, a Tradeſmans Cheſt, where he puts his caſh or money; alſo an *Accomptant*, or one that keeps Accompts; alſo the name of two Priſons in *London*, where men are put for debt, from the *French* word *Compter*; or from the *Dutch* word Canton, a ſecluded place; alſo Counters *Calculi*, are certain little things to caſt account with.

To *Counterbalance* or *Counterpoiſe*, to weigh one thing againſt another.

Counterband or *Counter-ſecurity*, a Band or Security given reciprocally to him that is Bound or Security for another.

Countercomponed, a term in Armory, as Bordure contercomponed, is a Bordure compounded of two colours counterly placed.

Counteurs or *Contours*, are thoſe which a Man ſetteth to ſpeak for him in Court, as Advocates; whereas *Plaideurs*, ſpeak as Counſellors at Law for one, who is preſent himſelf.

To *Counterfeit*, (*French*) to feign.

Countermarch, a term in Military Diſcipline, a way of Rallying Soldiers, wherein the Leaders of every File turn to the Hand directed (which is chiefly to be obſerved) and paſs through the Company; their Followers march up to the Leaders Ground, making it good, and then turn and paſs through the company after their Leaders: This is done either to change the Flankers, or level the Ranks, or otherwiſe; for by a Countermarch the Rear, may become the Front, in the ſame Ground that the Front ſtood, having brought the Men up, and faced about.

Countermaund, (*French*) a revocation of a former command.

Countermine, another Mine made to oppoſe and hinder the effort of the Enemies mine.

Countermure, a word in Fortification; a Wall, or Bank, oppoſite to the Town Wall.

Counterpain, one of the Copies of a Pair of Deeds, or Indentures; ſo that one party may keep one part, and the other the other.

Counterplea, ſignifieth in Common Law, that, which the Demandant alleageth againſt a Tenant in Courteſie, or in Dower, who prayeth in aid of the King, or him, who hath the Reverſion, for his better defence.

Counterpoint, oppoſition; alſo a term in Muſick, (*Lat. Contrapunctum*) being the old manner of compoſing parts, by ſetting Points or Pricks one againſt another, the meaſure of which Points or Pricks, was according to the words or ſyllables to which they were applied, the Notes now in uſe, being not then found out: And becauſe now adays in plain Song Muſick we ſet Note againſt Note, as they did Point againſt Point. Hence it is that this kind of Muſick doth ſtill retain the name of Counterpoint; alſo a term in Needle-work, called Back-ſtitch or Quilt-ſtitch; alſo a Quilt or Covering for a Bed.

Counter-round, a term in Military Diſcipline, ſignifying a certain number of Officers going to viſit the Rounds or the Sentinels.

Counter-ſcarf, (a term in Fortification) that ſide of the Moat, which is oppoſite to the Fortreſs.

Counter-tail or *Counter-tally*, one of the two Tallies, or pieces of Wood, whereon any thing is ſcored; whereof one party keeps one piece, and the other the other piece.

Counter-tenor. See *Cliff*.

Countervail, (*French*) to be of equal price.

County or *Shire*, one of thoſe ſeveral Portions or Circuits of the Realm, into which the whole Land is divided.

County-Court, a Court held every Moneth by the Sheriff, or his Deputy the Under-Sheriff.

Coup (*old word*) a piece cut off, or cut out.

Coupant, (*French*) cutting or lopping.

Couped, in Heraldry is ſpoken of Trees cut from the Trunk, or of any part of a thing cut off from the reſt.

Coupegorge, (*old French*) a *Cut-throat*.

Couple-cloſe, a term in *Blazon*, being the fourth part of a Cheveron.

Courfine, (*old word*) fine heart.

Courſer, (*French*) a Horſe of ſervice.

Court, the Houſe where a King hath his preſent reſidence; alſo a place where Juſtice is judicially miniſtred, from the *Latin Curia*, or from the *Greek* ὡρεῶν, *i. e.* a Lord.

Court-Baron, a Court that every Lord of a Mannor hath within his own Precincts.

Court of Requeſts, a Court of Equity of the ſame nature with the *Chancery*; only this Court, inſtead of a *Subpœna*, uſeth a Privy Seal.

Courteſie of England, is a certain Tenure, whereby a Man, marrying a Woman ſeiſed of Land in Fee-ſimple, or Fee-tail general; if he have a child by her, which cometh alive into the World, though ſhe and the child die immediately; yet if ſhe were in poſſeſſion, he ſhall hold the Land, during his life, and is called *Tenant per legem Angliæ*, or the courteſie of *England*.

Courtilage in Common Law, is a Garden, or piece of void Ground lying near a Meſſuage, from *Curtis*, Manſion-houſe, and *legere*, to gather.

Courtiſan, (*French*) a Court-Lady; it is alſo commonly taken for a Strumpet.

Courtlaſſe or *Coutelaſſe*, a ſhort Sword.

Couth, *quaſi Kennouth*, knew; from the *Saxon* word *Ken*, to know.

Couthoutlaugh, (*Saxon*) he that receiveth, cheriſheth, or hideth an Out-law.

Cowde, (*old word*) a gobbet.

To *Cowre*, to kneel, to fall down for fear; from the *Italian* word *Covare*.

Cowring, in Falconry, the Quivering of young Hawks, and ſhaking their Wings in ſign of obedience to the old ones.

Couſel-baſhas, the ſame among the *Perſians*, as *Spahis* among the *Turks*, that is a ſort of compleat armed Horſmen that attend upon the Shawbander, or chief Governor of any Town or Port, at the reception of an Ambaſſador, or any other grand ſolemnity.

Cowneer, the hollow arching part in the Ship Stern.

Cowſlip. See *Primroſe*.

Cow-wheat, (*Crateogonum*) a ſmall flowering Weed, growing among Corn.

Cox-comb, (*Criſta Galli*) a ſort of Herb, otherwiſe called *Yellow Rattle*.

Coy or *Coyen* (*old word*) nice, dainty; alſo, to quiet, to flatter.

C. R.

Crab, (a term in Navigation) is an Engine of Wood, having three Claws placed on the Ground for the lanching of Ships, or heaving them into the Dock.

Crabbat, (*French*) handſome, comely; alſo ſubſtantively taken, it ſignifieth a Gorget for Women, or a kind of Ridingband for Men.

Cracovia, *vulg. Cracow*, the chief City of the *Cracovienſian Satrapie* in *Polonia*, *Minor* or *Leſſer Poland*, which is divided into three of theſe *Satrapies*, the *Cracovienſian*, the *Sandomirian*, and that of *Lublin*.

Cradle, (a term in Navigation) is a frame of Timber made along a Ship, or the ſide of a Gally by her Billidge, for the more eaſie and ſafe lanching, much uſed in *Turky*, *Spain*, and *Italy*; alſo a frame of Wood fixed to ſome ſorts of Sythes.

Craions or *Paſtils*, Little Pencils, as it were, of any ſort of painting or colouring Stuff made into a Paſt and dried, and ſo uſed for drawing in dry colours upon Paper or Parchment of a different colour.

Cratch, a Crib or Rack for Beaſts.

Crabs eye, a Stone found in a Crab which reſembleth an Eye.

Cramp,

Cramp, (*Spaſmus*) a diſeaſe which is cauſed by a violent diſtortion of the Nerves; alſo a diſeaſe that happens to Hawks in their ſoarage, by taking cold, and lies in the Wing.

Cramp-fiſh. See *Torpedo*.

Cranage, (a term in Law) Money paid for the uſe of a Crane to draw up Wares.

Crainsbill, an Herb ſo called from the Seed it bears, which hath the form of a Cranes Beak or Bill, it is called in *Latin Geranium*.

Crank, (*old word*) luſty, blithe, jovial.

Crank-ſided, when a Ship will bear but ſmall ſail; a term in Navigation.

Crantor, an Academick Philoſopher of *Soli*, a Condiſciple of *Xenocrates* and *Palæmon*, under *Plato* he wrote a Book *De Conſolatione*, which is admired by *Cicero*.

Crapulent, (*Lat.*) glutted with Meat, having taken a ſurfet.

Craſie, ſick, diſtempered, from the *Greek* word *Craſis*, temperature.

Crask, (*old word*) fat.

Craſs, (*Lat.*) thick, heavy, dull, lumpiſh.

Craſſitude, (*Lat.*) thickneſs, groſsneſs.

Craſſus. See *Lucius*.

Crater, is a Sign in Heaven, called the bottom of the Pitcher in *Virgo*; it riſeth about the ſixteenth of the Calends of *March*; alſo the Line on which Hawks are faſtned, when reclaimed, of what ſort ſoever they be.

Craterus, one of *Alexander* the Great his Captains and Companions, who is ſaid to have written his Acts. There were alſo of this name a Phyſitian, a Painter, and Statuary, all excellent in their kinds.

Crates, an eminent Grammarian who flouriſhed in the time of *Ptolomæus Philadelphus*, and was Contemporary with *Ariſtophanes* the Grammarian, being ſent Ambaſſador to the *Roman* Senate, he profeſſed at *Rome* in the time of his Ambaſſie; and for his Critical Comment upon *Homer* was ſirnamed *Criticus* and *Homericus*: Alſo a Cinick Philoſopher of *Thebes*, which City by his authority and grave carriage was ſaved from the fury of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, he was the Diſciple of *Diogenes*, and is mentioned by *Plutarch*, *Philoſtratus*, *Diocles*, and *Suidas*.

Cratenas, a Botanick Writer, but moſt particularly of Roots, wherefore he ſirnamed Ῥιζοτόμος. He is mentioned by *Dioſcorides*, *Galen*, *Pliny*, *Hippocraters*, and the Interpreter of *Nicander*; and ſome fragments of him are ſaid to have been in Manuſcript in the hands of *Aloyſius Anguillara*.

Cratinus, a Perſon mentioned by *Pauſanias* for a skilful Artiſt, beautiful Man, and great Wreſtler.

Gratippus, a Philoſopher of *Mitylene*, of whom (teaching at *Athens*) *Cicero* his Son was a hearer.

Cratylus, a Philoſopher, to whom *Plato* inſcribed a Book of the ſignification of names.

Cray, a diſeaſe in the Hawks, that hinders their muting.

Creance, (*French*) truſt, confidence, credit; alſo a term in Faulconry, and is a fine ſmall long Line of ſtrong even-twined Packthred, faſtened to the Hawks Leath when ſhe is firſt lured.

Creanſour, Law term, a Creditor.

Creaſt-tile, a Roof-tile, which is made to lay upon the Ridge of a Houſe.

Creation, (*Lat.*) a making or forming of ſomething, as it were, out of nothing; alſo the firſt donation of honor from a Prince to him that hath done him good ſervice.

Crebrous, (*Lat.*) often, uſual.

Credible, (*Lat.*) that may be believed.

Credit, (*Lat.*) truſt, belief; alſo, eſteem.

Creditor, (*Lat.*) he that lendeth or truſteth out Money.

Credulity, (*Lat.*) aptneſs to believe.

Creed, (from the *Latin*, *Credo*, to believe) a ſet form, containing the Articles of Chriſtian Faith.

Creek, from the *Dutch* word Kreaken to make a noiſe; a part of a Haven where any thing is landed, or disburthened from the Sea.

Creeze, a broad ſharp and waved *Indian* Weapon, about two foot long, ſharp pointed and deſperately poyſoned, the Hilt being of Wood, Horn, or any other metal, according to the quality of the owner; and cut in the figure of a deformed Pagod.

Crema, a Town in *Marca Trevigiana* belonging to the State of *Venice*.

Cremaſter, (*Greek*) the Muſcle, that holds up the Stones.

Cremona, a rich and well fortified Town in *Longobardia*, or the Dutchy of *Milan*. The Violins made in this place, are accounted the beſt in the World.

Crenelle, a term in Heraldry, being a Line dented like the Battlement of a Wall.

Creon, the Son of *Menatius*, King of *Thebes*; he was Brother to *Jocaſta*, the Wife of *Laius*, and Mother of *Oedipus*, who unfolded the Riddle of *Sphinx*, and married *Jocaſta*, not knowing her to be his Mother; and by her had *Eteocles* and *Polinices*, who ſucceeded in the Kingdom, and were to reign by turns every other year; but they having killed one another in Civil Wars, *Creon* regained the Kingdom, but behaving himſelf with much cruelty, he was overcome by *Theſeus*, and ſlain.

Crepitation, (*Lat.*) a creaking noiſe.

Crepuſcle, (*Lat.*) the dawning of the day.

Creſcens, a *Cynick* Philoſopher, one of the grand Perſecutors of *Juſtin Martyr*.

Creſſant, (*French*) the figure of a Half-Moon, a term in Heraldry.

Creſſes, (*Lat. Naſturtium*) a ſort of Herb vulgarly called *Noſeſmart*. That ſort called *Indian Creſſes*, growing generally in Gardens, hath a very fine yellow flower.

Creſſet, (*old word*) a Lanthorn, a Beacon.

Creſt, (*French*) a part of a Helmet; alſo the upper part of a Scutcheon in Armory.

Creſtmarine, (*Crithmum Marinum*) an Herb otherwiſe called *Rockſamphire*.

Crete, an Iſland of the *Mediterranean* Sea, heretofore called *Hecatompolis* by the *Greeks*, becauſe it had a hundred Cities; and much celebrated by the Poets, as the place where *Jupiter* was educated. This Iſland now called *Candia*, hath been of late ages in the poſſeſſion of the *Venetian*, but is now almoſt wholly taken from them by the *Turk*. *Canea* was taken in the year 1645. And *Candia*, the chief City of the ſame denomination with the Iſland in the year 1669. after a ſiege of above twenty years.

Cretiſm, or *Creticiſm*, (*Greek*) a forging of lies, falſhood, or perfidiouſneſs.

Crevequeurs, the name of an ancient Family in *Kent*, who built *Leeds* Caſtle in that County; they are ſtiled in ancient Records, *De Crepito Corde*.

Crevet or *Cruſet*, from the *French* word *Creux*, hollow; a Goldſmiths Melting-pot.

Creuſa, the Daughter of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, and Wife of *Æneas*, by whom he had *Aſcanius*; ſhe following her Husband out of *Troy*, when it was ſet on fire, was not minded by him, till he came out of the City, by reaſon that he led his Son in his hand, and carried his Father on his ſhoulders through the flames; but going back to ſeek her, he could never hear what was become of her.

Cribration, (*Lat.*) a ſifting through a Sieve or Hair-cloth, of any thing that hath been grinded or pounded.

Criminal, (*Lat.*) guilty of any crime or fault, blame worthy.

Crinas, a Phyſitian of *Maſſilia*, of whom *Pliny* delivers, That before all his Preſcriptions, he conſulted his *Ephemerides*, and obſerved the motions and aſpects of the Stars, and appointed ſet hours for diet.

Crined, having Hairs, from the *Latin* word *Crinis*, it is a word uſed in Heraldry.

Cringles, or *Creengles*, in Navigation are little Ropes ſpliced into the Bolt Ropes of all Sails belonging to the Main or Foremaſt.

Criniſus, a River of *Sicily*, near to the City *Sageſta*, of which it is related, that when the *Trojan* Virgins were to be expoſed to the fury of a Monſter, whom *Neptune* ſent to deſtroy the Countrey, becauſe of *Laomedons* perfidiouſneſs. *Hippotes*, a Noble *Trojan*, committed his Daughter *Hegeſta* to the wild Sea, and ſhe being by *Fortune* carried into *Sicily*, *Criniſus* fell in love with her, and turning himſelf into a Bear, raviſhed her; whereupon ſhe became with child, and brought forth *Acaſtes*, who was afterwards King of *Sicily*.

Crinites, in Falconry are the ſmall black Feathers like Hairs about the *Sere*.

Criplings, (in building) are ſhort Spars on the ſide of a Houſe.

Criſis, (*Greek*) a judgment of diſcerning into any thing; alſo a term in Phyſick, denoting the ſudden change in a diſeaſe, tending either to recovery, or death.

S. *Criſpins Launce*; an Awl, from *Criſpin*, who was the Patron of the Shoomakers.

Criſpid, (*Lat.*) friſled, curled.

Criſpus. See *Saluſtius*.

Crithology, (*Greek*) a gathering in of the firſt fruits of Corn.

Critias, an ancient Philoſopher, who held, that there was no other Soul in Man, but the Blood.

Critical, (*Greek*) of a nice judgment, apt to cenſure; alſo Critical days in a diſeaſe, are thoſe days wherein a diſeaſe comes to its Criſis, and they are the odd days, as the third, fifth, ſeventh, and ſo on; but the moſt critical are counted the fourteenth. The Criſis in acute diſeaſes, is judged by the Moon; but in Chronick diſeaſes, the Criſis is judged by the Sun.

Criticiſm, (*Greek*) a playing the Critick; a Learning which conſiſts in the curious and nice examining of Authors.

Crito, an Hiſtorian of *Pieria*, who wrote the affairs of *Perſia*, *Sicily*, and *Macedon*; another of *Naxos* is mentioned by *Suidas*.

* *Critobulus*, a Phyſitian, who as *Pliny* delivers, gained great fame and credit, by drawing an Arrow out of King *Philips* eye, without indangering the ſight or leaving any ſcar behind.

Critolaus, a Noble Peripatetick Philoſopher of *Athens*, mentioned by *Cicero*; both as to his opinions, and his being ſent Ambaſſador to *Rome* with *Carneades* and *Diogenes*.

Cro, or *Croy*, ſignifieth in the *Scotch* Acts of Parliament, a ſatisfaction which the Judge is to pay to the neareſt of kin to a Man that is ſlain, in caſe he miniſter not juſtice as he ſhould do.

Croatia, one of the four Provinces into which *Illyricum* is divided; the other three being *Slavonia*, *Boſnia*, and *Dalmatia*.

Crock, (*Scotch*) a Pot.

Croce, (*old word*) a Shepherds Staff, or Crook.

Croches, among Hunters, the little tips of the Harts Horn.

Crocolana, the ancient name of a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, now called *Ancaſter*.

Crocitation, (*Lat.*) a cawing like a Crow.

Crocodile, (*Crocodilus*) an amphibious Creature in ſome parts of *Africa*, eſpecially about the River *Nilus*, growing to a vaſt bigneſs, ſometimes thirty foot in length.

Crocus, (*Greek*) Saffron, divers other Flowers alſo reſembling Saffron, are ſo called; likewiſe ſeveral Chymical preparations are hence denominated, as *Crocus Martis qu.* Saffron of *Mars*, or Iron, *Crocus Veneris*, *qu.* Saffron of *Venus*, or Copper, *Crocus metallorum*, *&c.*

Croente, a certain Beaſt imitating the voice of a Man, and ingendred of *Hyæna*, and a Lioneſs, it cometh from the *Ethiopian* word *Crocottas*.

Cræſus, a King of the *Lydians*, who abounded in riches; he was overcome in War by *Cyrus*, and put upon a pile to be burnt; and calling out *Solon*, *Solon! Cyrus* demanding the reaſon, he acquainted

quainted him, how that *Solon* having been formerly asked of him, who was the happieſt Man, told him, None could be happy till his death, and that the greateſt riches could not keep a Man from miſery; whereupon he was freed, and made one of *Cyrus* his Counſellors.

Croft, from the old word *Croaft*, *i. e.* Handy-craft; a little Cloſe joyning to a Houſe, it being looked to with more than ordinary care.

Croia, the chief City of *Epirus*.

Croiſada, a Bull of the Pope, granting the Sign or Badge of the Croſs, in an expedition of Chriſtians againſt Infidels.

Croiſes, Pilgrims; alſo Knights of the Order of S. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, created for the defence of Pilgrims; they were both ſo called from the Sign of the Croſs, which they uſed to wear on their Garments.

Crome, or *Corm*, *(old word)* a Crow of Iron; from the *Dutch* word Kromb, Crooked.

Cronenburg, a ſtately and ſtrong Caſtle adjoyning to *Helſingora* or *Elſenore*; one of the Principal Towns of the *Daniſh* Iſland *Selandia*.

Cronical. See *Chronical*.

To *Crool*, *(old word)* to mutter.

Croſier, a Biſhops Staff, from the old word *Croce*, a Shepherds Crook; or, for that it bears the figure of a Croſs.

Croſs, one of the Ordinaries in an Eſcutcheon, being compoſed of two double Lines, dividing each other at equal Angles, and equally dividing the Eſcutcheon; of this Ordinary there are ſeveral kinds.

Croſs avellane, in Heraldry is a Croſs whoſe ends ſhoot forth like the Huſk of a Filberd.

Croſs-fitched, for that is in a manner fixed in the Coat with a ſharp end.

Croſs Fourcht, a Croſs-forked.

Croſs-flurry, a Croſs with a *Flower de Luce* at each end.

Croſs Milrine, a Croſs whoſe ends are clamped and turned again like the Milrine that carries the Milſtone.

Croſs voided, when you ſee the Field through the Croſs.

Croſswort, *(Lat. Cruciata)* an Herb whoſe Leaves and Flowers, both grow in the manner of Croſſes.

Croſs-bar-ſhot, a term in Gunnery is a round ſhot with a long Spike of Iron caſt with it, as if it went through the midſt of it.

Croſs-Jackyard, in Navigation, is a Yard ſlung under the top of the Mizzin-Maſt.

Croſſelet, *(Diminutive)* a little Croſs, a word frequently uſed in Heraldry.

Croſtaff, a Mathematical Inſtrument, wherewith the Altitude of any thing is taken.

Croſtrees, thoſe croſs pieces of Timber which are ſet on the head of the Maſt of a Ship.

Crotch, the forked part of a Tree, uſeful in many Caſes of Husbandry.

Crochet, a meaſure in Muſick being half a Minim, and a Minim is once down or up, it ſignifieth alſo a humor, or whimſey, alſo among Hunters, the chief maſter Teeth of a Fox, are called *Crochets*.

Crotaphites, *(Greek)* the two Muſcles of the Temples.

Crotels, or *Croteying*, (a term in Hunting) the ordure of a Hare.

Cruch, *(old word)* Croſs; whence to Crouch, *i. e.* to Bleſs.

Crow, is a Celeſtial Conſtellation upon *Hydra's* tail: She hath her Manſion in the Auſtral parts.

Crow-foot, *(Lat. Ranunculus)* a ſort of furious biting Plant, with very yellow flowers.

Crowland, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, which is reported to have been heretofore mightily haunted with ſpirits, until ſuch time as devout *Guthlack* lived there an Hermits life, to whoſe memory *Æthelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, built a famous Monaſtery.

Crown, of the ſeveral ſorts of Crowns, as Triumphal, Civick, Gramineal, Mural, and the like. See *Aulus Gellius*, *cap.*8. Crown is alſo metaphorically taken for glory, honor, dignity.

Clerk of the *Crown* in *Chancery*, an Officer that attends the Lord Chancellor for ſpecial matters of State: as Commiſſions of Lieutenancies, Juſtices, or ſuch like; with their Writs of Aſſociation, and *dedimus poteſtatem* for taking of oaths; alſo all General Pardons, Writs of Parliament, Writs of Special Executions, *&c.*

Clerk of the *Crown-Office* in the *Kings Bench*, is he who Frames, Reads, and Records, all Indictments againſt Traytors, Felons, and all other offenders there arraigned.

Crown Imperial, *(Lilium Biſantinum,)* the largeſt and moſt beautiful ſort of *Daffodil*, having for the moſt part a drop like a Pearl.

Crowsbil, a ſort of Chyrurgions Inſtrument uſed in drawing out of Bullets, Arrow-heads, broken Bones, and ſuch like out of a Mans Body.

Crowsfeet, in Navigation, are ſmall Lines reeved through the Dead-mens eyes of ſmall uſe, only to make the Ship ſhew full of ſmall Ropes.

To *Cruciate*, *(Lat.)* to afflict, to torment.

Crucible, *(Lat.)* a Glaſs uſed by Chymiſts, wherein things are burnt, to be prepared for beating to powder.

Cruciferi, *(Lat.)* the ſame as *Crouched Fryers*, an Order that came into *England*, *Anno* 1244. and had their firſt Monaſtery at *Colcheſter*.

To *Crucifie*, *(Lat.)* to faſten, or nail to a Croſs.

A *Crucifix*, an Image which repreſents the Crucifying of Chriſt.

Crudity, *(Lat.)* rawneſs, ill digeſtion of the ſtomach.

Cruet, or *Crewet*, a vial, or narrow mouthed Glaſs to keep oyl, or the like in.

Cruife, a word uſed in the Practick of *Scotland*, for a Hogs-ſtie; it is alſo called *Creffera*.

To *Cruiſe*, is ſpoken of a Fleet or Squadron of Ships ſailing up and down near the Coaſt, for the guard of the Seas.

Crural,

Crural, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Thighs.

Cruſſel, (*old word*) Griſle.

Cruſtacecus, (*Lat.*) cruſted, or covered with a hard ſhell.

Crutchet Fryers, the ſame as crouched or croſſed Fryers.

Cruzada. See *Croiſada*.

Cruzado, a *Portugal* Crown of Gold.

Cryptography (*Greek*) the art of ſecret and obſcure writing by Cyphers, or otherwiſe.

Cryptology, (*Greek*) a ſpeaking in ſecret, a whiſpering.

Cryſtal, (*Cryſtallus*) a very bright and tranſparent kind of Mineral, which looks like Ice, or the cleareſt ſort of Glaſs.

Cryſtalline Humor, a white ſplendid and ſhining humor, not flat nor round, ſeated in the Center of the eye, and is the firſt inſtrument of ſight.

C. T.

Cteſias, a *Gnidian*, both Hiſtorian and Phyſitian; of whoſe *Perſian* Hiſtory, *Suidas* makes mention of thirty Books, beſides what he wrote in Phyſick.

Cteſibochus, a Painter famous for his Picture of the Birth of *Bacchus*, from *Jupiters* thigh.

Cteſiphon, the Maſter builder of that ſo celebrated Temple at *Epheſus*. Alſo the name of an once famous, but now ruined City of *Arack* or *Parthia*.

C. U.

Cuba, one of the chiefeſt Iſlands of *America*, ſituate in the *Mar del Nort*. In this Iſland is the moſt famous Port of the *Havana*.

Cubbridge-head, a diviſion made acroſs the Fore-caſtle and Half-deck with Boards; which in other places is called the Bulk-head.

Cube, a Geometrical figure, being a ſolid Body ſquare every way, comprehending ſix equal ſides; alſo in Arithmetick it is taken for that number which is the product of a ſquare number, multiplied by its root: It is ſo called, becauſe the unites of this number may be diſpoſed into the foreſaid figure, and one lineal ſide of the number is called a *Cubick Root*.

Cubebes, a certain kind of *Indian* fruit, not unlike Ivy-berries, uſed in ſeveral cordial Powders and Confections.

Cubick Root. See *Cube*.

Cubicular, (*Latin*) belonging to a Bed-chamber.

Cubite, a kind of meaſure, reaching from the elbow to the end of the little finger.

Cuchaneal, a little Worm bred in the fruit of the *Holioke*, of which is made a certain coſtly grain, wherewith they Dye Scarlet or Crimſon colour. Some ſay, it comes from the Latin word *Coccinus*, Scarlet.

Cucking-ſtool. See *Tumbrel*.

Cuckow-flower, (*Cardamine*.) See *Ladies Smock*.

Cuckow pint, (*Arum*, *Colocaſia*, *Pes Vituli*) an Herb otherwiſe called *Wake-Robin*, which purgeth tough humors out of the Cheſt and Lungs.

Cucullated, (*Lat.*) having on a Monks-Coul.

Cucumber, (*Cucumis*) a Gourdlike Plant, which being ſo frequent a Sallet, recreates much corruption by reaſon of itt cold quality.

Cucupha, Caps quilted with medicinal things, ſuch as are good for the Head, as Roſemary, Marjoram, &c. and applied to the Head.

Cucurbite, (*Lat.*) a Gourd; alſo a Cupping-glaſs, being a deep hollow Glaſs, which Phyſicians and Chyrurgeons apply to the Body, with Tow or Flax within it, to raiſe a bliſter or draw out blood from between the fleſh and the skin, by ſetting fire on the Tow.

Cucuye, a ſtrange kind of Bird in *Hiſpaniola*, having eyes under the Wings, which in the night time ſhine very bright.

Cudweed, (*Lat. Gnaphalium*) a certain Herb whoſe Leaves are ſo ſoft, that they are uſed for Cotton; it is alſo called Cotton-weed.

Cue, an item given to Stage-players when any of them are going to ſpeak.

Cuerpo, (*Spaniſh*) a Body; alſo a Corporation: To walk in *Cuerpo*, is to go without a Cloak.

Cui ante divortium, a Writ, that a Woman divorced from her Husband hath power to recover her Lands from him, to whom her Husband did alienate them during the marriage.

Cui in vita, a Writ of Entry, that a Widow hath againſt him, to whom her Husband did alienate her Lands in her life time.

Cuinage, the making up of Tin into ſuch a faſhion as makes it fit for carriage.

Cuiraſſier, (*French*) he that is armed with a Cuiraſſe, or Corſlet, which is a kind of Armour for the breſt and back.

Culdeis, *quaſi cultores Dei*, a ſort of Religious people, that were anciently in *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Culerage, (*French*) lechery, alſo an Herb called Water-peper, or Arſe-ſmart, Latin *Perſicaria*.

Culinary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Kitchin.

Cullers, in *Latin*, *oves rejiculæ*, Sheep that are choſen out, and ſeparated from thoſe that are good for meat.

Cullion head, the ſame as Baſtion, Sconce, or Block-houſe.

Cullions, *Teſticulus*, *Odoratus Orchis*, an Herb of the nature of Dog ſtones.

Cullis, (from *Colare* to ſtrain) the juyce of boiled meat ſtrained through a ſtrainer.

Cullot, from *Cullus* the tail, a cuſhion to ride poſt with.

Culm, from *Culmen* the top, Smoak or Soot.

Culm, a Territory and City of the ſame name in that part of *Boruſſia*, which is called *Boruſſia Regalis*.

To *Culminate*, (*Lat.*) to get up to the top, in Aſtrology a Planet is ſaid to *Culminate* when it appears in the Meridian or Mid-heaven.

Culrach or *Colrach*, ſignifieth in the practick of *Scotland*,

Scotland, a pledge or cautioner which is left for the repledging of a man from one Court to another.

Culpable, (*Lat.*) guilty, faulty, peccant.

Culpon that Trout, in the phraſe of thoſe that are curious in the Art of Carving, is as much as, cut up that Trout.

Cultivation, (*Lat.*) a Manuring or Tilling.

Culture, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Culver, (*old word*) a Pigeon or Dove.

Culverine, *quaſi Colubrine*, from *Coluber*, a Snake, a piece of Ordnance ſo called from the form.

Culvertaile, a term in Architecture, a manner of faſtning boards, or any Timber by letting one piece into another.

Cumble, (*French*) full heaped meaſure.

Cumæ, a very ancient City of *Campania Felix* a Provine of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and once the Habitation of one of the Ten *Sybills*, thence called *Cumana*. It is ſituate by the Sea-ſide, not far from *Puteoli* or *Puzzoli*.

Cummin, (*Cuminum*) is a plant like Fennel, but leſs, the ſeed whereof is ſo ſmall, that he that is niggardly, and will have inconſiderable things to be divided, is called *Cumini ſector*.

Cumulation, (*Lat.*) a heaping up together.

Cunctation, (*Lat.*) prolonging of time, delaying.

Cuneglaſſus, the name of a cruel Tyrant, who ſucceeded *Vortiporus* in his Government of the *Britains* of *Wales* and *Cornwall*.

Cunicle, (*Lat.*) a Mine or Hole under ground.

Cunobelinus, an ancient King of the *Trinobantes*, a people of the Eaſtern parts of *Britain*, he ſucceeded *Mardubratius* in the Kingdom.

Cuntey, ſignifieth the ſame; as the ordinary Jury, or trial by the Country.

Cupidity, (*Lat.*) covetouſneſs or deſire.

Cupping-glaſs. See *Cucurbit*.

Cupulo, (*Lat.*) a term in Architecture, a high Arch, lower, or round, Tower on the top of a building.

Curebulli, tanned Leather, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Curfew, a Law made by *William* the Conqueror, that every one ſhould put out their fire and light, at the Ringing of the Eight-a-clock-bell, which was called *Couvrir le fue*, i. e. cover the fire.

Curia Ottadinorum, an ancient Town of *Northumberland*. See *Corſtopitum*.

Curialitas Scotiæ, is equivalent to that which we call Courteſie of *England*.

Curlandia, one of the three Provinces, (being alſo a Dukedom) into which *Livonia* is divided, the other two being *Eſtia* and *Lettea*, the Ducal ſeat is *Mittavia* or *Mittaw*.

Curlew, (*Arquata*) a kind of fowl ſo called.

Curranto, (*French*) a running *French* Dance: alſo a muſical Air, which runs in that Mood called the *Imperfect of the More*, conſiſting of Triple time.

Curricurre, a kind of *Eaſt-Indian* Barge.

Curriedow, a curry-favour, or flatterer.

Current, a running ſtream; from *Currere* to run.

Curſiter, a Clark belonging to the Chancery, who makes Original Writs for that Shire which is allotted to him.

Curteyn, the name of King *Edward* the *Confeſſors* Sword, which is the firſt Sword that is carried before the Kings of this Land at the Coronation.

Curtilage, (*Curtilagium*) a term in Law, ſignifying a ſpot of ground, Garden-plat belonging to a Meſſuage.

Curvetta, or *Corvetta* (*Ital.*) a prauncing of a Horſe of ſervice; from the *Latin Curvus*, crooked, becauſe they bend in their feet.

Curvity, (*Lat.*) crookedneſs.

Curules, (*Lat.*) thoſe of the *Roman* Senators, which were carried to Court in Chariots.

Curulis Sella, an Ivory-ſeat, which was placed in the *Roman* Conſuls Chariot.

Curzolari. See *Echinades*.

Cuſco, an eminent City of *Lima*, one of the three Diviſions of the large Region of *Peru* in Southern *America*,

To *Cuſpidate*, (*Lat.*) to make ſharp at the end, from *Cuſpis* a point.

Cuſpe, the entrance of any Houſe, or firſt beginning, which is the line whereon the Figure and Degree of the Zodiack is placed; as you find it in the Table of Houſes.

Cuſtody, (*Lat.*) ſafe hold.

Cuſtom, both in Common and Civil Law, ſignifieth a Law, or Rite, not written; which being eſtabliſhed by long uſe, and the conſent of our Anceſtors hath been, and is daily practiſed.

Cuſtos brevium, a Clark belonging to the Court of Common-pleas, whoſe Office is to receive and keep all the Writs and put them upon Files, every return by it ſelf; and at the end of every Term to receive of the Prothonotaries, all the Records of *Niſi Prius*, called the *Poſtea*.

Cuſtos Rotulorum, is he that hath the cuſtody of the Rolls, and Records of the Seſſions of Peace, and of the Commiſſion it ſelf: he is thought to be the ſame with *Cuſtos placitorum Coronæ*.

Cuſtos ſpiritualium keeper of the *Spiritualities*; he that exerciſeth Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of any Dioceſs, during the Vacancy of the *See*, which by the Canon Law belongs to the Dean and Chapter.

Cuthbert, (*Saxon*) famous knowledge, a proper name. The chief whereof was that much venerated *Engliſh* Saint, who was Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in the beginning of the *Saxon* Monarchy.

Cuticle, (*Lat.*) ſignifieth in Anatomy, the membrane, or thin-skin, which covereth the thicker skin all over the body, and is called in *Greek Epidermis*.

To *Cutt* the Sail in Navigation, is to let it fall.

Cutter of the Tallies, an Officer in the Exchequer,

quer, that provideth wood for the Tallies, and cutting the ſum paid upon them, caſteth the ſame into the Court to be written upon.

Cuttle-fiſh, a certain kind of Fiſh, called in *Latin Sepia*; which, throwing a black juyce like Ink into the Water, becomes hid in that obſcurity, and ſo eſcapes the Fiſher.

Cutlu-muſes, the ſecond King of the *Turks*, under whom they won *Meſopotamia*, the greateſt part of *Syria*, and the City of *Jeruſalem*.

Cutwater, a term in Navigation, the ſharpneſs of the Ship before.

C Y.

Cyamba, a City in *Aſia*, where they uſe Coral inſtead of Money, and have great ſtore of Aloes and all kind of Spices.

Cybele, the Daughter of *Cœlus* and *Terra*, and the Wife of *Saturn*: ſhe is otherwiſe called *Ops*, *Rhea*, *Veſta*, *Magna Mater*, or Grandmother of the Gods; alſo *Dindymene* and *Berecynthia*.

Cyclades, Fifty Iſlands in the *Ægean*-Sea, ſo called, as lying ἐν κύκλῳ in a circle about *Delos*, called by the *Italians*; *Iſole del Archipelago*, the chief of theſe Iſlands are *Rhodus*, *Scarpanto*, *Cerigo*, *Tenedos*, and *Delos*.

Cycle, (*Greek*) a term in Aſtronomy: *Cycle* or *Circle* of the Sun, is that which in Twenty eight years (for ſo long it is in compleating its revolution) cauſeth the Dominical Letter; and by conſequence, the day of the week from the changes, which the *Biſſextile* or Leap-year made in them, to return again to their former ſtation or day of the moneth, for the ſeven firſt Letters of the Alphabet, the Dominical Letter is varied according as the firſt of *January*, (which being the period of this circle, is always marked with *A*) ſhall happen to fall upon this or that day of the week, if it fall upon Sunday *A* muſt needs be the Dominical Letter, if upon Munday *G*. if upon Tueſday *F*. but in *Biſſextile*, which is every fourth year, there are uſed two Dominical Letters, the firſt in reverſe order until the 24th of *February*, the other from thence until the years end: *Cycle* of the Moon, the revolution of 19 years in which time, both of their motions recur to the ſame point. See *Prime*.

Cyclopædie, (*Greek*) the whole Circle of Arts and Sciences.

Cyclopes, the Sons of *Neptune* and *Amphitrite*, or as *Apollodorus Athenienſis* ſaith, of *Cœlus* and *Terra*: they were the ſervants of *Vulcan*, and made Thunder-bolts for *Jupiter*, having each of them one great eye in their forehead: their names were *Bronte*, *Sterope*, and *Pyracmon* whom *Apollodorus* calleth *Harpe*: others ſay, they were a very ancient people of *Sicily*, of a very Gyantly ſtature.

Cycnus the Son of *Mars*, who was killed in a combate with *Hercules*; whom *Mars*, to revenge his Sons death, reſolved to fight with; but before they came to blows, *Jupiter* parted them with a clap of Thunder. There was another *Cycnus*, the Son of *Neptune*, who being invulnerable, fought with *Achilles*, and could not be killed, till *Achilles* throwing him upon the ground, kneeled upon his neck and ſtifled him.

Cydias, a Painter in great eſteem with *Hortenſius* the *Orator*, who gave him for his Picture of the *Argonauts* 164 Talents, he flouriſhed in the 114th *Olympiad*.

Cydippe. See *Acontius*.

Cydoniatum, Conſerve of Quinces, called Marmalade.

Cygnus. Vide *Swan*.

Cylinder, (*Greek*) a Geometrical body, being long, flat at both ends, and equally round from one end to the other: alſo a rolling ſtone to ſmooth Garden-allies, being juſt of that figure. In the Art of Gunnery, it ſignifies that part of the bore of a piece, which remains empty when the piece is laden.

Cymace, from the *Greek* word *Cyma*, a wave; It is a term in Architecture, ſignifying carved-work, which reſembles waves.

Cymbal, a Muſical Inſtrument, made of plates of Braſs, reſembling a kind of a Boat called *Cymba*.

Cymraecan language, the *Welſh*, or old *Britiſh* language.

Cynanthrophy, (*Lat.*) a kind of phrenſie, or Diſeaſe, which poſſeſſeth a man with a conceit that he is turned into a Dog.

Cynegeticks, (*Greek*) Books treating of the Art of Hunting.

Cynegirus, or *Cynegiris*, an *Athenian* Soldier who catching hold of one of his Enemies Ships held it firſt with his right hand, and when that was cut off, with his left, and when both were cut off, yet ſtill kept it with his Teeth.

Cynical, (*Greek*) crabbed, ſevere; from a certain Sect of Philoſophers, who were called *Cynicks*.

Cynoſure, (*Greek*) a conſtellation of Stars near the North-Pole, called *Urſa Minor*, by which the Sailers are directed in their courſe.

Cynorexia, (*Greek*) a greedineſs and unnatural ravening appetite, or deſire of meat.

Cynthius, a name attributed to *Apollo* as *Cynthia* to *Diana*; from *Cynthus*, a Hill in *Delos*, where *Latona* brought them forth, being Twins.

Cyon, a young Tree, or ſlip, ſpringing from an old.

Cyperus. See *Galingale*.

Cyprian, (*Greek*) a proper name of men: from *Cypria*, one of the names of *Venus*.

Cyprus, an Iſland in the *Carpathian* Sea, which was anciently dedicated to *Venus*; it is now under the *Turks* Dominion.

Cyrenaica, a Country of *Africa*; called alſo *Pentapolitana*, becauſe it contained theſe five Cities, *Beronice*, *Arſinoe*, *Ptolemais*, *Apollonia*, and *Cyrene*.

Cyrus, the Son of *Cambyſes* and *Mandana*: he was King of *Perſia*, overthrew the *Aſſyrian* Monarchy, conquered all *Aſia*; but was at length overcome and ſlain by *Thomyris*, Queen of *Scythia*;

thia; who cauſing his head to be cut off, and caſt into a Tub of blood, cryed out, Now ſatisfie thy ſelf with blood, after which thou haſt always thirſted.

Cyſtepatick Arterie, a branch of the *Cæliac* which goes to the Liver and Gall.

Cyſtick, (*Greek*) belonging to the bag of Gall, which is called *Cyſtis*. *Cyſtick* vein ſignifieth in Anatomy a branch of the Portvein, which aſcendeth up to the neck of the Gall, and there divideth it ſelf.

Cythera, one of the *Cyclades* Iſlands, anciently dedicated to *Venus*, who was thence denominated *Cytherea*. It is at this day *Cerigo*.

Cyzicus, an Iſland in the *Propontis*, joyned to the continent with two Bridges, having a City in it of the ſame name.

C. Z.

Czar, the title of the Emperor of *Ruſſia*, who is ſo called *quaſi Cæſar*, which being the name of the firſt *Roman* Emperor, is now become a general title in Chriſtendom, for all that have attained Imperial Power.

D. A.

Dab, a ſort of Fiſh which is thought to be no other then a young Flounder.

Daæ, a part of thoſe ancient people of *Scythia*, who were called *Nomades*; mentioned by *Virgil* in his Eighth Book of *Æneids*.

Dabuze, a kind of Weapon carried before the Grand Signior in the nature of our Mace.

Dace, (*Leuciſcus*,) a ſort of ſmall River Fiſh, otherwiſe called a *Dare*.

Dacia, a Countrey of *Scythia Europæa*, which at this day is divided into *Tranſylvania*, *Ruſſia*, or *Servia*, *Bulgaria* and *Walachia*.

Dactyle, (*Greek*) the fruit of the Palm-tree, a Date; alſo a foot in Verſe, conſiſting of one long ſyllable, and two ſhort; alſo a finger, as Tityre, the long ſyllables being marked over head with this Character (-), the ſhort with this (∪).

Dactylogy, (*Greek*) a diſcourſing by ſigns made with the finger.

Dædalus, a famous Artiſt, who made the famous Labyrinth in *Crete*, into which he was ſhut up himſelf with his Son *Icarus*, for having made a Wooden Heifer, in which *Paſiphae* was injoyed by *Jupiter* in the ſhape of a Bull. But he making artificial Wings for himſelf and his ſon, flew out of *Crete* into *Sardinia*; but *Icarus* ſoaring too high, melted the Wax, and fell into that Sea.

Dæmoniack, (*Greek*) poſſeſſed with a Devil, or evil Spirit.

Dæmonology, (*Greek*) a diſcourſe of Angels, Spirits, or Devils.

Daff, (*old word*) a Coward, or a Daſtard.

Daffadil, a kind of flower, otherwiſe called *Narciſſus*.

Dag, (*Dutch*) a Dagger, ſome ſay from the *Dacians*, who uſed this ſort of weapon. Alſo a *Dag* (*old word*) a Leather Latchet.

Dalliſon, the name of an ancient family in *Lincolnſhire*, contracted from *D'Alancon*.

Dallops, Patches or Corners of Graſs or Weeds among the Corn.

Dalmatian Cap, a Flower, otherwiſe called a *Tulip*, becauſe it was brought from *Tulippa*, a Promontory of *Dalmatia*, which is a part of *Illyricum*, a Countrey bordering upon *Greece*.

Dalmatick, a kind of Veſtment worn by the Prieſts; ſo called from *Dalmatia*, where it was firſt made.

Dalreudini, the ancient name of a certain people of *Scotland*; ſo called from *Reuda* an *Iriſh* Captain, who conquered thoſe parts.

Dama, the Daughter of *Pythagoras*, her chiefeſt ſtudy was to explain the hard and obſcure paſſages of her Fathers Philoſophy. *Cæl. Rhodig.*

Damaſcius, a Stoical Philoſopher, who lived in the Reign of *Juſtinian*, and was an intimate Friend of *Simplicius*; his Comment upon *Plato*, and other things are mentioned by *Suidas*. Alſo a *Sigæan* Hiſtorian who lived before the *Peloponneſian* War, in the time of *Herodotus*, and wrote the Affairs of *Greece*, and other things mentioned by *Suidas*.

Damaſcus, the chief City of *Syria*, whence we have the beſt ſort of Pruins, which are called Damask Pruins, or Damaſines.

Damiata, a Port Town of *Egypt*, anciently *Peluſium*; ſeated on the Eaſternmoſt ſtream of *Nilus*. Here the Eaſt and Weſt World met together to exchange their ware; ſhe grudging for Trade to give the upper hand to *Alexandria* it ſelf.

Damage, a term in Common Law; any hurt or hinderance that a man taketh in his eſtate; alſo a part of that the Jurors are to inquire of, paſſing for the Plaintiff in a civil action.

Damage Feaſant, in Common Law, is when a ſtrangers Beaſts are in another Mans Ground, and there feed without licence of the Tenant, ſpoiling the Graſs or Corn; in which caſe the Tenant may impound them.

Dammask, a kind of fine ſtuff firſt made in the City of *Damaſcus*.

Damnation, (*Lat.*) a condemning or giving ſentence.

Damocrates, a *Botanick* Writer, particularly of the Herb *Iberis*, as is teſtified by *Galen* and *Pliny*. Alſo one of thoſe Authors cited in the *Geoponicks*, aſcribed to *Conſtantine*.

Damocrita, a *Roman* Matron, whoſe Husband *Alcippus* being baniſhed, and ſhe forbid to follow him, and her Daughters prohibited marriages, that his race might be extinct; ſhe in revenge, when the chief Women of the City were met in a Houſe to ſacrifice, ſet fire on the Houſe; and when ſhe ſaw people run to their aid, ſhe firſt killed her daughters, then her ſelf.

Damon, an *Athenian* ſinger, mentioned by *Cælius Rhodiginus*.

Damophilus, an ancient *Greek* Painter.

Damoſtratus, a Philoſopher, who wrote *Halieuticks*, or a Treatiſe of Fiſhes and Fiſhing.

Dan, (*Heb.* Judgment) one of the Twelve Sons of *Jacob*, a Father of a great Tribe which from him took the denomination off.

Danae, the Daughter of *Acriſius*, King of *Argos*. See *Acriſius*.

Danaus, the Son of *Belus*, and Brother of *Ægyptus*; he was King of *Argos*, and from him the *Greeks* were called *Danai*.

Dancet, is much like indented, but differs from it, in regard the lines are deeper and wider.

Dandelion, (*Dens Leonis*,) a common Plant of a diuretick quality.

Dandruff, a kind of Scurff, or ſmall Scales, ſticking to the skin of the Head, which look like Bran. From the *Saxon* words *Tan*, a Scab, and *Drof*, naſty.

Dane Gilt, from *Dane*, and *Gelt*, which ſignifies Money: It was a Tribute anciently laid upon our Anceſtors by the *Danes*, of twelve pence for every Hide of Land through the Realm.

Danewort, *Dwarfe Elder*, or *Walwort*, (*Lat. Ebulus*) a Plant with flowers like unto Elder ſpringing up annually and decaying again; it openeth, and purgeth Choler, Phlegm, and Water, helpeth the Dropſie, Gout, Piles, *&c.* It is called in *French Hieble*, from *Hybla*, a Mountain of *Sicily*, where it chiefly grows.

Dangwallet, (*old word*) *Exceſſive*, *quaſi* making the Wallet to dangle down.

Dania, a Countrey of *Europe*, almoſt inviroued with the Northern Ocean, bordering upon *Saxony*, and is now called *Denmark*.

Daniel, (*Hebr.*) Judgment of God.

Daniſm, (*Greek*) Uſury.

Dank, moiſt, from the *Dutch* word Dampight.

Danmonii, the ancient name of a people in old time inhabiting that part of this Iſland, now called *Cornwal* and *Devonſhire*.

Dantiſcum, (*vulg. Dantzick*) the chief Town of that part of *Boruſſia*, which is called *Boruſſia Regalis*, a Province belonging to the King of *Poland*. This Town is a moſt famous *Emporium* or *Mart* Town, and the Granary of *Europe*.

Dantzick. See *Dantiſcum*.

Danubius, or *Iſter*, the greateſt River in *Europe*, which riſing from the Mountain *Arnoba*, runneth through many Countreys; as *Germany*, *Dacia*, *Myſia*, *Poland*, *&c.* And falls into the *Euxin* or *Black-ſea*. It is now called the *Danow*.

Daphitas, a Grammarian who was crucified upon Mount *Ætna*, for writing reviling Verſes againſt Kings.

Daphne, the Daughter of *Peneus*; ſhe flying from *Apollo*, who became in love with her for her beauty, was turned into a Laurel-tree.

Daphnomancy, (*Greek*) a divination by Laurels.

Dapper, fine, neat, ſpruce; from an old *Latin* word *Taper*, *i. e.* ſwift; or the *Dutch* word Dapfer, ſtout, agil; or elſe from *Dapifer*, which ſignifies in *Latin* a Sewer, or he that ſerves up the firſt diſh at a Feaſt.

Dapple, (from the *Dutch* Apffel, a divers coloured Apple) a ſort of colour chiefly taken notice of in Horſes, being a kind of mixed, ſpotted, and variegated colour.

Dara, a Kingdom (with its capital City of the ſame name) of *Africa*, one of the ſix into which *Barbary* is divided; the other five being *Barca*, *Tunis*, *Feſs*, *Tremiſen*, and *Morocco*, though ſome divide it but into four in all, *viz. Feſs*, *Morocco*, *Tremiſen*, and *Tunis*.

Darapti, a word by which in Logick is ſignified the firſt Mood of the third figure, wherein the two firſt Propoſitions are Univerſal Affirmatives, the laſt, a Particular Affirmative.

Darby, the chief Town of *Darbiſhire*; ſo called by Contraction from *Derwentby*, becauſe it ſtandeth upon the River *Derwent*. This Town was won, in old time, by *Ethelfleda*, that victorious Lady of the *Mercians*, from the *Danes*, of whom ſhe made a very great ſlaughter.

Darcies, or *de Adrecies*, the name of an ancient Family of Barons in *Lincolnſhire*, deſcended from the *Norman de Adrecy*, or *Darcy*, *de Nocton*, who lived in great favor and eſteem with *Henry* the Third.

Dardanelli, two oppoſite Caſtles in the *Helleſpontick Straits*, poſſeſſing the places of the ancient *Seſtus* and *Abydus*. So celebrated by Poets for the loves of *Hero* and *Leander*.

Dardanus, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Electra*, who having killed his Brother *Jaſius*, fled to *Samothrace*; afterwards he went into *Aſia*, where he built *Dardanum*, or *Troy*. Alſo the name of a Magician, ſo eminent, that from him Witchcraft hath among ſome derived the appellation of *Dardanian* Art.

Darick, a kind of ancient Coyn, bearing the value of two ſhillings, which had upon it the Image of *Darius*.

Darien, a Province of *America*, adjoyning to *Caſtena*, *Aurea*, or *Panarma*.

Darius, the name of ſeveral ancient Kings of *Perſia*, as *Darius Hyſtaſpis*, *Darius Nothus*, and *Darius Codomannus*; which laſt was overcome by *Alexander* the Great.

Darnel, (*Lolium*) Cockle-weed, from the *Dutch* word Deren, to hurt.

Darnix, a ſort of Stuff ſo called from *Doornick* a Town of *Flanders*, but better known by the name of *Tournay*, where it is made.

Darrein, from the *French* word *Dernier*, *i. e.* laſt; as *Darrein* preſentment, laſt preſentment.

Darreighn, (*old word*) an attempt.

Dartos, one of the membranes that involve the ſtones.

Darford, or *Darenford*, a Town in *Kent*, ſo called from the River *Daren*, where King *Edward* the Third built a Nunnery, which was afterward converted into a Royal Palace.

Darii, an artificial word among Logicians, by which is ſignified the third Mood of the firſt figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm, wherein the firſt Propoſition is an Univerſal Affirmative, the two laſt Particular Affirmatives.

Daruga,

Daruga, an Officer of State among the *Perſians*.

Datary, an Office in *Rome*, for the collation of Eccleſiaſtical Benefices.

Date, (*Dactylus*) the fruit of the Palm-tree; alſo (*Datum*) the day of the Moneth and Year, wherein any Letter is written.

Datiſi, the fourth Mood of the third figure in Logick, in which the Propoſitions are anſwerable to *Darii* in the firſt figure.

Datiſm, (*Greek*) an often rehearſal of the ſame thing, by a heaping of ſynonyma's together; from *Datis*, a Satrape of *Greece*.

The *Dative Caſe*, the third of the ſix Caſes in Grammar uſed in actions of giving or attributing.

Daventria, (*Daventry*) the Principal City of *Overyſel*, one of the ſeven United Provinces. Alſo a Town in *Northamptonſhire*.

David, (*Hebr.* Beloved) the Son of *Jeſſe*, he ſlew the Giant *Goliah*, the Champion of the *Philiſtines*, and was by Gods appointment anointed King of *Iſrael*, after the death of *Saul*.

Davids Staff, an Inſtrument uſed in Navigation, conſiſting of two Triangles united together, but the one longer then the other, and both having their Baſe arched, and containing an intire Quadrant of ninety degrees between them in the Circle of their Baſes.

Daulphin, an Appellation commonly given to the King of *France* his eldeſt Son, from a Province ſo called of *Gallia Braccata*, or *Narbonenſis*; a certain Earl whereof, named *Humbert*, ſold it to *Philip* of *Valois*, King of *France*, for a very ſmall rate; but upon condition that the Heir Apparent of *France* ſhould ſtill be called the *Daulphin of Vienneis*, *Vienna* being one of the chief Cities of this Province.

Daunſet, a term in Heraldry, being almoſt the ſame with a line indented, but only it is deeper and wider.

Dauntry, the name of a very ancient Family in *Suſſex*, ſtiled in *Latin* Records, *De alta ripa*.

Day, ſignifieth in Law a day in Bank before ordinary Judges, wherein the party ſhould appear and plead: As for the Aſtronomical and Political diſtinction of days, and the parts thereof. See *Macrobius* and *Cenſorinus*.

D. E.

Dea Bona, or Good Goddeſs, a name attributed by the old Heathen to the Earth, whom they worſhipped as a goddeſs; ſhe was alſo called *Ops*, *Fatua*, and *Fauna*. The Poets feign, that being drunk with a Wine made of Myrtle Berries, called *Myrtidanum*; ſhe was whipt to death by her Husband *Faunus* with Myrtle Twigs.

Dea viriplaca, a certain Goddeſs among the ancient *Romans*; in whoſe Chappel, Man and Wife, after they had fallen out, were reconciled again.

Deacon, (from the *Greek*, *Diaconus*, a Miniſter, or Servant,) is an Officer of the Church that is appointed to diſtribute alms to the poor.

Dead-mens-eyes, Blocks which have many holes, but no Sheevers, wherein the Laniers go that make faſt the Shrowds to the Chains.

Dead-pledge, Land or moveables pawned for Money; which is to be the Creditors for ever, if the Money be not repaid at the time agreed on: It is alſo called, *Mortgage*.

Dead-water, the eddy water at the Stern of a Ship.

Dean, an Eccleſiaſtical Magiſtrate that hath power over ten Canons; and thoſe which have a juriſdiction aſſigned them by the Biſhop, over other Miniſters and Pariſhes near adjoyning, are called *Deans Rural*.

Deauration, (*Lat.*) a gilding over.

Debauchery, or *Desbouchery*, (*French*) riot, diſorderly revelling.

Debellation, (*Lat.*) an overcoming in War or Duel.

De bene eſſe, a term uſed in Common Law, as when a Defendants Depoſition is only allowed of for the preſent, but after more full examination, is either to ſtand or fall.

Delentur, (*Lat.*) a Bill drawn upon the Publick, for the payment of any Seamans or Land Soldiers arrears to the Creditor.

Debet & ſolet, a Writ of Right, which hath thoſe words in it, as formal words not to be omitted, when a man ſueth for a thing now firſt of all denied him, and which hath been injoyed by his Anceſtors, as Suit to a Mill, or Common of Paſture, or the like.

Debilitation, (*Lat.*) a making weak or feeble.

Debito, a Writ which lieth where a Man oweth Money upon obligation, a bargain for any thing ſold.

Debonairity, (*French*) a being *Debonair*, that is of a brisk or ſprightly air.

Deborah, (*Hebr.* a word or a Bee) *Rebeccaes* Nurſe; alſo a Propheteſs who judged *Iſrael*, and ſent *Barak* againſt *Siſera*.

Deboſhery, or *Deboiſtneſs*. See *Debauchery*.

Decade, (*Greek*) the number of Ten.

Decadency, (*Lat.*) a declining or falling down.

Decagon, (*Greek*) a term in Fortification and Geometry, ſignifying a figure of Ten Angels.

Decalogue, (*Greek*) the Ten Commandments, imparted to the *Jews* from God by *Moſes*.

Decameron, (*Greek*) a Book of Fables, written by *Boccace*; ſo called, becauſe it is divided into ten Parts or Books.

To *Decamp*, a term now grown much into uſe in Military Affairs, and ſignifies to riſe from the preſent place of Incampment, in order to a removing and incamping in another place.

Decan, one of the ſix Regions or Kingdoms into which, that part of the *Eaſt-Indies* called *India intra Gangem* is divided, the reſt are *Orixa*, *Narſinga*, *Coromandel*, *Malabar*, and *Cambaja*.

Decantation, (*Lat.*) a praiſing; in Chymiſtry it is the pouring off of any liquor which ſettleth by inclination.

Decapitation, (*Lat.*) a beheading.

Decapolis, a Countrey of *Syria*, ſo called becauſe it contained Ten Cities.

Decarch, (*Greek*) a Commander or Governor over ten.

December, one of the Twelve Moneths, ſo called as being the Tenth from *March*.

Decempedal, (*Lat.*) Ten foot long.

Decemtales, a Law term, being a ſupply of Ten Men impannelled upon a Jury, and not appearing, which are to be like in reputation to thoſe that were impannelled.

Decemvirate, (*Lat.*) the Office of the *Decemviri*, who were ten noble Men among the *Romans*, choſen to govern the Commonwealth in place of the two Conſuls, until the Law were fully eſtabliſhed.

Decennial, (*Lat.*) laſting, or being of the age of ten years.

Deception, (*Lat.*) deceit, fraud, or beguiling.

Decepione, a Writ that lieth againſt him that deceitfully doth any thing in the name of another, for him that receiveth damage thereby.

Decerption, (*Lat.*) a cropping off, or pulling away.

Decertation, (*Lat.*) a ſtriving for any thing.

Deceſſion, (*Lat.*) a going away, or departing.

Decies tantum, a Writ that lieth againſt a Juror that taketh Money to give his verdict, wherein there is recoverable ten times ſo much as he took.

The Decimal Chain, a certain Mathematical Inſtrument for the meaſuring of Land, which is to be divided into ten equal parts.

Decimation, (*Lat.*) a gathering tithes; alſo a puniſhing every tenth Man by lot.

De decimis ſolvendis, &c. a Writ which formerly lay againſt thoſe that had farmed the Priors *aliens* Lands of the King.

Deciners, or *Doziners*, ſuch as were wont to have the check of ten Friburgs for the maintenance of the Peace, the limits of whoſe juriſdiction was called *Decenna*.

Deciſion, (*Lat.*) a determining of any buſineſs or controverſie.

Decius, the name of ſeveral *Roman* Captains, three whereof, *viz.* Father, Son, and Grandchild, were eſpecially eminent as devoting themſelves, *Diis Manibus* for their Countreys ſafety; The firſt in the War againſt the *Gauls*; the ſecond, in that againſt the *Etruſci*; the third, in that againſt *Pyrrhus*. Alſo a *Roman* Emperor, one of the ten perſecutors of the Chriſtians.

The Deck of a Ship, the Floor of Planks which lies upon the Beams, and on which the Ordnance is placed. There are three Decks, firſt, ſecond, and third, whereof the loweſt is the firſt, alſo the Half Deck, is that which is from the Main Maſt to the Stem; the Quarter Deck, that which is from the Steerage aloft, to the Maſters Cabbin; the Spar Deck is the uppermoſt betwixt the two Maſts; a Fluſh Deck, or a Deck Fluſh, Fore, and Aft, is, when from Stem to Stern it lies upon a right Line without any fall.

Declamation, (*Lat.*) a crying out againſt any thing; alſo an Oration, made of ſome feigned Argument.

Declaration, (*Lat.*) a ſhewing forth; alſo in Common Law, it is the ſhewing in writing the grief of the Demandant or Plaintiff, againſt the Tenant or Defendant, wherein he ſuppoſeth to have received wrong.

Declenſion, or *Declination*, (*Lat.*) a declining or bowing down; alſo in Grammar, it ſignifieth the varying of Caſes and Tenſes in Nouns and Verbs. In Aſtrology, the Declination of a Planet, is his diſtance from the Equator; and as he declines from thence, either Northward or Southward, ſo is his Declination nominated either North or South.

Declinator, a Mathematical Inſtrument, to take the Declination of the Planets.

Declivity, (*Lat.*) a bending downwards, ſteepneſs.

Decoction, (*Lat.*) a boiling away; it is applied chiefly to medicinable things; as Herbs, Roots, &c.

Decollation, (*Lat.*) a beheading.

Decompoſite, a term in Grammar, ſignifying a word equally compounded, that is by the addition of two other words, as *In-diſ-poſitio*.

Deconate, *vide Faces*.

Decoration, (*Lat.*) an adorning or decking.

Decortication, (*Lat.*) a pulling off the outward Rind or Bark.

Decorum, (*Lat.*) good grace, order, decency.

Decrees, or *Decretals*, a volume of the Canon Law, compoſed by *Gratian*, a Monk of the Order of St. *Benedict*.

Decrement, (*Lat.*) a decreaſing; alſo in the Univerſities *Decrements*, are fees paid by the Scholars for the ſpoiling or indamaging of any thing made uſe of from the Colledge.

Decrepit, (*Lat.*) weak and impotent with age.

Decreſſant, (*Lat.*) the waining or decreaſing Moon.

Decruſtation, (*Lat.*) a taking away the uppermoſt Rind or Cruſt of any thing.

Decumbence, (*Lat.*) a lying down.

Decumbiture, (*Lat.*) a lying down, it is a word particularly uſed in Phyſick, when a man is ſo violently taken with a diſeaſe, that he is forced to take his Bed; and it is properly taken from the firſt lying down of the diſeaſed, and from this the Criſis is to be gathered.

Decuple, (*Lat.*) tenfold.

Decurion, (*Lat.*) the chief of a *Decuria*, which ſignifieth a Band of Ten Soldiers, or a company of Ten Senators; alſo an Alderman or Burgeſs of a City.

Decuſſation, (*Lat.*) a cutting acroſs, or in the form of a figure of ten.

Decuſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſhaking off.

Dedalus. See *Dædalus.*

Dedecoration, (*Lat.*) a diſgracing, or diſhonoring.

Dedignation, (*Lat.*) a diſdaining.

Dedimus Poteſtatem, a Writ whereby Commiſſion is given to a private Man for the ſpeeding of ſome act appertaining to a Judge. It is called by the Civilians, *Delegation.*

Dedition, (*Lat.*) a rendering up.

Deeds, ſignifie in Common Law, Writings that contain the effect of a Contract between Man and Man, which the Civilians call *Literarum obligatio.*

Deep-ſea-head, the Lead which is hung at the Deep-ſea-line to ſink it down.

Deep-ſea-line, a ſmall Line with which Seamen found in deep waters to find ground.

Dees, (*Uraniſcus, old word*) a Canopy.

Deeſis, (*Greek*) a beſeeching, a figure of Sentence which is oft-times elegantly made uſe of in Oratory and Poetry, upon occaſion either of earneſt intreaty or calling to witneſs; as,

Lydia dic per omnes, te, deos oro. Horat.
Per has ego lachrymas dextramq; tuam te. Virg.

Defaillance, (*French*) a failing or defect.

Defatigation, (*Lat.*) a making weary.

Defaulking, (*French*) an abating, or cutting off in Accompts; from the *Latin*, *Defalcation*, as it is a cutting off with a Sieth.

Default, (in Law) a Non-appearance in Court without ſufficient Cauſe made out.

Defeaſance, or *Defeiſance*, ſignifieth in Common Law, a condition annexed to an Act, Obligation, or Recogniſance; which being performed, the act, *&c.* is made void.

Defecation, (*Lat.*) a refining or cleanſing from dregs.

Defection, (*Lat.*) a failing; alſo a revolting, or falling off.

Defeiſance. See *Defeaſance.*

Defendant, is in Common Law, he that is ſued in an Action Perſonal; as Tenant is he who is ſued in an Action Real.

Se Defendendo, an expreſſion in the Law for any ones killing another Man in his own defence; which the Law allows for a ſufficient juſtification of the fact.

Defendimus, a word uſed in Infeoffment or Donation, binding the Donor and his Heir to defend the Donee.

Defender of the Faith, a title given by Pope *Leo* the Tenth, to King *Henry* the Eighth of *England*, and continued ever ſince as the proper title of the Kings of *England*, as moſt Chriſtian is the title of the Kings of *France*, and Catholick of the Kings of *Spain.*

Defenſatives, a term in Phyſick, thoſe Medicines which divert the humors from the place affected.

Deficiency, (*Lat.*) a want or failing.

Definition, (*Lat.*) an Explication, or according to Logicians, an unfolding of the eſſence of a thing, by its Genus and Difference.

Deflection, (*Lat.*) bending down, a bowing or turning aſide.

Defloration, (*Lat.*) a raviſhing or deflowering.

Defluxion, (*Lat.*) a flowing downward, alſo in Phyſick it is taken for a falling down of humors to any part of the Body.

Deft, (*old Engliſh*) little, pretty, and handſome.

Deformation, (*Lat.*) a deforming or making out of form.

Deformity, (*Lat.*) ugline ſs.

Deforſour, in Common Law, is one that caſteth another out of poſſeſſion by force; whereas *Diſſeiſor* is he that doth it without force.

To *Defray*, to make free; alſo to pay anothers charges, from the *Dutch* word *Freſchen.*

Defterdar, a great Officer belonging to the Grand Signior or *Turkiſh* Emperor. Equivalent to Lord High Treaſurer with us.

Defunct, (*Lat.*) dead.

To *Degenerate*, (*Lat.*) to fall from a more noble to a baſer kind, to go aſide from the vertues of ones anceſtors.

Deglutination, (*Lat.*) an unglewing.

Deglutition, (*Lat.*) a ſpeedy devouring; in Phyſick it is taken for a power of the animal-faculty, which makes us ſwallow our meat and drink with an appetite.

Degradation, (*Lat.*) a caſting out from any Dignity or Office.

Degree, (*French*) a ſtep or ſtair; by a Metaphor, any ſtate, or condition, which is as it were an aſcending or deſcending from one ſtep to another. In Aſtronomy it is the thirtieth part of any of the Twelve Signs; in Phyſick and Chymiſtry, it is the intenſneſs, or remiſneſs of the hot or cold quality of any thing.

Dehortation, (*Lat.*) a diſſwading.

Deianira, the Daughter of *Oeneus*, King of *Ætolia*: She was firſt eſpouſed to *Achelous*, afterwards to *Hercules.* Being to paſs over the River *Evenus*, *Neſſus* the Centaure offered his ſervice to carry her over; but as ſoon as he was on the farther ſide, he attempted to raviſh her, whereupon *Hercules* ſhot at him with a poyſoned Arrow. *Neſſus* perceiving he had received his deaths wound, he to be revenged, preſented *Deianira* with a Shirt dipped in his own Blood, telling her, That if her Husband wore it, it would draw his affections from all other Women; which ſhe believing, gave it to *Hercules*, but the Shirt ſticking to his Body, ſo burnt his fleſh, that to avoid the torment; he threw himſelf into a flaming Pile; and *Deianira* for grief, ſlew her ſelf.

Dejeration, (*Lat.*) to taking a ſolemn oath.

Deifie, (*Lat.*) to make a god of one.

Deiphobus, the Son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, who cauſed *Paris* to be ſlain by treachery, and married his Wife *Helena.*

Deipnoſophiſts, (*Greek*) a company of wiſe men diſcourſing at Supper.

Deity, (*Lat.*) Godhead. The Nature or Eſſence of God.

Delamere,

Delamere, a Foreſt in *Cheſhire*, whereof the *Downs* of *Uskinton* were, by the gift of *Ranulph*, the firſt Earl of *Cheſter*, made Foreſters by Hereditary Succeſſion. In this Foreſt *Ædelfleda*, the *Mercian* Lady, built a Town called *Eadelbury*, *i. e.* The Happy Town; which now being nothing but a heap of rubbiſh, is called *The Chamber in the Foreſt.*

Delator, (*Lat.*) an accuſer, or informer.

Delayed, an Epithete given to Wine, when it is mingled with Water.

A *Delegate*, (*Lat.*) he that executes judgment in the place of a Civil or Eccleſiaſtical Judge.

Deletion, (*Lat.*) a blotting out.

Deletery, (from the *Greek* δηλέω to hurt,) deadly, deſtructive.

Delffitenne. See *Delph.*

Delf, (*Delphi*) a very neat and pleaſant Town in South *Holland.*

Delgovitia, the name of an ancient Town in *Yorkſhire*, which ſtood as ſome think in that place where now *Wighton* is.

Delibation, (*Lat.*) a ſacrificing; alſo a taſting.

Deliberation, (*Lat.*) a conſulting, or debating.

Delict, (*Lat.*) an offence, or crime.

Delineation, (*Lat.*) a drawing the firſt draught of a Picture.

A *Delinquent*, (*Lat.*) one that hath committed an offence or crime.

Deliquation, (*Lat.*) the pereparing of things melted upon the fire. A term in Chymiſtry.

Deliquium, (*Lat.*) A Chymical term, ſignifying the diſſolving of any hard body into a liquor, as Salt, or the Powder of any calcined Matter, *&c.* in a moiſt place.

Deliration, (*Lat.*) a doting, or being beſides ones ſenſes.

Delirium (*Lat.*) dotage, in Phyſick it is the frantick or idle talk of people in a Feaver.

Delos, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, the chiefeſt of the *Cyclades*, where *Apollo* and *Diana* were born; whence they were called the *Delian* Twins.

Delph or *Delftens*, is an abatement placed in the middle of an Eſcutcheon, proper to him that revoketh his own challenge, and eateth his own words; being the figure of the bottom of a Spade in a Field *Tenne* or Tawny.

Delphos, a Town of *Phocis* in *Greece*, famous for the Temple and Oracle of *Apollo.*

Deltoton, (*Greek*) a Conſtellation of Stars reſembling the figure of a *Greek Delta* Δ.

Deluſion, (*Lat.*) a deceiving, or beguiling.

Deluge, (*French*) an inundation or overflowin of Waters.

Demades, an *Athenian* Orator, who ſpending in Luxury the riches he had acquired by his favor with *Antipater*, and the *Macedonians* grew a contemptible perſon in his old age. He is mentioned by *Cicero*, *Suidas*, and *Plutarch.*

Demagogue, (*Greek*) a Leader of the People, it is taken for one that heads any party or faction.

Demand, in Common Law, is oppoſite to Plaint; for in purſuit of Civil Actions, if they be Real Actions, the purſuer is called *Demandant*; if Perſonal, Plaintiff.

Demeſn, or *Demain*, (*French*) by the Civilians called *Dominicum*, is that Land which a Man holdeth originally of himſelf, eſpecially a Patrimony belonging to a Prince, or the Church; whereas *feodum* are thoſe which he holdeth by the benefit of a Superior.

Ancient Demeſn, a tenure by which Crown Mannors were held in the time of *William* the Conqueror, and ſomewhat before.

Demetrius, the name of ſeveral famous Kings in *Aſia*, who ſucceeded *Alexander*; The word ſignifieth belonging to *Ceres*, who in *Greek* is called *Demeter.* There were alſo of this name ſeveral perſons eminent for Learning and Arts, as *Demetrius Triclinius*, a famous Aſtronomer *Demetrius Phalereus.*

Demi, (*Lat.*) joyned with another word, ſignifieth Half; as *Demigod*, *&c.*

Demichace Boots. See *Wholechace.*

Demin, (*old word*) a Judge.

To *Demiſe*, (*Lat.*) to Farm or Let.

Demiſſion, (*Lat.*) a caſting down, or abaſement.

Democedes, a noble Phyſician of *Crotona*, whoſe curing *Darius* (by whom he had been taken priſoner) of the Gout, when none elſe could, gained him great honor among the *Perſians.*

Demochares, an *Athenian* Orator, *Demoſthenes* his ſiſters ſon, whoſe behavior in his Ambaſſie to King *Philip* of *Macedon*, is mentioned by *Seneca* in his *Morals*; he wrote as *Cicero* teſtifies of the affairs of *Athens*, that hapned in his time.

Democides, a Phyſician, who got his fame and a great reward by curing *Polycrates*, Tyrant of *Samos.* *Suidas* mentions a Book of his *de Medicina.*

Democracy, (*Greek*) a Government wherein the Magiſtrates are choſen from among the people, and by the People.

Democrates, a Phyſician, mentioned by *Pliny*, as the firſt diſcoverer of the Virtues of the Herb *Hyberida.* Alſo an Architect of *Alexandria*, who ſet out the Bounds of that City.

Democlitus, an Hiſtorian, who together with *Cleoxenus* began a Hiſtory of the *Perſian* affairs, which was finiſhed by *Polybius* according to his own teſtimony.

Demodocus, a *Citharift*, whom *Homer* brings in playing on the Harp, at the feaſt which King *Alcinous* made for *Ulyſſes.*

Democritus, a famous Philoſopher, born at *Abdera*; he thought the World to be compoſed of Atoms, and having ſpent his Patrimony in travelling Foreign Countreys, out of a deſire of knowledge. After his return, that he might the better contemplate upon Natural Cauſes, and not to be taken off with any outward objects; he put out his eyes with a burning Baſon. He is ſaid by *Varro*,

Varro, *Pliny*, *Theophraſtus*, and *Laertius*, to have written Books of Agriculture: He converſed with the *Gymnoſophiſts* of *India*, and learned Aſtrology of the *Magi* and *Chaldeans*; and what ever accident befel him, he broke forth into laughter. Whence he is called *The laughing Philoſopher*, he lived One hundred and nine years. His Father was a Man of ſo great riches, that he feaſted *Xerxes*, and all his Army.

† *De-monachation*, (*French*) an expelling from the Monkiſh order; alſo a forſaking of the ſame.

Demoniack. See *Dæmoniack*.

Demonſtration, (*Lat.*) a ſhewing, or making plain.

Demonſtrative, (*Lat.*) eaſie to be ſhewn or explained, in Grammar it is taken Subſtantively for that ſort of Pronoun, which ſhews a thing that was not ſpoken of before.

A *Demonſtrative Syllogiſm*. See in *Syllogiſm*.

Demogorgon, a very ancient Philoſopher, ſo skilful in Magick, that he was feigned to be the chief over all ghoſtly ſpirits and goblins, and to have them at his beck.

Demolition, (*Lat.*) a caſting down, or ruinating.

Demonax, a Philoſopher who lived in the time of *Adrian*, and held ſociety and converſation to be the chief good among Men; and therefore when he travelled, never took care for any proviſion, but went for entertainment to the next good houſe he ſaw open.

Demophilus, a famous ancient Statuary.

Demophoon, the Son of *Theſeus* and *Phædra*; he was driven by Tempeſt upon the ſhore of *Thrace*, and married *Phillis*, the Daughter of *Lycurgus*; but *Theſeus* dying, he took the Government of *Athens* upon him, and forgetting *Phillis*, ſhe for grief hanged her ſelf upon an Almond-tree.

Demoſthenes, an *Athenian*, the moſt renowned of Orators, the Son of a Knife-Cutler. He was a moſt eloquent Champion by his Orations, many whereof are yet extant, for the liberty of his Countrey, againſt King *Philip* of *Macedon*, who was accounted an Invader thereof, after the death of *Alexander*. When *Antipater* entered upon the Government, he betook himſelf to a Sanctuary, ſacred to *Neptune*, in the Iſle of *Calauria*, whence, when *Archias*, an Actor of Tragedies, had in vain ſought to allure him by fair means, he to prevent force, procured his own death by poyſon, which he adminiſtred to himſelf by the Pen wherewith he uſed to write. Alſo a Grammarian of *Thrace*, who as *Suidas* reports, turned *Homers Iliads*, and *Heſiods Theogony* into Proſe.

Demur, ſignifieth in Common Law, a kind of pauſe upon any point of difficulty.

Denariata terræ, the fourth part of an Acre of Land; it is alſo called *Farding-deal*, or a Farundel of Land.

Denary, (*Lat.*) the number of ten; alſo the ſame as *Deneer*.

Denbigh, the chief Town of *Denbighſhire*, called by the *Britains*, *Cled fryn-yn Roſe*, *i. e.* a rough Hill in *Roſs*; for ſo that part of *Wales* was anciently named.

Deneer, a kind of Copper Coyn, which values about the tenth part of a penny.

Denwere, (*old Engliſh*) Doubt.

Dene-lage, the Law of the *Danes*; by which a third part of *England* was governed before the Conqueſt.

Denis, a proper name, contracted from *Dyoniſius*, which ſome fetch from *Dios nous*. *i. e.* Divine mind. The chief of this name, was S. *Denis*, the great Saint of *France*: It is alſo a Womans name contracted from *Diana*.

Deneck, (*Arab.*) the Tail of the Swan.

Deneck eleced, (*Arab.*) the Tail of the Lion.

Deneck alihedi, (*Arab.*) the bowing of the Back, or doubling of the Tail of the Goat.

Denizon, *quaſi Danes-ſon*, or from the *French* word *Donaiſon*, an indowing; ſignifieth in Common Law an alien that is Infranchiſed by the Princes Charter, whereby he is made capable of any Office or of purchaſing Land; but it cometh ſhort of Naturalization, becauſe a ſtranger naturaliſed, may inherit by deſcent.

Dennington, a Caſtle in *Berkſhire*, built by Sir *Richard de Aberbury*. It was once the Reſidence of the Poet *Chaucer*, afterwards of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*.

Denomination, (*Lat.*) a giving a name, from ſome accident or occaſion.

Denſe, thick, oppoſed to Rare by Philoſophers; and that Body is ſaid to be Denſe, where the ſubſtance is more, and the quantity leſs.

To *Denſhire*, is to cut off the Turff of Lands, and when it is dry, to lay it on heaps and burn it to aſhes. Some will have it ſo called by contraction from *Devonſhire*, where this ſort of Husbandry is ſaid to have been firſt uſed. This *Denſhiring* of Land yields a very great profit, even to barren ſoil; it is otherwiſe called *Burn-beating*, which is in all probability is much as to ſay, *Burning of Peat*, for Turf in many places is called Peat.

Denſity, (*Lat.*) thickneſs.

Dent, a term in *Blazon*; as a Bordure Dent, or indented is, when the Line of which the Border is made, is indented in and out like the teeth of a Saw.

Dental, a ſmall Shelfiſh, oblong, white, ſharp without, very ſmooth within, hollow like a little tube, and acuminated; on one ſide like a Dogs-tooth, whence it hath its name; it is an ingredient in the *Citrian unguent*.

Dentelli, in Architecture the Teeth immediately above the *Cymatium*, by ſome alſo *Aſſero*, from their ſquare form.

Dentifrice, (*Lat.*) a certain powder made up into a conſiſtence, wherewith to rub the Teeth.

Dentiloquent, (*Lat.*) ſpeaking in the Teeth.

Dentiſcalp, (*Lat.*) a Tooth-picker, or Tooth-ſcraper.

Dentition,

Dentition, (*Lat.*) a putting forth, or breeding of Teeth.

Denudation, (*Lat.*) a making bare, or naked.

Denuntiation, (*Lat.*) a proclaiming or denouncing.

Deodand, (*Lat.*) a thing devoted, and conſecrated to the Service of God, to expiate ſome eminent hurt, or miſchief it hath done.

Deoſculation, (*Lat.*) a kiſſing with eagerneſs.

Departer, a term in Law, ſignifying, He that pleading one thing at the firſt in Bar of an Action, and being replied thereunto, doth, in his Rejoynder, ſhew another matter contrary to his firſt plea; alſo departers of Gold or Silver, are thoſe that purifie, and part thoſe metals from the courſer ſort: They are alſo called, Parters and Finers.

Departure in deſpite of the Court, is, when the Tenant or Defendant appeareth to the Action brought againſt him, and hath a day over in the ſame Term, and does not appear but makes default; it is called a departure in ſpight of the Court.

Depauperation, (*Lat.*) a making poor.

Depeculation, (*Lat.*) a publick thievery, or ſtealing from the Commonwealth.

To *Depend*, (*Lat.*) to ſtay, or relie upon.

Deptford, a famous Ship-dock in *Kent*, where the Ships for the Kings Navy uſe to be built, and where a relick of Sir *Francis Drakes* Ship is put to be ſeen. It was anciently called *Weſt Greenwich*, and at the Conqueſt of *England*, was given to *Ciſlebert Mammignot*, one of *William* the Conquerors Soldiers.

Depilation, (*Lat.*) a making bare of Hairs, a making bald.

Deploration, (*Lat.*) a mourning for, or bewailing.

To *Deplume*, (*Lat.*) to ſtrip off Feathers.

Deponent, (*Lat.*) laying down, in Grammar it ſignifieth a Verb which hath a Paſſive termination, and an Active ſignification: Alſo in Common Law it is he who depoſeth or layeth down any matter upon oath.

Depopulation, (*Lat.*) a ſpoiling, or unpeopling any Countrey.

Deportation, (*Lat.*) a carrying away.

Deportment, (*French*) a carriage, comportment, or behavior.

Depoſitum, (*Lat.*) a pledge, or gage committed to the truſt of any one.

Depravation, (*Lat.*) a ſpoiling, corrupting, or making naught.

Deprædation, (*Lat.*) a preying upon, a taking away by force.

Deprecation, (*Lat.*) a diverting Gods judgments by Prayer; a praying againſt any calamity.

Deprehenſion, (*Lat.*) a catching, or taking unawares.

Depreſſion, (*Lat.*) a preſſing downward; alſo an humbling.

To *Depretiate*, (*Lat.*) to pull down the price of a thing.

Deprivation, (*Lat.*) a bereaving or taking away.

Depromption, (*Lat.*) a bringing out.

Depudication, (*Lat.*) a vitiating or corrupting.

Depulſion, (*Lat.*) a driving from.

Depuration, (*Lat.*) the cleanſing of a wound from its Filth and Matter; a word uſed in Phyſick and Chirurgery.

Deputy, a Lieutenant, one that governs in the place of another.

To *Dequace*, (*old word*) to daſh.

Derbent, a ſtrong and famous Port Town in *Perſia* upon the *Caſpian* Sea, viewing from her lofty Turrets, the *Armenian* and *Hiccanian* Territories; as alſo *Ararat*, and the Sea.

Derbices, a People of *Aſia* inhabiting near the Mountain *Caucaſus*, who ſtrangle there Kinred as ſoon as they arrive at the age of ſeventy years, and eat their fleſh, inviting their Neighbors to the Feaſt. And this they hold to be the moſt noble kind of Burial.

Derceto, the name of a certain Idol Goddeſs anciently worſhipped at *Askalon*, her forepart repreſenting the ſhape af a Woman, her hinder part the ſhape of a Fiſh; moſt probably the ſame with *Dagon*.

Dereyllidas, a famous *Lacedemonian* Commander, who ſucceeded *Thymbron*; he took *Lariſſa*, *Amaxitos*, and *Colona*, and gained divers victories over the *Perſian*.

To *Dere*, (*old word*) to hurt.

Dereliction, (*Lat.*) an utter forſaking.

Derein, from the *French* word *Deſrenger*, or the *Norman* word *Deſrêne*, ſignifieth the proof of an Action, which a man affirmeth that he hath done, and his adverſary denies.

Derham, in the *Saxon* tongue *Deorham*, a Town in *Gloceſterſhire*, where *Ceaulin* the *Saxon* King ſlew three Princes of the *Britains*, *Commeail*, *Condidan*, and *Fariemeiol*, and utterly ſubdued the Nation.

Derick, a proper name of a Man; it being a word contracted from *Theoderick*.

Deriſion, (*Lat.*) a ſcorning or laughing at.

Derivation, (*Lat.*) a drawing or taking; it is uſed in Grammar for the deriving of any word from its original: Alſo in Phyſick, it is taken for a drawing of the humor from one part of the Body to another; alſo in Logick it is uſed by *Julius Ruffinianus* for the ſame figure of diction with *Paregmenon*. See *Paregmenon*.

Dertmouth, a Port Town in *Devonſhire*, which in former times Monſieur *de Caſtle*, a *French* Pirat, going about to invade, was by the Countrey people intercepted, and ſlain.

Derogation, (*Lat.*) a leſſening or detracting from the worth of any thing, or any perſon.

Deruncination, (*Lat.*) a taking away Weeds, or any thing that moleſteth.

Derviſes, an order of Religious Perſons among the

the *Turks*, who undergo very ſharp and ſtrict penances.

Deſcalſas (*Spaniſh*,) *Diſcalceati*, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Fryers that go unſhod or bare-footed.

Deſcant, (called in *Latin*, *Frequentamentum vocis*, in *French Fredon*) is a term in Muſick, ſignifying the anſwering of quick notes in one part, unto a ſlower meaſure in the other part.

Deſcent, (*Lat.*) a coming down; alſo, a deriving ones pedigree: Alſo to make a *Deſcent* into an Enemies Countrey, is to land a hoſtile and invading Force, an expreſſion much brought into uſe of late.

Deſcention, (*Lat.*) a deſcending or going down, in Chymiſtry it is a falling downward of the Eſſential Juice diſſolved from the matter to be diſtilled.

Deſcription, (*Lat.*) a ſetting forth the nature or property of any thing.

To *Deſcry*, from the *French* word *Cry*, or clamor, to diſcover afar off.

Deſection, (*Lat.*) a cutting, or mowing down.

Deſert, a Wilderneſs, or ſolitary place; from the *Latin* word *Deſerere*, to forſake: But *Deſert*, with the accent in the laſt ſyllable, ſignifieth Merit; from the *French* word *Deſervir*.

Deſertion, (*Lat.*) a forſaking, or abandoning.

Deſiccation, (*Lat.*) a drying up.

Deſidery, from the *Latin Deſiderium*; deſire, or luſt: It is a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Deſignation, or *Deſign* (*Latin* and *French*) a purpoſing or contriving; alſo in Rhetorick, Deſignation is uſed by *Julius Ruffinianus* for the ſame figure of Speech which ſome call Diſtribution. See *Diereſis*.

Deſidious, (*Lat.*) negligent, lazy, ſluggiſh.

Deſipience, (*Lat.*) fooliſhneſs, indiſcretion; alſo in Phyſick it is taken for the dotage of a ſick perſon.

To *Deſiſt*, (*Lat.*) to leave off, or ceaſe.

Deſlavy, lecherous, beaſtly; a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Deſmonia, a County in *Ireland*, anciently inhabited by the *Vellabri* and *Iberni*. It is vulgarly called *Deſmond*.

Deſolation, (*Lat.*) a lonelineſs, or lying waſte.

Deſpection, (*Lat.*) a caſting ones eyes downward.

Deſperation, (*Lat.*) a deſpairing, or giving over.

Deſpicable, (*Lat.*) liable to contempt, or to be deſpiſed.

Deſpoliation, (*Lat.*) a robbing or ſpoiling.

Deſpondency, (*Lat.*) a dejection of ſpirit, or deſpairing.

Deſponſation, (*Lat.*) a betrothing, a giving in marriage.

Deſpote, (*Greek*) a great title heretofore among the *Greeks*, being as much as chief Lord, or Governor of a Countrey.

Deſpotical-Dominion, the power of a Maſter over his ſervant.

Deſpumation, (*Lat.*) a taking off the ſcum or froth.

Deſſert, (*French*) the laſt ſervice at a Table conſiſting of Fruits and Sweet-meats.

Deſtination, (*Lat.*) an appointing, or ordaining, as it were by Deſtiny.

Deſtiny, Fate; the three Deſtinies, three fatal Siſters. See *Lacheſis*.

Deſtitution, (*Lat.*) an utter forſaking or deſerting.

Deſtruction, (*Lat.*) a deſtroying or undoing, alſo a Rhetorical figure ſo called by *Ruffianus*, being the ſame with *Anaſceue*.

Deſuetude, (*Lat.*) a deſiſting from any cuſtom, or uſe.

Deſultorious, (*Lat.*) eaſie to be vaulted or leaped on; alſo fickle or unconſtant.

Detachment, (*French*) a word now very much brought into uſe, in relations of the affairs of the *French* Army, and ſignifies a drawing off of a party from one place for the relief or aſſiſtance of ſome party, upon occaſion, in another place.

Detection, (*Lat.*) a revealing or laying open.

Detention, (*Lat.*) a detaining, or withholding.

Deterioration, (a word rather of Art, then of the true *Latin* Standard) a making worſe.

Determination, (*Lat.*) a purpoſing, or intending.

Deterred, (*Lat.*) frighted, diſcouraged.

Deterſion, (*Lat.*) a cleanſing or wiping with a dry cloath.

Deteſtation, (*Lat.*) a deteſting, or abhorring.

Dethronation, (a word modernly uſed for *Latin*) an unthroning, a putting out of the Throne.

Detinue, (*French*) a Writ that lieth againſt him, who having Goods or Chattels delivered him to keep, refuſeth to deliver them again.

Detonation, (*Lat.*) a thundering down, in Chymiſtry it is a driving away of all the Sulphureous and Mercurial parts of a Body, which are not pure, that earthly only may accompany with the fixt Sulphur, in which is properly inherent the vertue of Minerals.

Detorſion, (*Lat.*) a wreſting away.

Detraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing away; alſo a ſlandering.

Detriment, (*Lat.*) hurt or damage.

Detrition, (*Lat.*) a diminiſhing any thing, by wearing or rubbing off ſome Particles.

Detruſion, (*Lat.*) a thruſting away.

Detruncation, (*Lat.*) a cutting off a Limb or Branch.

Deturpation, (*Lat.*) a fouling, or defiling, or making filthy.

Devaſtation, (*Lat.*) a laying waſte.

Devaſtaverunt bona Teſtatoris, (*Lat.*) a Writ lying againſt Executors, for paying of Legacies without Specialties before the debt, upon the ſaid Specialties, be due.

Deucalidonians, a certain people inhabiting in old times the Weſtern parts of *Scotland*; they were vulgarly called *Picts*.

Deucalion, the Son of *Prometheus*; he with his Wife *Pyrrha*, the Daughter of *Epimetheus*, were ſaved in the Univerſal Deluge, being carried in a Ship to the top of *Parnaſſus*; and conſulting the Oracle of *Themis*, what way they ſhould take to reſtore mankind, and being told they ſhould throw the Bones of their firſt Mother behind them, they took ſtones out of the Earth, and caſt them behind them. Thoſe which *Deucalion* caſt, became Men; and thoſe which *Pyrrha* caſt, became Women.

To *Deveſt*, (*Lat.*) ſignifieth in Common Law, to deprive of a poſſeſſion.

Devils bit. See *Devils bit.*

Developed, (*French*) unfolded.

Devexity, the bending or hanging down, the ſloping ſteepneſs of any place.

Deviation, (*Lat.*) a turning aſide out of the way.

Devirgination, (*Lat.*) a deflowering, or depriving of Virginity.

Deviſe, in Common Law is, when a Man in his Will bequeaths his Goods or his Lands to another, after his deceaſe; and he, to whom the Lands or Goods are bequeathed, is called the Deviſee. Deviſe alſo ſignifieth a Motto, or Conceit in a Coat of Arms, or Picture; and is alſo called an Impreſe.

Deuno, an Idol adored by the *Eaſt Indians* of *Calicut*.

Devoir, (*French*) duty. *Devoirs* of *Calais*, were the Cuſtoms due to the King for Merchandize, brought to or carried thence, when our Staple was there.

Devolution, (*Lat.*) a rolling down, a falling from one to another.

Devote, (*Lat.*) vowed or conſecrate to God.

Devotion, (*Lat.*) a vowing or conſecrating; alſo Piety, Religiouſneſs.

Deuſan, any kind of hard fruit that laſteth long; ſo called from *Durare*, to laſt. Or as ſome think more probable from the *French Deuxans*, becauſe it laſteth two years.

Deuteronoematick. See *Intention.*

Deuteronomy, (*Greek*) a Book written by *Moſes*, ſignifying the Second Law, being the Fifth Book in the *Old Teſtament*.

Dew, is generated of a moſt thin cold vapor, only exhaled ſo high by the Sun, as to keep it up in the air; but when he withdraws himſelf from our Hemiſphere, it falleth down again in round drops, and is by the coldneſs of the air congealed.

Dewclaw, among Hunters the Bones or little Nails behind the Foot of the Deer.

Dewlap, called in *Latin Paleare*, the skin which hangeth down under the throat of an Ox.

Dexippus, a Phyſician of *Cous*, the Diſciple of *Hippocrates*; he is ſaid by *Suidas* to have written a Book of Prognoſticks, and ſome other things in Medicin. Alſo an *Athenian* Orator ſirnamed *Herennius*, who flouriſhed under the Emperor *Valerian*, and lived till the time of *Aurelian*.

Dexter-Epiploick Vein, the ſecond Branch of the Spleen Vein which paſſeth to the *Epiploon* and *Colon*.

Dexterity, (*Lat.*) nimbleneſs, readineſs, agility.

Dexter Aſpect, is contrary to the ſucceſſion of the Signs.

Dexter Point, a Point in Heraldry, being that place in an Eſcutcheon, that hath its beginning near the right corner, in the Chief thereof.

D. I.

Dia, a Prepoſition ſet before divers Phyſical Compoſitions, to which the principal ingredient is adjoyned by Phyſicians and Apothecaries in their Diſpenſatories.

Diabetical. (*Greek*) a term in Phyſick, ſignifying troubled with the Diabetes, which is a diſeaſe wherein a Mans water runneth from him without any ſtay; after which followeth a violent Thirſt and Conſumption of the whole Body.

Diabolical, (*Greek*) devilliſh.

Diacalaminthe, a powder whoſe main ingredient is Mountain Calamint.

Diacatholicon, a certain Medicin, or Phyſical Compoſition of univerſal uſe, ſerving as a gentle purge for all humors.

Diachylon, a Plaiſter compoſed of Juyces, or mucilages of certain Fruits, Seeds, and Roots, whoſe office is to ſoften and concoct.

Diacodium, a Syrrup made of the tops of Poppies and Water.

Diaconal, (*Greek*) belonging to a Servant, Miniſter, or Deacon.

Diacope, a Rhetorical figure. See *Diaſtole.*

Diacydonium, a Confection made of the fleſh of Quinces and Sugar, commonly called *Marm a lade*, being compounded with Spices, it becomes an Electuary.

Diadare, a great Officer among the *Egyptians*, next in power to the *Sultan*.

Diadem, (*Greek*) a Linnen Wreath for the Head, anciently worn by Kings and Emperors in the nature of a Crown.

Diæreſis, (*Greek*) dividing, alſo a Poetical figure, wherein for the verſe ſake one ſyllable is divided into two, which are noted over head with two points, as *Evolüiſſe* for *Evolviſſe*; alſo a Rhetorical figure of Speech which diſtributes ſeveral things; as, *Hic Dolopum manus, hic ſævus tendebat Achilles, &c.* This is called by *Julius Ruffinianus*, *Diſtributio* or *Deſignatio*.

Diagalanga, (*Greek*) a Confection of Galingale, and certain hot Spices, good againſt the Wind-cholick, and cold diſtempers of the inward parts.

Diagoras, an *Athenian*, both Philoſopher and Lyrick Poet, the next in fame after *Pindarus* and *Bacchylides*; he was ſirnamed ἄθεος, becauſe he denied the gods, and contemned all Religious Rites; for which he was baniſhed *Athens*, and proſcribed. He is mentioned by *Suidas* and *Cicero* in his Book *De Natura Deorum*.

Diagnoſtick,

Diagnoſtick, (*Greek*) throughly knowing or diſcerning. In Phyſick, Diagnoſtick ſigns of a diſeaſe, are thoſe ſigns which at preſent are apparent. Among Herbaliſts, it is ſome particular ſign whereby one Herb may be known from another.

Diagonal, (*Greek*) paſſing from corner to corner; in Geometry it is a particular *Parallelogram*, having one common Angle and Diagonal Line, with the principal *Parallelogram* or *Square*.

Diagonal, a Line in a Quadrangle, that Line which paſſeth from one corner to another.

Diagram, (*Greek*) a Sentence or Decree, alſo a Geometrical figure; alſo a certain form deſcribed in demonſtrative Sciences; alſo a proportion of meaſures in Muſick, diſtinguiſhed by Notes.

Diagraphical, (*Greek*) belonging to the art of Painting or Graving.

Diagrydium, the dried Juyce of the Root of the Herb Scammony, but not called ſo till it he prepared, and then it is a very great purger of Choler, Phlegm, and watry humors.

Dialect, (*Greek*) a propriety of Speech, or difference of pronunciation, peculiar to each ſeveral Countrey; as in *Greece* heretofore there were the *Attick*, *Dorick*, *Ionick*, and *Æolick*, *Dialects*, or *Idioms*; it is alſo the Art of Logick.

Diallel-Lines, (*Greek*) Lines running Croſs, and cutting one another.

Dialogiſm, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick, wherein a Man reaſoneth, and diſcourſeth with himſelf, as it were with another, what is to be done, as, *Quid igitur faciam?* Terent.

Dialogue, (*Greek*) a written diſcourſe, wherein two parties are brought in talking together.

Dialyton, (*Greek*) diſ-joyned, a Rhetorical figure being the ſame with *Aſyndeton*.

Diamargariton, a very reſtorative powder generally mentioned and taught, how to be made in diſpenſatories; it is ſo called from the *Margarita* or Pearl, which is the Baſis thereof, and is of two ſorts, *Calidum* and *Frigidum*.

Diameter, (*Greek*) a Geometrical word, ſignifying a ſtreight line drawn through the middle, or center of any figure.

Diamond, a ſort of precious ſtone called alſo *Adamant*; ſo hard, that it is not to be ſoftned by any thing but Goats Blood; it cometh from the *Greek* word *Adamas*, untameable. Alſo among Printers, it is a ſmaller Character or Letter then is commonly made uſe of.

Diamoſchum, a Medicinal powder, whoſe chief Baſis in Musk.

Diana, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, brought forth at one birth with *Apollo*. She, that ſhe might keep her Virginity, fled into the Woods, and addicted her ſelf wholly to hunting; whereupon ſhe was called, the Goddeſs of the Woods.

Dianœa, (*Greek*) a conſidering, a figure in Rhetorick, ſignifying a ſerious conſideration of matter in hand. A *Dianoetick* Argumentation in Logick, is that which carries on a diſcourſe from one thing to another.

Diapaſm, (*Greek*) a Pomander, or perfume made of dry Powders, which is uſed upon ſeveral occaſions.

Diapaſon, (*Greek*) an Eight, or the moſt perfect Concord in Muſick.

Diapente, a certain Concord in Muſick vulgarly called a Fifth; alſo a Compoſition conſiſting of five ingredients, *viz.* Myrrh, Gentian, Birthwort, Ivory, and Bay-berries; if a ſixth thing, *viz.* Honey be added, it is called *Diahexapla*, it is given by Farriers to Horſes that want purging.

Diaper, a kind of Linnen-cloth which is wrought with flouriſhes and divers ſorts of figures.

Diaper'd, a Bordure in Heraldry is properly ſaid to be *Diapord*, where it is fretted all over and hath ſomething quick or dead, appearing within the frets.

Diapering, in Painting, is an overrunning your work after it is quite finiſhed with Branches, or other work.

Diaphanous, (*Greek*) tranſparent, or that may be ſeen through, or pierced through by the Sunbeams.

Diaphœnicon, (*Greek*) an Electuary uſed by Phyſicians to purge Phlegm and Choler, the Baſis thereof being Dates, called in *Greek* φοίνικες.

Diapnœtica, (*Greek*) Medicines that bring a tumor to ſuppuration, and break a ſore.

Diaprunum, an Electuary made of Damask-prunes, and divers other Simples, being good to cool the Body in burning Feavers; it is of two ſorts, *Simplex* and *Solution*, the laſt whereof is the more effectual purgative.

Diaphony, (*Greek*) a harſh ſound, a ſound, which maketh a diſcord.

Diaphora, (*Greek*) difference, a figure in Rhetorick, wherein a word repeated ſignifies another thing than at firſt it ſignified.

Diaphoretick, (*Greek*) eaſily piercing through; a word uſed in Phyſick, and ſignifies a Medicine that diſcuſſes any humor by concoction or tranſpiration, or ſweating.

Diaphragm, (*Greek*) a Fence, or Hedge, in Anatomy it ſignifieth a Skin, or Muſcle, which paſſeth overthwart the Body, ſeparating the Breſt or middle Region, from the Stomach or lower Region.

Diapædeſis, (*Greek*) the ſweating of Blood, through the Pores of the Veins.

Diaporeſis, (*Greek*) a doubting, a Rhetorical figure, in which there ſeems to be doubt propoſed to the audience before whom the Oration is made.

Diary, (*Lat.*) a Day-book.

Diargument, one of the three Eaſterly Provinces of *Perſia*, anciently called *Ariana* or *Aria*, the other two being *Hyrcania* and *Drangiana*.

Diarrhœa, (*Greek*) a gentle Flux of the Belly without Inflammation or Ulceration of the Intrails.

Diaſatyrion, an Electuary, whereof the Baſis

is *Satyrion*, uſed by thoſe in whom the Generative faculty is leſs vigorous.

Diaſcordium, an Electuary of great uſe in all peſtilential and infectious Diſeaſes, driving the cauſe thereof from the Heart which is the ſeat of life: It hath its name from *Scordium*, which is the Baſis thereof.

Diaſena, a purging Electuary, whoſe Baſis is *Sena*, good againſt Quartan Agues, and all other diſeaſes proceeding from Melancholy.

Diaſtole, (*Greek*) Extenſion, a figure of Proſody, whereby a ſyllable ſhort by nature is made long; alſo a Rhetorical figure of Sentence wherein between two words of the ſame kind ſome word is to be put, and ſometimes two; as —*Dii mea vota*, *Dii audivere Lyce*. Horat. *Duc age*, *Duc ad nos*, *&c.* This figure is otherwiſe called *Diacope*, and by *Ruffianus* by a *Latin* term *Separatio:* Alſo in Phyſick, it is taken for that motion of the Pulſes, which dilates the Heart and the Arteries, being contrary to Syſtole which contracts them.

Diaſyrmus, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick, in which we elevate any perſon or thing by way of deriſion.

Diateſſeron, (*Greek*) one of the chief Chords in Muſick, called a Fourth; alſo a Plaiſter that conſiſts but of four ingredients.

Diatonick Muſick. See *Enharmonick*.

Diatragacanth, (*Greek*) a Confection made of Gum *Tragacanth*, and other Simples, good againſt the heat of the Breſt.

Diatribe, (*Greek*) a place where Orations, or Diſputations are held.

Diatrion Santalon, a Compoſition mentioned in the *London Diſpenſatory*, which is made of all the three ſorts of *Saunders*, the White, Yellow, and Red, which is very effectual againſt the Yellow Jaundice, and Conſumption of the Lungs.

Diatypoſis, (*Greek*) a deſcription, in Rhetorick it is a figure wherein a thing is ſo lively deſcribed, that it ſeems to be ſet as it were before our eyes: As in the deſcriptions of the Shield of *Achilles* in *Homer*, of *Hercules* in *Heſiod*, and of *Æneas* in *Virgil*.

Dibble, a two forked Inſtrument, wherewith they ſet Herbs in a Garden.

Dicacity, (*Lat.*) taunting or mocking.

Dicæarch, (*Greek*) a juſt Governor or Prince.

Dicæarchus, a *Sicilian*, both Philoſopher, Orator, and Geometrician, the hearer of *Ariſtocles*. He wrote ſo well of the *Spartan* Commonwealth, that his Book was ordered to be read yearly to all the youth of the City, who were ordered upon penalty to be preſent. Alſo a Grammarian of *Lacedæmon*, the hearer of *Ariſtarchus*.

Dicæologia, a figure in Rhetorick, in which the juſtice of a cauſe is ſet in as ſhort a ſentence as may be.

Dication or *Dedication*, (*Lat.*) a promiſing, devoting, or conſecrating.

Dichotomy, (*Greek*) a cutting in two pieces; a dividing a ſpeech, or diſcourſe, into two parts.

Dicker, (a term in Law) a quantity of Leather containing ten Hides.

To *Dictate*, (*Lat.*) to tell any one what they are to write.

Dickins, a contraction from Devil-kins, or little Devils.

Dictator, (*Lat.*) a great Commander among the *Romans*, who had the chief Authority for the time being, both in War and Peace; he was never choſen, but upon ſome great occaſion, and his command was to laſt but half a year.

Dictionary, (*Lat.*) called in *Greek* a *Lexicon*; a Book wherein hard words and names are mentioned, and unfolded.

Dictum, the ancient name of a City in *Caernervonſhire*, now called *Diganway*.

Dictynna, a name attributed to *Diana*; who flying from *Minos*, ſhe caſt her ſelf into certain Nets which are called *Dictya*.

Didapper, a kind of Bird ſo called from the *Greek* word *Diadiptein*, to duck under water.

Dido, the Daughter of *Belus*, King of the *Tyrians*; ſhe was married to *Sichæus*, Prieſt of *Hercules*, whom *Pymaglion* ſlew, that he might obtain his riches; but ſhe gathering all the wealth ſhe could together, fled into *Africa*, and there built a City which was firſt called *Byrſa*, afterwards *Carthage*; and refuſing to marry *Iarbas* King of *Getulia*, becauſe he went about to force her by war, ſhe killed her ſelf. Others ſay, it was becauſe falling in love with *Æneas*, who was driven by tempeſt on her Coaſt, he refuſed to marry her.

Didram, an ancient Coyn, valuing Fifteen pence.

Didymus, an ancient Commentator, yet extant, upon *Homer*; alſo one of the *Mulomedick* Writers, now extant Printed with *Abſyrtus*, and probably the ſame with that *Didymus* of *Alexandria*, whom *Suidas* reports to have written Fifteen Books of *Georgicks*. Alſo an ancient *Academick* Philoſopher.

Diem clauſit extremum, a Writ that lieth for the heir of him that holdeth Land of the Crown, either by Knights Service, or in Soccage, and dieth. It is directed to the Eſchetor, to inquire of what eſtate he was ſeiſed, and who is next Heir; and this Inquiſition is to be returned into the *Chancery*.

Dies datus, a reſpite given to the Tenant or Defendant before the Court.

Diennial, (*Lat.*) of two years continuance.

Diepe, (*Diepa*) the chief Town of *Lower Normandy*, and one of the principal Havens of all that Province.

Dieſpiter, *quaſi diei pater*, a name attributed to *Jupiter*; he is alſo called *Lucetius*, from *Lux*, the Light.

Diet, in *Greek*, *Diaita*, from *Dais* a Banquet, ſignifieth a general Convention of the *German* Peers, to conſult of the affairs of the Empire.

Dieta Rationabilis, a reaſonable days journey; a word uſed in the Civil Law.

Dietetical,

Dietetical, (*Greek*) belonging to a limited and proportionable diet.

Dieu & mon Droit, (*French*) the general *Motto* of the Kings Arms, ſignifying God and my Right.

Dieuches, a *Botanick* Writer, particularly of the Herb *Braſſica* or *Colewort*; as is teſtified by *Galen* and *Pliny*.

Diezeugmenon, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick, in which ſeveral Clauſes of a Sentence have reference to one Verb; as, *Quorum ordo humilis, fortuna ſordida, natura turpis a ratione abhorret.* It is otherwiſe called *Epizeugmenon*, and in *Latin* by *Aquila Romanus Diſ-junctum* and *Injunctum*.

Diffamation, (*Lat.*) a diſgracing, a blemiſhing any ones good name.

Diffarreation, (*Lat.*) a Solemnity anciently uſed among the *Romans*, in the Divorcement of Man and Wife; being the contrary of *Confarreation*.

Differences, in Heraldry are extraordinary additions, whereby Bearers of the ſame Coat-armor are diſtinguiſhed each from other.

Difficulty, (*Lat.*) uneaſineſs, hardneſs.

Diffidence, (*Lat.*) doubtfulneſs, miſtruſtfulneſs.

Diffoded, (*Lat.*) digged, as a hole, or ditch, is digged in the Earth.

Difflation, (*Lat.*) is, when through heat, ſpirits ariſing, are with a kind of Bellows, blown in the adverſe *Camera*, and there are found coagulated; a term in Chymiſtry.

Diffluence, (*Lat.*) a flowing aſunder, or ſeveral ways.

Diffuſion, (*Lat.*) a ſcattering or ſhedding abroad. Diffuſion in Philoſophy, is the dilating of a ſubſtance into more parts.

Digamma, (*Greek*) the *Æolick* Letter among the *Greeks*, like unto our Letter *F*.

Digeſtion, (*Lat.*) a diſpoſing; a concocting of meat in the ſtomach, in Chymiſtry it is a concocting and maturating of crude things by an eaſie and gentle heat.

Digeſts, (*Lat.*) a volume of the Civil Law ſo called, becauſe the legal Precepts therein contained, are ſo excellently diſpoſed and digeſted.

Digeſtive, Medicins in Phyſick, thoſe which prepare for cleanſing.

To *Dig a Badger*, in the phraſe of Hunters, is to raiſe or diſlodge him.

Dight, (*old word*) ready, adorned.

Digit, a character which expreſſeth a figure in Arithmetick, as V. the figure of five; alſo the parts of an Eclipſe are called *Digits*.

Digitation, (*Lat.*) a pointing with the fingers, alſo an expreſſing the form of the fingers.

Digladiation, (*Lat.*) a fighting, or diſputing the matter with Swords.

Digne, from the Latin word *Dignus*, neat, gentle, worthy. It is a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Dignitary, an Officer that hath no cure of Souls, as *Dean*, *Prebend*, *&c.*

Dignity, (*Lat.*) honor, reputation, advancement. Eſſential dignities of the Planets are, when Planets are in their own Houſes, Exaltations, Triplicities, and Faces. How theſe are aſſigned to every Planet, ſee in Mr. *Lillies Introduct. fol.* 104.

To *Dignoſce*, (*Lat.*) to know or diſcern one from another.

Digreſſion, (*Lat.*) a wandring out of the way, a going from the matter in hand.

Dijudication, (*Lat.*) a deciding a difference between two.

Dike-grave, one that overſees the Dikes and Banks of the *Low Countreys*, that keeps the Banks from Inundation of the Sea.

Dilaceration, (*Lat.*) a rending or tearing aſunder.

Dilaniation, (*Lat.*) a butchering, or tearing in pieces.

Dilapidation, (*Lat.*) a taking away, or ridding of ſtones; alſo a waſting.

Dilatation, (*Lat.*) a widening, or laying at full length.

Dilatory, a Chirurgeons Inſtrument, to widen any part that is too much cloſed.

Dilatory, (*Lat.*) breeding or making delays.

Dilection, (*Lat.*) a tender affection or love.

Dilemma, (*Greek*) a double acception or taking; in Logick it is called a horned ſyllogiſm, wherein both Propoſitions are ſo framed, that neither can well be denied.

Dill, (*Lat. Anethum*) an Herb ſomewhat like Fennel.

Dilling, a Child born when the Parents are old.

Dilſtone, otherwiſe called *Divelſtone*, becauſe it ſtandeth upon the River *Divelesburn*, a Town in *Northumberland*, where King *Oſwald* ſlew *Cedwalla* the *Britiſh* Tyrant.

Dilucidation, (*Lat.*) a making clear or plain.

Dilution, (*Lat.*) a purging or waſhing away; alſo Wine dilute, ſignifieth Wine that is mingled with Water.

Diluvial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Flood or Deluge.

Dimenſion, (*Lat.*) the juſt meaſure or proportion of any figure. In Geometry, length, bredth, and depth, are called the Three Dimenſions.

Dimetæ, the ancient name of the people inhabiting that part of *Wales*, which containeth thoſe Countreys now called *Caermardenſhire*, *Pembrokeſhire*, and *Cardiganſhire*.

Dimeter Iambick. See *Iambick*.

Dimication, (*Lat.*) a skirmiſhing or fighting.

Dimidiation, (*Lat.*) a dividing in the midſt, a cutting into two halves.

Dimocks, an ancient Family in *Cheſhire*. See *Grand Sergeanty*.

Diminutive, (*Lat.*) little, ſmall; in Grammar, it is taken ſubſtantively for a word whoſe termination implies a littleneſs in reſpect of another thing that is bigger; as from *Tabula*, a Table,

Table, comes *Tabella*, a little Table or Tablet. In Heraldry, it is a blemiſhing or defacing of ſome particular Point of the Eſcutcheon, by the impoſition of ſome ſtrain and colour thereon. In Architecture, it ſignifies the leſſening of a Pillar by little and little, from the Baſe to the top.

Dinah, (*Hebr.*) Judgment, *Jacobs* Daughter by *Leah*, raviſhed by *Hemor*, the Son of *Sichem*, a Prince of the *Hivites*.

Dingle, a narrow Vale between two ſteep Hills.

Dinocratus, an Architect belonging to *Alexander* the Great, who deſigned the building of the City of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*.

Dinomenes, *Dinoſthenes*, and *Dinoſycles*, three ancient Statuaries, mentioned by *Pauſanias*.

Dioceſan, a Biſhop to whom the care of a Dioceſs is committed.

Dioceſe, from the *Greek* word *Diœceſis*, a Governing, ſignifieth the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of a Biſhop.

Diocleſian, an Emperor of *Rome*, one of the Ten Perſecutors, having not reigned two whole years, he reſigned his Empire, and betook himſelf to a private life, ſpending moſt of his time in the ſtudy of Simpling and Gardening; at length he pined and waſted away with long and painful diſeaſes.

Diodorus firnamed *Siculus*, an excellent Hiſtorian, who flouriſhed under the Emperor *Auguſtus*, his *Bibliotheca* contained Forty Books of the *Roman*, and other intermixed Hiſtory. Alſo a *Geoponick* Writer, mentioned by *Varro*, *Columella*, and *Pliny*: Alſo a *Socratick* Philoſopher, mentioned by *Hieronymus*, the lives of his Daughters, all excellent Logicians, were written by *Philo* the Maſter of *Carneades*. Alſo a *Stoick*, the Maſter of *Cicero*.

Diogenes, a famous Philoſopher who lived in a Tub, which he rolled up and down from place to place; he was for his churliſh diſpoſition and clowniſh converſation, called the *Cynick*.

Diognetus, an excellent Painter, who, as *Julius Capitolinus* teſtifies, flouriſhed in the reign of the Emperor *Antoninus Philoſophus*.

Diomedes, the Son of *Tydeus* and *Deiphile*, and King of *Ætolia*; he was accounted one of the chiefeſt *Heroes* at the Wars of *Troy*; he brought away *Rheſus* his Horſes and the *Palladium*; he wounded *Mars* and *Venus*, fought with *Hector* and *Æneas*, who his Mother *Venus* protected: At length being aſhamed to return home, becauſe of the whoriſh pranks of his Wife *Ægiale*, he went into *Apulia*, and had that Kingdom given him by *Daunus*. There was alſo another *Diomed*, King of *Thrace*, who uſed to feed his Horſes with Mans fleſh; but at laſt *Hercules* overcoming him, gave him to be devoured by his own Horſes. Alſo a witty Grammarian, mentioned by *Stephanus*.

Dionyſia, a noble Gem ſo called, which brayed and aſſumed, though it reſemble the ſapor of Wine, yet it reſiſts Ebriety. The Poet thus deſcribeth it. *Nigra micat rubris Dionyſia conſita gemmis.*

Dion Caſſius, a Hiſtorian of *Nice*, who beſides his extant Books of the *Roman* Hiſtory, is ſaid by *Suidas* to have written the Acts of the Emperor *Trajan*, and the life of *Arrianus* the Philoſopher; alſo a *Colophonian* Writer *de re Ruſtica*, mentioned by *Varro* and *Pliny*. Alſo a learned Sophiſter and Philoſopher, ſirnamed *Pruſæus* from his Countrey, and *Chryſoſtomus* from his Countrey, he wrote many Volumes whereof ſome are extant. Alſo a Philoſopher of *Alexandria*, Brother to *Jopſius* the Wreſtler, and a patient ſufferer of reproaches, which gave occaſion to the Proverb *Dionis Gry*, interpreted by *Eraſmus*.

Dionyſiodorus, a Flutiniſt, mentioned by *Pliny*.

Dionyſius, a Hiſtorian of *Halicarnaſſus* in the time of *Auguſtus*, beſides his extant *Roman* Hiſtory, he is ſaid by *Suidas* to have written the Characters of the ancient Philoſophers, and other things. Alſo an Hiſtorian of *Miletus*, who as *Suidas* delivers, wrote a *Perſian* Hiſtory; and as *Philoſtratus* teſtifies, was made Lieutenant of a Province, and one of *Equeſtrian* Order by the Emperor *Adrian*. Alſo a Writer *de Plantis*, mentioned by *Varro*, and for his ἐκλογὴ by the Scholiaſt of *Nicander*. Alſo an *Uticenſian*, of whom there is extant a Book of Agriculture, and probably the ſame that is mentioned by *Varro* for a Book of Plants; and by *Servius*, and the Scholiaſt of *Nicander*. Alſo a Philoſopher of *Heraclea*, a hearer of *Zeno*, the exceſſive pain he felt in a fit of the Stone, made him deny the grand principle of his Philoſophy. Alſo *Ælius Dionyſius*, a Grammarian, the Author of a ſmall Tractate of Indeclinable Verbs. There was alſo of this name a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, Library-keeper and Secretary to the Emperor *Trajan*. *Suidas*.

Diophanes, a Rhetorician of *Mitylene*, the Maſter of *Gracchus*, as *Cicero* teſtifies. Alſo a *Geoponick* Writer, mentioned by *Varro* and *Pliny*. Alſo *Diophanes* of *Bithynia*, is mentioned by *Dionyſius Uticenſis*.

Dioptrick Art, that part of Perſpective which belongs to Aſtronomy, and by inſtruments ſearcheth out the diſtance of the Sun and other Stars, comprehending the *Intercapedines* of Sun, Moon, and Stars.

Dioptrical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Dioptra or Geometrical Quadrate.

Dioſcorius, a Grammarian, who as *Suidas*, was Præfect of the Prætorian to the Emperor *Leo*, and Tutor to his Children.

Dioſcorides. See *Pedacius*.

Diphilus, an Architect who took ſuch deliberation in the finiſhing his deſigns, that it became a Proverb, *Slower then* Diphilus.

Diphryges, the ſubſident droſs of perfect Braſs, ſticking to the bottom of the Furnace, like the Aſhes of burnt Wood: It is very deſiccative, and cures foul Ulcers.

Diphthong, (*Greek*) a ſyllable compoſed of two vowels clapt together into one.

Diple,

Diple, a mark in the Margent, to ſhew where a fault is to be corrected.

Dipænus, a famous Sculptor of *Crete*.

Dipſas, a kind of Serpent whoſe biting brings a deadly thirſt.

Dipſeiline. See *Deepſealine*.

Diptote, (*Greek*) ſignifieth in Grammar a Noun that hath but two Caſes.

Diptychs, (*Greek*) folded Tables out of which the names of famous Men were formerly recited at the Altar; thoſe alive being written on the one ſide, and thoſe dead on the other.

Dirce. See *Amphion*.

Dire, (*Lat.*) cruel, fell, unmerciful.

Direction, (*Lat.*) a directing or putting in the right way. In Aſtronomy, a Planet is ſaid direct, when it moveth in its natural courſe according to the direction of the Signs. In Chronology, the number of direction is a number conſiſting of thirty five, which containeth the term of years between the higheſt and the loweſt falling of any of the moveable Feaſts.

Directory, (*Lat.*) that which directeth or putteth into the right way.

Diremption, (*Lat.*) a ſetting apart.

Direption, (*Lat.*) a ſnatching or taking by force.

Dirge, from the *Latin* word *Dirigere*; Prayers, or Divine Service, offered to God for the Soul of the dead.

Diribitory, from the old *Latin* word *Diribere*, to diſtribute or divide; a place where Soldiers are muſtered, and receive pay.

Diruption, (*Lat.*) a burſting aſunder.

Diſamis, a word by which Logicians denote the third Mood of the figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm; as ſome learned Men are admired, all learned Men have errors: Therefore ſome that have errors are admired.

Diſard, a doltiſh fellow from the *French* word *Diſard*, *Loquacious*; or the *Dutch* word Dwaesaerd, *i. e.* A Man of a ſtupid wit.

Diſarmed, (among Hunters) Deer are ſaid to be when the Horns are faln.

Diſaſtre, (*French*) ill-luck, derived from the evil influence of the Stars.

Diſcent, in Common Law, is an order whereby Lands are derived unto any Man from his Anceſtors.

Diſceptation, (*Lat.*) a contentious diſputing.

To *Diſcern*, (*Lat.*) to perceive, to know one thing from another.

Diſcerption, (*Lat.*) a tearing in pieces.

Diſceſſion, (*Lat.*) a departing.

Hair Diſcheveled, (*French*) looſly ſcattered out of order.

Diſcinct, (*Lat.*) ungirded; alſo, careleſs.

Diſcipline, (*Lat.*) a teaching or inſtructing.

Diſciplinants, an Order of Religious Men that ſcourge themſelves.

Diſclaimer, in Common Law is an expreſs denial or refuſal in ſtanding out againſt any action.

Diſcloſed, in Faulconry is ſaid of young Hawks, who are newly hatched, and as it were diſcloſed from the ſhells.

Diſcolour, (*Lat.*) of divers colours.

Diſcomfiture, (*French*) a total routing or vanquiſhing an enemy.

Diſconſolate, (*Lat.*) comfortleſs.

Diſcontinuance or *Diſcontinuity*, (*Lat.*) an interruption or breaking off; alſo in Common Law, Diſcontinuance of Poſſeſſion is this, that a Man may not enter upon his own Land being alienated, but muſt bring his Writ, and ſeek to recover poſſeſſion by Law.

Diſcordance, (*Lat.*) a diſagreement, jarring, or being out of tune; for in Muſick thoſe Notes are called *Diſcords*, which ſung or played make harſh and unpleaſing ſounds, as Seconds, Fourths, and Sevenths.

Diſcount, a term amongſt Merchants, who in exchanging of Wares, do not count how much they are to receive, but how much leſs they have to pay, they being before in the other parties debt; ſome call it ſetting off.

Diſcrepance, (*Lat.*) a differing or varying one from another.

Diſcretion, (*Lat.*) a ſeparating, or diſtinguiſhing; alſo wiſdom, prudence; becauſe it teacheth us how to make a right diſtinction of things.

Diſcrimination, (*Lat.*) a putting a difference between one thing and another. In Rhetorick it is the ſame figure with *Paradiaſtole*.

Diſcumbence, (*Lat.*) a ſitting or lying down to eat; it being a cuſtom among the Ancients to lie down upon the ground and eat.

Diſcure, to diſcover, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Diſcurſion, (*Lat.*) a running to and fro.

Diſcuſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſhaking off, or into pieces; alſo a ſearching narrowly into a buſineſs.

To *Diſembogue*, (*Spaniſh*) to come out of the Mouth of a River or Haven.

Diſfigure that Peacock, in the phraſe of Carvers is the ſame, as cut up or carve that Peacock.

Diſfranchiſe, to exclude out of the number of Citizens or Free-Denizons.

Diſgrading, a depriving a Clergiman of his Orders, who being delivered to his Ordinary, cannot purge himſelf of the crime whereof he was convicted by the Jury.

Diſgregation, (*Lat.*) a ſcattering or ſeparating, as it were a diſperſing the Flock.

To *Diſguiſe*, (*French*) to put into another guiſe or form.

To *Diſguſt*, (*Lat.*) to diſtaſte.

To *Diſherit* or *Diſinherit*, (*French*) to put out of poſſeſſion.

Disjunction, (*Lat.*) a ſevering or disjoyning.

Disjunctive, Argument in Logick is, that which from two contraries by denying one proveth the other.

Disjunctum, a Rhetorical figure, which ſee in *Diezeugmenon*.

Diſlocation, (*Lat.*) a putting out of its right place. It is particularly uſed in Chirurgery for a Bone being out of joynt, or any other part of the Body being out of its proper place.

To *Diſlodge* any Beaſt of Game, is in the language of Hunters to raiſe them from their Lodging, and is differently phraſed according as it is applied to this or that Beaſt; as they ſay, *Unharbor the Hart*, *Unkennel the Fox*, *&c.*

Diſloyalty, (*French*) unfaithfulneſs, perfidiouſneſs.

To *Diſmantle*, (*French*) to take off a Cloak or Mantle; but by a Metaphor it is taken for to beat down the Walls of a Fortreſs.

Diſmember that Hern, ſay thoſe that are curious in the Art of Carving.

Diſmes, (*French*) Tithes, or the Tenth part of all the Fruits; being conſecrate to God, and conſequently to be paid unto thoſe who take upon them holy Orders.

Diſmiſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſending away.

To *Diſmount a Piece*, in Gunnery and Navigation, is to take her down from her Carriages.

Diſpanſion, (*Lat.*) a ſpreading both ways.

Diſparagement, (*Ital.*) a diſgracing or undervaluing: In Common Law it is uſed for the marrying of an Heir or Heireſs under their degree, or againſt decency. Some derive it from the *Latin* word *Diſpar* and *Ago*, it being as it were a doing that which is diſagreable.

Diſparates, (*Lat.*) in Logick are thoſe ſort of oppoſites, wherein ſomething is oppoſed to many others.

Diſparity, (*Lat.*) unevenneſs or diverſity.

Diſparpled or *Diſperpled*, looſly ſcattered, or ſhooting it ſelf into divers parts; a term uſed in Heraldry.

To *Diſpart* or *Diſpert*, to ſet ſuch a mark at or near the *Muzzle-ring*, that a Sight-line taken upon the top of the *Baſering* againſt the Touch-hole, may thereby be parallel to the *Axis* of the *Concave Cylinder*.

Diſpaupered, ſignifieth in Common Law, deprived of the priviledge of *Forma Pauperis*.

To *Diſpend*, (*Lat.*) to ſpend or lay out Money.

Diſpenſation, (*Lat.*) a diſtributing or dealing; alſo a performing the office of a Diſpenſer or Steward.

Diſpenſatory, a Book ſet out by able Phyſicians to direct Apothecaries, in the diſpenſing and ordering of every Ingredient, as to the quantity and manner of making up their Compoſitions: It is alſo called by a *Greek* name *Pharmacopœa*, *i. e.* The way of making Medicines.

Diſperſion, (*Lat.*) a ſcattering into ſeveral parts.

To *Diſpert*. See to *Diſpart*.

Diſpicience, (*Lat.*) a looking diligently, a conſidering.

Diſplicence, (*Lat.*) a diſpleaſing.

Diſploſion, (*Lat.*) a burſting in two; alſo the ſhooting off a Gun.

Diſpoliation, (*Lat.*) a ſpoiling, rifling, or robbing.

Diſpone, (*old word*) to diſpoſe.

Diſpoſition, (*Lat.*) a placing or diſpoſing of things; alſo the natural inclination of the mind; alſo the conſtitution of the Body.

Diſpoſſeſſion, (*Lat.*) a depriving any one of their poſſeſſion.

Diſproportion, (*Lat.*) inequality; a not anſwering, or holding proportion.

Diſputation, (*Lat.*) a diſputing or conteſting in words about any doubtful ſubject.

Diſquammation, (*Lat.*) a taking off the Scales or Bark of any thing.

Diſquiſition, (*Lat.*) a narrow ſearch after any thing.

Diſrationare, in *French*, *Diſrener*, to prove any thing by Battel, Writ, or Aſſize.

Diſſection, (*Lat.*) a cutting aſunder, or in pieces.

Diſſeiſin, in Common Law, is unlawful diſpoſſeſſing of a Man of his Lands or Goods. Diſſeiſin upon Diſſeiſin is, when the Diſſeiſor is diſſeiſed by another.

Diſſemination, (*Lat.*) a ſowing or ſcattering up and down.

Diſſentaneous, (*Lat.*) diſcording, diſagreeing. In Logick thoſe things are ſaid to be Diſſentaneous, which are equally manifeſt among themſelves, yet appear more clear taken ſeparately.

Diſſentory, (*old word*) a kind of Still.

Diſſervice, an ill office.

Diſſidence, (*Lat.*) a diſagreeing or falling out.

Diſſilience, (*Lat.*) a leaping or bounding up and down, a falling aſunder.

Diſſimilar, (*Lat.*) unlike; in Anatomy the Diſſimilar parts of the Body, are thoſe which are compounded of ſeveral Similar parts; as a Hand, being compounded of Fleſh, Nerves, and Bones, is called a Diſſimilar or Organick part.

Diſſimilitude, (*Lat.*) unlikeneſs, whence a form of Speech is ſo called wherein divers things are compared in a diverſe quality; as the *Stork*, in the Air knoweth her appointed times, and the Turtle, and the *Crane*, and the *Swallow*, *&c.* But my people know not, *&c.*

Diſſimulation, (*Lat.*) a counterfeiting or diſſembling; alſo a Rhetorical figure. See *Ironia*.

Diſheveled. See *Deſchevelled*.

Diſſipation, (*Lat.*) a ſcattering or diſperſing.

Diſſite, (*Lat.*) ſituate apart, diſtant from each other.

Diſſociation, (*Lat.*) a ſeparating or putting aſunder.

Diſſolution, (*Lat.*) a diſſolving, a melting, or deſtroying; alſo, a diſſoluteneſs, debauchery, or licentiouſneſs of life; alſo, contrary to Annexation; alſo in Chymiſtry, it is the turning of Bodies into liquor, by the addition of humidity. In Rhetorick, it is the ſame figure with *Dialyton*.

Diſſonance, (*Lat.*) a difference in ſound; alſo a diſagreement.

Diſſuaſion, (*Lat.*) a perſwading againſt any thing.

Diſſyllable, (*Greek*) a word conſiſting of two ſyllables.

Diſtance, (*Lat.*) a being a far off.

Painting in Diſtemper, or ſize, is a kind of Painting

ing which hath been ancientlier in uſe, than that which is in oiled colours.

Diſtention, (*Lat.*) a drawing out or ſtretching to the full length.

Diſtich, (*Greek*) a couple of Verſes ending in the ſame rhyme or meaſure.

Diſtillation, (*Lat.*) a dropping down, or diſtilling in a Limbeck; it is defined by Chymiſts an extraction of the humid part of things by vertue of heat, being reſolved into a vapor, and then condenſed again by cold.

Diſtillatio per deſcenſum, is when the liquor drawn from the diſtilled materials, falls down into a veſſel placed below that which contains the matter; a term in Chymiſtry.

Diſtinction, (*Lat.*) a putting a difference between one thing and another. A Logical diſtinction, is, when a word having ſeveral ſignifications, may be taken either way.

Diſtortion, (*Lat.*) a pulling away, or wringing ſeveral ways.

Diſtraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing ſeveral ways; alſo perplexity or madneſs.

Diſtreſs or *Diſtraining*, (in *Latin Diſtrictio*,) is a ſtraitning, wringing, or affliction. In Common Law it ſignifieth a compulſion to appear in Court, or to pay a debt or duty denied.

Diſtribution, (*Ital.*) a dividing amongſt many. There is a figure in Rhetorick ſo called, which ſee in *Diæreſis*. In Logick it is a reſolving of the whole into parts.

Diſtributive Juſtice, is that whereby is ſignified the Juſtice of an Arbitrator, who being truſted and performing his truſt, is ſaid to give every Man his own: Alſo in Grammar, a Diſtributive Noun is that Noun which betokeneth a reducing into ſeveral orders or diſtinctions; as, *Singuli*, *Bini*, *Terni*, *&c.*

Diſtrication, a ridding out of trouble, from the *Latin* word *Dis*, a Prepoſition, and *Trica* ſmall threds about Chickens legs, which hinder them from going; but, Metaphorically, any kind of incumbrance.

Diſtrictus, the circuit or territory within which a Man may be compelled to appear.

Diſtringas, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to diſtrain one for a debt to the King, or for his appearance at a day.

Diſturbance or *Diſturbation*, (*Lat.*) a cauſing trouble, or unquietneſs.

Diſunited, (*Lat.*) disjoyned or ſevered.

Dithyramb, (*qu.* Διὸς θύρσου ἀμείβων) a kind of Hymn, anciently ſung in honor of *Bacchus*; alſo any kind of luſty or jovial ſong.

Diton, (*Lat.*) a Dominion, Juriſdiction, or Territory.

Ditmarſia, a Province in that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of *Saxony*, being partly in the Dominion of the King of *Denmark*, partly under the Dukes of *Sleſwick* and *Holſatia*, or *Holſtein*.

Dittander or *Dittany*, (*Latin*, *Lepidium* or *Dictamnum*, from *Dicte* a Promontory of *Crete*, where ſome ſay it was firſt taken notice of) a ſort of Herb which hath a cleanſing quality, ſharp taſte, and is a Martial Plant; it is otherwiſe called *Piperites* or *Pepper-wort*: The ancient tradition, of Deers curing their wounds with that Herb, deſerves inquiry.

Ditto, (*Italian*, *ſaid*) a word uſed much in Merchants Accompts, and relation of Foreign news; and ſignifieth the ſame place with that immediately beforementioned.

Dittology, (*Greek*) double reading, ſuch as divers Texts of Scripture will admit of.

Ditty, (from the *Latin*, *Dictum*) a ſong which hath the words compoſed to a tune.

Divan, a great ſolemn Council or Court of Juſtice, among the *Turks* and *Perſians*.

Divaporation, (*Lat.*) is exhalation of vapors by fire; a term in Chymiſtry.

Divarication, (*Lat.*) a winnowing, or toſſing to and fro.

Divels-bit, (*Morſus Diaboli*) an Herb whoſe Root looks as if it were, and is feigned to have been bitten by the Devil out of envy, becauſe of the excellent vertues and properties it hath, wherewith mankind is benefited.

Diverberation, (*Lat.*) a violent beating.

Diverſified, (*Lat.*) varied.

Diverſity, (*Lat.*) a being different or diverſe: In Logick, thoſe things are ſaid to be diverſe which have no oppoſition to another, but differ only in circumſtance.

Diverticle, (*Lat.*) a by-way; alſo a device or ſhift.

Divertiſement, (*French*) recreation or paſtime.

Dividend, in Arithmetick, is the number which is to be divided; alſo the ſhare which is equally divided among the Fellows of a Colledge. Alſo *Dividends* in the *Exchequer*, ſeem to be one part of an Indenture.

Dividual, (*Lat.*) eaſie, or apt to be divided.

Divinale, (*old word*) a Riddle.

Divination, (*Lat.*) a preſaging of things to come.

Divine, (*Lat.*) heavenly; alſo it is taken ſubſtantively for a Profeſſor of Theology, whom *Chaucer* calls a Diviniſtre.

Diviſibility (*Philoſophick*) it ſignifies a capacity of being divided.

Diviſion, (*Lat.*) a dividing or cutting into two parts.

Divitiacus, a King of the *Gaules*, who as ſome ſay, was King of the *Britains*.

Divorce, (*Divortium*) in Common Law is a ſeparation of two married perſons, the one from the other, not only as to bed and board, but all conditions belonging to the Bond of Wedlock.

Diuretical Medicines, (*Greek*) provoking Urine.

Diurnal, (*Latin*) belonging to the day. It is alſo uſed ſubſtantively for a Pamphlet, wherein the Paſſages of every day are Recorded.

Diuturnity, (*Lat.*) laſtingneſs, or long continuance.

Divulgation, (*Lat.*) a making known abroad.

Divulſion, (*Lat.*) a pulling violently aſunder.

Dizain, (*French*) the number ten; alſo a kind of *French* Coyn about the value of a penny; alſo a ſong conſiſting of twelve Stanzaes.

D. L.

D. La ſol re, the name of the Fifth Note in each of the three Septenaries in the *Gam ut*, or ordinary Scale of Muſick, only in the lower-moſt Septenary, *La* is wanting, and in the upper-moſt *Re*. It anſwers in the loweſt to the *Greek*, Λιχανὸς ὑπατῶν, in the next to Παρανήτη συνημμένων; in the laſt to Παρανήτη διεζευγμένων.

D. O.

Dobeler, a great Diſh or Platter.

Dobuni, ancient people of the *Britains*, who inhabited thoſe parts which are now called *Oxfordſhire* and *Gloceſterſhire*.

Doced or *Douced*, (*old word*) a Muſical inſtrument, otherwiſe called a *Dulcimer*.

Docility or *Docibility*, (*Lat.*) aptneſs to learn that which is taught.

Dock, a place where Ships are built, or laid up, from the *Greek* word *Docheion*, a Receptacle; alſo a kind of Herb, called in *Latin*, *Lapathum*, the Root whereof is good againſt the Yellow Jaundice, Itch, and other breakings out; alſo a term in hunting, being the fleſhy part of a Boars Chine, between the middle and the Buttock.

Docket, a Brief in Writing, or a Subſcription at the foot of Letters Patents made by one that is called Clerk of the Dockets.

Doctoral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Doctor, *i. e.* Teacher; or one that hath taken the higheſt degree in Divinity, Phyſick, or Civil Law.

Document, (*Lat.*) a teaching or inſtructing.

Dodded, (*old word*) in *Latin*, *Decornutus*, unhorned; alſo lopped as a Tree, having the Branches cut off.

Dodder, (*Lat. Epithymum* and *Cuſcuta*) a certain Weed winding about Herbs.

Dodecaedry, (*Greek*) a Geometrical figure of twelve ſides.

Dodecagon, (*Greek*) a Geometrical figure of twelve Angles.

Dodecatemory, (*Greek*) an Aſtronomical term, being one of the twelve parts, into which the Zodiack is divided.

Dodkin, a kind of ſmall piece of Money, which ſome think to be of the ſame value as our farthing.

Dodona, a City of *Chaonia*, a Countrey of *Greece*, near to which there was a Temple and Oracle of *Jupiter*, within a Wood, ſacred to the ſame Deity; of which Wood, it was fained that the Trees were vocal, and returned the anſwers of the Oracle: Alſo the name of a Fountain, whoſe water had a property, both to quench and kindle fire.

Dodonæus, a famous Phyſician and Herbaliſt of the City of *Mechlin*, he ſet forth an Herbal which is of very great eſteem.

Dodrantal, (*Lat.*) of the weight or meaſure of nine ounces.

Doeg, (*Hebr.* Careful,) *Sauls* chief Herdſman, who betrayed *David*, and at *Sauls* command ſlew the Prieſts of God.

Dog-days. See *Canicular days*.

Dogdraw, (a term uſed in Foreſt Law) is when any Man is found drawing after a Deer, by the ſcent of a Hound, which he leadeth in his hand; being one of the four circumſtances wherein a Foreſter may Arreſt the Body of an offender againſt Vert or Veniſon in the Foreſt, the other three being Stableſtand, Back-berond, and Bloody-hand.

Doge of *Venice*, is the ſupream Magiſtrate, or Duke of *Venice*.

Dogger, a kind of Ship.

Dogmatiſt, (*Greek*) one that bringeth in any new Sect or Opinion.

Dogsbane, an Herb ſo called, becauſe it killeth Dogs; the *Apocynum rectum latifolium Americanum*, or great Dogsbane of *America*, is a ſtately and coſtly Plant, not to be ſeen but in the Gardens of the moſt curious.

Dogs-graſs, (*Lat. Gramen Caninum*) a Plant common in Gardens and Ploughed Fields; it provoketh Urine, and waſteth the Stone.

Dog-ſtones, (*Cynoſorchis*) a Species of *Satyrion*, being an Herb of great efficacy to provoke to venery. It is otherwiſe called *Adders-graſs*, perhaps becauſe Adders or Vipers ſo uſe to lurk about it.

Dola, (*vulg. Dole*,) a conſiderable Town in the County of *Burgundy*, commonly called the *Franche Conte*, lately taken from the *Spaniard* by the King of *France*.

Dolation, (*Lat.*) a making ſmooth or plain.

Dole, (*Lat.*) deceit, fraud; alſo, a diſtributing, or dealing of Alms, or gifts.

Dole-fiſh, in Common Law, is the Fiſh which the North-Sea Fiſhermen do by cuſtom receive for their allowance.

Dollar, a *Dutch* Coyn of the value of Four ſhillings.

Dolling, (*old word*) warming.

Dolorous, (*Lat.*) painful, or ſorrowful.

Dolphin, a kind of Fiſh, ſo called as ſome ſay, from the *Delphi*, who were the firſt finders of it; alſo the title of the eldeſt Son of the King of *France*, from *Daulphin*, a Province of *France*; alſo a Conſtellation beautified with nine bright Stars, according to the number of the Muſes.

Dolt, a ſot, or blockhead; from the *Dutch* word Doll.

Dolven, buried, from the old word *Delve*, to dig.

Dolus Mendeſius, an *Egyptian* Writer of Agriculture, cited by *Columella*.

Dolyman, a kind of Turkiſh Garment.

Domable,

Domable, (*Lat.*) tameable.

Dome, (*Ital.*) a Town-houſe, or chief meeting place of a City.

Domeſman, (*old word*) one that paſſeth Sentence, a Judge, or Confeſſor.

Domeſtick, (*Lat.*) tame, belonging to a family, or houſhold.

Domicil, (*Lat.*) a dwelling-houſe, or place of habitation.

Domination, (*Lat.*) a ruling, or lording over others. Dominations are alſo one of the nine orders of Angels.

Dominical Letter, that which declareth at any time, upon what day of the week any immoveable Holiday will fall; as if S. *Marks* day, which is on the 25 of *April*, be marked with *B.* when the Sunday Letter is *A.* it ſheweth that it falleth upon Munday; if with *C.* on Tueſday, the order of the Letters ſhewing the order of the days.

Dominicans, an Order of Fryers, inſtituted by S. *Dominick* a *Spaniard*, about the year 1206. who is alſo ſaid to have been the firſt Author of the Inquiſition.

Domino, a kind of Hood worn by Canons; alſo, a mourning vail for Women.

Domition or *Domiture*, (*Lat.*) a taming.

Domo Reparanda, a Writ that lieth againſt one whoſe Houſe going to decay, may indanger his Neighbors houſe by falling.

Donary, (*Lat.*) a gift, or preſent.

Donatiſts, a Sect of Hereticks, whereof the more rigid ſort are called *Circumcellians*; they held the Son to be leſs than the Father, and the Holy Ghoſt leſs than the Son; and affirmed, the true Church to be only in *Africa*. They were inſtituted by *Donatus*, Biſhop of *Carthage*, in the year 358. The more moderate ſort were called *Rogatiſts*.

Donative, (*Lat.*) apt to give. It is ſubſtantively taken for a Benefice meerly given by a Patron to any Man; alſo a Princes gift.

Ælius Donatus, a Writer of ſeveral Grammatical pieces, moſt of which are extant.

Donee, in Common Law, is he to whom Lands are given; as *Donour*, is he who giveth them.

Donehours, Canonical hours, *qu. Heures donees a Dieu*, Hours conſecrated to God.

Donegal, one of the Seven Counties, into which the Province of *Ulſter*, in *Ireland*, is divided.

Doomſday-Book, a Book made in the time of *Edward* the Confeſſor; ſome ſay, of *William* the Conqueror, wherein all the ancient Demeans of *England*, were regiſtered with the names of all thoſe that poſſeſſed them.

Doomſman, a Judge; from the *Saxon* word *Doom*, a Judgment, or Sentence.

Dorcas, the proper name of a Woman; the word ſignifieth a Deer, or Roe-Buck.

Dorado, (*Spaniſh*) guilded over.

Dorcheſter, the chief Town in *Dorcetſhire*; it was in old time called *Durnavaria*, *i.e.* The River-paſſage. It was miſerably harraſſed by *Sueno* the *Dane*, and afterwards by *Huſh* the *Norman*; but flouriſhed again in King *Edwards* days. There is alſo another Town of this name in *Oxfordſhire*; by *Leland*, called *Hydropolis*. *Dour*, ſignifying in the ancient *Britiſh* tongue, Water.

Dordracum, (*vul. Dordrecht* or *Dort*) an ancient and rich City of *Holland*, torn from the main Land by the Seas, and made an Iſland *An.* 1421. This City was once a Staple for Wooll, Cloth, and Timber, and is famous for the great Aſſembly or Synod of *Calviniſtical Divines* which was held there, *An.* 1618.

Dorias his Wound Wort, a luſty herb with broad Leaves, ſo called from one Captain *Dorias*, who uſed them to cure himſelf and his Soldiers being wounded.

Dorick Dialect. See *Dialect*.

Dorick Mood, in Muſick among the ancients was that which conſiſted of a ſlow ſolemn Spondaick time, it commonly began that Key which we call *C. ſol fa ut*, and reached to *A. la mi re* above; alſo *Dorick* work in Architecture. See *Corinthian*.

Dorion, a Writer of *Georgicks*, and *de Piſcibus*, mentioned by *Athenæus*.

Doris, the Daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*; ſhe being married to *Nereus*, brought forth a great number of Sea-nymphs, called *Nereides*.

Dormant, in Heraldry ſignifieth lying in a ſleeping poſture; alſo in Law, a writing *Dormant* is, that which hath a blank to put in the name of any one.

Dormant-Tree, is a great beam, which lieth croſs the houſe, which ſome call a Summer.

Dormers, Windows made in the Roof of a Houſe.

Dornix, a kind of Stuff uſed for Curtains, Carpets, and Hangings, ſo called from *Dornick*, a City in *Flanders*, where ſome *Engliſh* learning the way of making it, came into *England* and taught it here.

Dorothy, a Womans name, ſignifying in *Greek* the *Gift of God*. *Dorotheus*, alſo among the ancient *Greeks*, was a frequent name of Men (though now not uſed) particularly *Dorotheus* ſirnamed *Sydonius*, a famous Aſtronomer.

Dorp or *Thorp*, a Countrey Town, or Village.

Doronicum, an herb like unto *Aconite* in form, but not in qualities; for it is ſaid to be a ſoveraign Cordial, and to reſiſt the poyſon both of Beaſts, and other Medicines.

Dorry, a kind of Fiſh; ſo called, becauſe the ſides of it ſhine like Gold; it is called in *Latin*, *Faber*.

Dortor or *Dormitory*, a place where many ſleep together; alſo a place where people are buried.

Doſe, (*Greek*) a term in Phyſick, being the quantity of a potion, or Medicine which is preſcribed by a Phyſician to his Patient.

Doſology, (*Greek*) a diſcourſe concerning the doſe or quantity of Simples, that is how much of every one ought to be taken at a time; and

ſo likewiſe in Compounded, as well as Simple Medicines.

A *Doſel* or *Dorſel*, from the *Latin* word *Dorſum*, a rich Canopy under which Princes ſit; alſo, the Curtain of a Chair of State.

Doſſer, *qu. Dorſer* from *Dorſum*, a Pannier that Countrey People uſe to ride with.

Doted, (*Lat.*) indowed, having a joynture.

Dotkin or *Dodkin*, the eighth part of a ſtiver, or *French* ſhilling.

Dotterel, a kind of Bird, ſo called from its doltiſh fooliſhneſs in imitating the geſtures of the Fowlers, till it be caught in their Net; there is plenty of them in *Lincolnſhire*.

Double Plea, is that wherein the Defendant alledgeth two ſeveral Matters in Bar of the Action.

Double quarrel, (a term in Law) a complaint made by a Clerk or other perſon, to the Archbiſhop of the Province againſt any inferior Ordinary, for delaying of Juſtice in any Cauſe Eccleſiaſtical.

Doubles, in *Greek Diplomata*, Letters Patents.

Doubleth, a term in Hunting; when a Hair keeps in plain Fields, and chaceth about to deceive the Hounds; it is ſaid, *She doubleth*.

Doublet, a precious Stone, conſiſting of two pieces joyned together.

Doublings, a term uſed in Heraldry, for the Linings of Robes, Mantles of State, or other Garments.

Dovesfoot, a kind of Cranesbil, good for the Wind-colick, Stone and Gravel, Wounds inward and outward, and alſo Ruptures.

Doughty, (*old word*) ſtout, valiant.

Doulcets, the Stones of a Hart or Stag.

Dovane, (*French*) Cuſtom, or Impoſt.

Dover. See *Dubris*.

Dovetail, a Joynt uſed by Carpenters, denominated from that kind of figure.

Dourlens, a Town in the County of *Ponthieu*, in *Gallia Belgica*, or *Picardy*, where that ſort of Linnen-cloth is made, which is thence vulgarly called *Donlas*.

Douſabel, (*French*) ſweet and fair. (*Lat. Dulcibella*) a Womans name anſwering to the *Greek Glycerium*.

Douſet or *Doulcet*, a kind of Cuſtard, from the *Latin* word *Dulcis*.

Dowager, a title applied to the Widows of Princes, and great Perſons.

Doway. See *Duacum*.

Dowlas. See *Dourlens*.

Down, the fineſt Feathers of Geeſe, wherewith Beds and Pillows are filled; alſo a ſoft woolly ſubſtance growing upon the tops of Thiſtles, and other Plants, when they grow old: Alſo the name of a Town, which is a Biſhops Sea in *Ulſter*, a Province of *Ireland*.

Downs, Hilly Plains: Alſo a part of the Sea lying near the Sands, from the *Saxon* word *Dune*, a Hill: The ſame word ſignifying in *Dutch* a Sand-bank.

Dowry, in Common Law ſignifieth that which a Wife hath with her Husband in marriage: It is alſo taken for that portion which ſhe bringeth with her, which is called in *Latin*, *Maritagium* or *Dos*, the former is called *Donatio*.

Dowſets. See *Doulcets*.

Dowtremere, fair wearing, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Doxy, (*old word*) a ſhe beggar or trull.

Doxology, (*Greek*) a Verſe or Song of praiſe, anciently inſtituted in the Church, which was to be recited in Divine Service, after the Prayers and Pſalms.

D. R.

Drabler, in Navigation, is a piece added to the Bonnet, when there is need of more ſail.

Dracoes Laws, certain rigid and ſevere Laws made anciently in *Athens* by one *Draco*; whence all ſevere puniſhments for trivial offences, are called *Dracoes Law*.

Dragant or *Tragacant*, a certain Gum diſtilling from an Herb of the ſame name, in *Engliſh* called *Goats-horn*.

Dragons-head, called in *Greek* Ἀναβιβάζων, a node or place in the Ecliptick-line, which the Moon cutteth, and aſcends from the Auſtral part of the node into the Septentrional; it hath no Aſpect to any Planet, but it may be aſpected by them; its motion is according to the motion of the Sun.

Dragons-tail, called in *Greek* Καταβιβάζων, is a node oppoſite to the *Dragons-head* in the Ecliptick-line, which the Moon cutteth, and deſcends from the Septentrional part of the node, unto the Auſtral.

Dragons, (*Lat.*) *Biſaria*, *Colubrina*, and *Dracucnulus*) a certain Herb otherwiſe called Serpentary, or Vipers Bugloſs.

Dragonſtone, a certain precious Stone called in *Greek Draconitis*.

Dragonwort. See *Biſtort*.

Drags, pieces of Wood ſo joyned together, as floating upon the Water, they may bear a Butload of Wood or other Wares down the River.

Draiton, a Town in *Shropſhire*, near which, a very Bloody Battle was fought between the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*.

Dram or *Drachme*, (*Greek*) the eighth part of an ounce.

Dramatick, (*Greek*) Active, a Dramatick Poem, is that which being compoſed to be acted by ſeveral interſpeaking perſons upon a ſtage, ſets before the eyes a lively repreſentation of things done. Of this ſort are Comedy, Tragedy, *&c.*

Drap-de-Berry, a kind of thick Cloth made in the Countrey of *Berry* in *France*.

Drapery, a term in Painting and Architecture, being a work wherein Cloaths are repreſented. See *Cilery*.

To

To *Draul*, *(old word)* to ſpeak dreamingly.

Drawelatchets, a ſort of nightly Thieves, ſo termed in divers Statutes; they are alſo called *Roberts-men.*

Drawing, (among Painters, and other Artiſts) is the repreſentation of the ſhape or form of any Corporeal ſubſtance, by an exact obſervance of the proportion of what is to be ſo imitated or repreſented; and that which is thus drawn, is called a *Draught*, from the *Latin*, *Tractus*. It comprehends Pictures by the Life, Stories, Opticks, Landskips, *&c.*

Dredgers, Fiſhers for Oyſters, a term uſed in the Law of the Admiralty.

Dreint, *(old word)* drowned.

Drery, *(old word)* ſorrowful, lamentable.

Dreſda, *(Dreſden)* a Town of *Miſnia*, a Province in the Circle of the Empire or *Saxony.*

To *Dretch*, *(old word)* to dream, to tarry.

Dry exchange, a term which is given to Uſury.

Dribblets, *(old word)* ſmall portions or pieces.

Driffield, a Town in *Yorkſhire*, famous for the Tomb of the learned *Alfred*, King of *Northumberland*, and for the Mounts which he raiſed about it.

Drift, of the Foreſt, a driving of Cattel, or a view of what Cattel are in the Foreſt; alſo a Boat is ſaid to go adrift when it hath no Body to row or ſteer it. *Drift* is alſo taken for Counſel or Policy, from the *Dutch* word Drijven, *i. e.* to Act: Alſo in Navigation it is any piece or utenſil of Wood that floats in the Sea.

Drift ſail, that which is only uſed under veared, outright a head by Sheets, to keep the Ships head right upon the Sea in a ſtorm, or when a Ship drives too faſt in a Current.

Drill, a Stone-cutters tool, wherewith he bores holes in Marble; alſo a *Baboon.*

Drink-lean, a quantity of Drink provided by Tenants, for the entertainment of the Lord or his Steward: It is otherwiſe called *Scot-ale.*

Drivebolt, in Navigation is a long piece uſed for the driving out a Tree, Nail, or the like.

Drogeday, the name of a Town in *Ireland* uſually called *Tredah*, where Sir *Arthur Aſton*, and ſeveral hundreds beſides, were barbarouſly put to the Sword by *Cromwel.*

Drogoman or *Truchman*, in *Greek Dragomenos*, a word uſed by the *Turks* for an Interpreter.

Droit, *(French)* Right.

Drolery, *(French)* a merry facetious way of ſpeaking or writing.

Dromedary, a kind of Camel with two bunches on his back; it is called in *Greek Dromas*, for its ſwiftneſs.

Dronklew, *(old word)* given to drink.

Dropax, a Topical Medicine made of Pitch, and other ingredients, ſometimes hard like a Salve, ſometimes ſoft like a Pultice, as the caſe requires. It helps ſuch as are infeſted with frequent Vomits, Colicks, and Crudities; it helps all ſuch parts as do not grow for want of nutriment.

Dropping, in Faulconry, is when a Hawk muteth directly downward in ſeveral drops.

Dropwort, *(Lat. Filipendula)* an Herb of *Venus* (as ſome will have it, though hot and dry) it is counted good againſt the Strangury, or Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder.

Drovy, *(old word)* troubled, from the *Dutch* Droef, ſad.

Dru, *(Saxon)* ſubtle, a proper name, called in *Latin Drogo* or *Drugo.*

Drug, any dry Simple uſed in Medicine, from the *Dutch* word Droogh, *i. e.* Dry, becauſe all Medicines vehemently dry the Body.

Druides, certain Learned Men or Prieſts, anciently of great eſteem among the *Gauls*; they were ſo called from the *Greek* word *Drys*, a Wood, becauſe they loved to inhabit among the Woods.

Drury, *(old word)* ſobriety, modeſty.

Druſilla, the proper name of divers famous Women, particularly the Wife of the Emperor *Diocleſian.*

Dryads, certain Nymphs, called Nymphs of the Wood, from the *Greek* word *Drys*, an Oak.

D. Sol re. See *D. La ſol re.*

D. u.

Duacum or *Doway*, a Town of *Flanders*, a Province of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, where there is an *Engliſh* Seminary, inſtituted by the Procurement of *William Allen* of *Oxford*, in the year 1568.

Dual, *(Lat.)* of or belonging to Two. *Dual* number in Grammar is that which ſignifieth two things, or perſons, and no more.

To *Dub* a Knight, to confer the Order of Knighthood upon any one, from the *French* word *Douber*, to Arm compleat.

Dubious, *(Lat.)* uncertain, doubtful.

Dublin, the chief City of *Ireland*, ſituate in the Province of *Leimſter*; it was anciently called *Bala-cleigh*, *i. e.* a Town upon Hurdles. Some ſay it was built by *Harold*, King of *Norway*, (when he conquered *Ireland*,) from whom deſcended, in a direct line, *Griffith ap Conan*, born at *Dublin*, in the Reign of *Tyrlough.* This City was bravely defended by the *Engliſh* againſt *Aſculph* Prince of the *Dublinians*, and *Gotterd* King of the *Iſles*; and in the time of King *Henry* the Second, was given to a Colony of *Briſtow-men.*

Dubris, the ancient name of a Port Town in *Kent*, now called *Dover*, having a very fair and ſtrong Caſtle, built as ſome ſay by *Julius Cæſar*, and afterwards fortified by King *Arviragus* againſt the *Romans.*

Ducal, *(Lat.)* belonging to a Duke.

Ducape, a certain kind of Silk uſed for Womens Garments. From the *French Du Chappe.*

Ducksmeat, *(Lat. Lenticula*, and *Lens paluſtris)* an Herb ſwimming on the top of ſtanding Waters; it is good againſt all inflammations and ſwellings (in any part) proceeding from heat.

Duces

Duces tecum, a Writ ſummoning one to appear in *Chancery*, and to bring with him ſome evidence which that Court would view.

Ducket, a certain Golden Coyn, valuing about ſix ſhillings; firſt coyned in *Rome*, in the year of the City Five hundred forty and ſeven, having the Image or Arms of a Duke or Supream Magiſtrate ſtamped upon it.

Ductile, (*Lat.*) eaſie to be drawn out, and beaten to a thin Plate; a word moſt commonly applied to Mettals.

Duction, (*Lat.*) a leading.

Duel, (*Lat.*) a ſingle combat between two, from *duo*, *i. e.* two; and *Bellum*, *i. e.* War.

Duellona. See *Bellona*.

Duilius, a great Commander among the *Romans*, who overcame the *Carthaginians* in a great Sea fight, and was the firſt that triumphed after a Naval Victory.

Dulcarnon, a Proportion found out by *Pythagoras*; for which happy invention, he ſacrificed an Ox to the gods in thankfulneſs, which ſacrifice he called *Dulcarnon*.

Dulciaries, (*Lat.*) ſuch things as ſweeten.

Dulcification, (*Lat.*) a making ſweet, in Chymiſtry it is the waſhing off the Salt from any Matter that was Calcined therewith, with warm water, in which the Salt is diſſolved, and the Matter dulcified.

Dulcimer, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument, otherwiſe called a Sambuck, in *Greek* ψαλτήριον.

Dulciſonant, (*Lat.*) ſweetly ſounding.

Dulcitude, (*Lat.*) ſweetneſs.

Dulcoration, (*Lat.*) a making ſweet, the ſame with *Dulcification*.

Dulocraſie, (*Greek*) a Government where ſlaves and ſervants domineer.

Dumoſity, (*Lat.*) fulneſs of Bryers and Brambles.

To *Dun*, a word vulgarly uſed, ſignifying to come often, to importune the payment of any debt. From the *Old Saxon Dyn*, a noiſe.

Dunbar, a Town in *Lothien* or *Lauden* in *Scotland*, where of late years, a total defeat was given to the *Scotch* Army under the command of *Leſly*, by *Oliver Cromwel*, then General of the *Engliſh* Forces.

Dunch, (*old word*) deaf.

Dundee, a Town of *Angus*, a Province of *Scotland*, called in *Latin Taodunum*, by others *Alectum*.

Duni Pacis. See *Knowls of Peace*.

Dunmow, a Town in *Eſſex* wherein was a Priory, founded by *Juga*, a noble Lady, in the year 1111. for Black Nuns, afterwards altered into a Male Monaſtry, proverbially famous for allowing a Flitch or Gammon of Bacon, to ſuch married couples as repented not of their bargains, within a year and a day after, nor made any nuptial tranſgreſſion nor offence each to other, in word or deed, upon their ſolemn oath firſt taken kneeling on two Stones at the Church door before the Prior or Covent.

Dunſtan, (*Sax.*) moſt high. The chief of this name was a perſon held in great veneration for his ſanctity and learning, by King *Athelſtan* and ſeveral of the ſucceeding *Saxon* Monarchs, under whom he bore a great ſway in this Nation, and held a long time the Archiepiſcopal See of *Canterbury*.

Duodecimo, a Book is ſaid to be in *Duodecimo*, when it is of twelve leaves in a ſheet.

Duplicity, (*Lat.*) a being double or twofold.

Duplicate, a ſecond Letter Patent granted by the Lord Chancellor, of the ſame Contents with the former.

Duplication, (*Lat.*) a doubling; alſo a word uſed in Law, ſignifying an Allegation brought in to weaken the Reply of the Pleader; alſo in Rhetorick it is the ſame with the figure *Anadiploſis*.

Dura mater, (*Lat.*) a term in Anatomy, ſignifying the outward skin that infolds the Brain.

Duration, (*Lat.*) a long continuing, or laſting.

Dures, in Common Law is a Plea uſed by way of Exception, by him who being caſt into Priſon, or hardly uſed by any, is conſtrained to Seal a Bond to him during his reſtraint.

Durham, the chief City of the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, built by Biſhop *Aldwin*, with the help of *Uthred*, Earl of *Northumberland*. Here the Monks of *Lindisfarm* ſheltered themſelves when they fled with the Body of S. *Cuthbert* from the fury of the *Danes*. It was anciently called *Dunhalm*, and *Dunelmum*.

Durham Colledge. See *Bernard Colledge*.

Durity, (*Lat.*) hardneſs.

Durnovaria. See *Dorcheſter*.

Durlach, a Town in the Marchionate of *Baden*, in the Circle of *Suevia*, being the chief Seat and Reſidence of the Marqueſſes.

Durotriges, an ancient people among the *Britains*, inhabiting that part which is now called *Dorcetſhire*,

Dusky, obſcure, dark; from the *Greek* word *Daſcios*, ſhady.

Dutchy Court, a Court wherein all Matters belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, are decided by the Decree of the Chancellor of that Court.

Duumvirate, a certain Magiſtracy anciently in *Rome*.

Dwale, (*Solanum Lethale*) a kind of Herb called, Sleeping or deadly night-ſhade.

To *Dwindle*, a word vulgarly uſed, ſignifying to waſte, or be at the laſt caſt, as a Candle going out; to ſhrink or conſume to nothing. From the *Dutch* word Dwinen, to extenuate.

Dwined, (*old word*) conſumed.

D. Y.

Dyers-weed, an Herb with long narrow leaves of a dark blewiſh green colour, uſed by the Dyers and others, to make a yellow colour: Its root cutteth tough and digeſteth raw phlegm, thinneth

groſs

groſs humors, diſſolveth hard tumors, and openeth obſtructions.

Dina, a kind of *Eaſt-India* Coin, valuing about Thirty ſhillings.

Dynaſty, (*Greek*) Supream Government or Authority.

Dirrachium, or *Epidamnum* a City of *Epirus*, lying upon the *Adriatick*-Sea, now called *Durazzo*.

Dyſcracy, (*Greek*) a diſtemper of the body, proceeding from an unequal mixture of the firſt qualities.

Dyſentery, (*Greek*) a Diſeaſe called the Bloody-Flux.

Dyſpathy, (*Greek*) evil paſſion or affection.

Dyſpepſie, (*Greek*) ill Digeſtion of the meat in the Stomach.

Dyſpnæa, (*Greek*) difficulty of breathing.

Dyſury, (*Greek*) a Scalding, or Stopping of the Urine, a painful piſſing.

E. A.

Ead, or *Eadith*, (*Sax.*) a proper name of Women, ſignifying Happineſs. It is written in Latin *Auda*, and by ſome *Idonea*.

Eagleſtone, a certain pretious Stone found in the neſts of Eagles, in *Greek* called *Ætites*.

Eadelman, or *Adelman*, a *Saxon* word, ſignifying a Nobleman.

Eadgar, (*Sax.*) happy Power. See *Edgar*.

Eadiſh. See *Eddiſh*.

Edulph, (*Sax.*) happy Help.

Eadwin, (*Sax.*) happy Victor. See *Edwin*.

Eaglet, a young or little Eagle.

Ealderman, or Alderman, the ſame as *Eadelman*. See Alderman.

Ealred, (*Sax.*) all-Counſel: a proper name.

To *Ean*, to bring forth young; from the *Greek* word *Odynein*.

To *Ear* or *Are*, the ground, (from the *Lat. Arare*) to till or plough, or fallow the ground.

Earing, a part of the bolt-rope, which at all four quarters of the Sail is left open.

Earle, (*Sax.*) a Nobleman, from *Ehre*, *i. e.* Honour; and *Edel*, *i. e.* Noble.

To *Eaſe a Ship*, ſignifies among Seamen to ſlacken the Shrouds when they are too ſtiff.

To *Eaſe the Helm*, is to bear, or let her fall to the Leeward.

Eaſell, is a word uſed in Painting, being that frame upon which the Artiſt placeth his cloth either higher or lower as he pleaſeth.

Earthnut, (*Lat. Nucula terreſtris*) a Root growing ſomewhat deep in the ground, in the form and taſt like a Nut, from which ariſe a few fine leaves, with a ſtalk and umbell of white flowers, like unto Saxifrage or Meadow Parſley, but leſſer.

Eaſement, in Common Law, is a ſervice which one Neighbour hath of another by Charter or Preſcription: as a paſſage through his ground, or the like. The *Civilians* call it *ſervicus prædii*.

Eaſter, the time of the celebration of Chriſts Reſurrection, contracted from the *Dutch* word Aufferſtand, *i. e.* Reſurrection, or from *Eoſter*, an ancient Goddeſs of the *Saxons*, whoſe Feaſt they kept about the ſame time, namely, about *April*, which was thence called *Eoſter-monath*. It is alſo called *Paſca*, from the *Hebrew* word *Paſdch*, to paſs over; becauſe about this time the *Jews* celebrated the Feaſt of the Paſſeover.

Eaſterlings, people inhabiting the Eaſt part of *Germany*: alſo, Eaſterling money, is that which we call Sterling, or Currant money; from a certain Coin which *Richard* the firſt cauſed to be Coined in thoſe Parts, being held in great requeſt for its purity. It is generally now uſed to diſtinguiſh the Pounds of *Engliſh* Money from thoſe of any other Countrey.

Eaſtmeath, a County in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Meath*; it is divided into Eighteen Baronies.

Eat-Bee, (*Picus Martius*) a ſort of Bird which delights to feed upon Bees.

E B.

Eben-Tree, a Tree which grows in *India*, and *Æthiopia*: it hath neither leaves nor fruit, and the wood being black and very hard, and ſerving for many uſes; is called *Ebony*, and is ſometimes uſed in Phyſick.

Ebenbitar, or as ſome call him Abenbitar an *Arabian*, whoſe excellent Book of Plants is cited by *Bellunenſis*.

Ebeneſis, another *Arabian*, who wrote of Plants, and is cited by the ſame Author.

Ebionites, a certain Sect of Hereticks who denyed the Divinity of Chriſt, and rejected all the Goſpels but St. *Matthews*; they were inſtituted by one *Ebion*, in the year 71.

Ebiſſa, a certain Captain of the *Saxons*, who with *Octha*, came to aid *Hengiſt* againſt the *Britains*.

Ebora, an Archiepiſcopal See, and one of the chief Academies of *Portugal*; it was in the time of the *Romans* called *Liberalitas Julia*.

Eboracum, the ſecond City of *England*, commonly called *York*, *Ptolemy* calleth it *Brigantium*, from the *Brigantes*, an ancient people of that Countrey; but it was called *Eboracum*, or *Eburacum*, from *Ebrank*, a certain King of the *Britains*, or as others ſay from the River *Ure*.

Ebraek, the *Hebrew* tongue; a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Ebriety, or *Ebrioſity*, (*Lat.*) Drunkenneſs.

Ebro. See *Iberus*.

Ebullition, (*Lat.*) a bubling, or boiling up.

Ebuneam, (*Lat.*) made of Ivory.

Ebuſa, now *Yvica*, one of the Iſlands anciently called *Pitiuſæ*.

E C.

Eccentrick Orb, in Aſtronomy, is that which moves at unequal diſtance from the Center.

Eccleſiaſtical, (*Greek*) belonging to the Church.

To *Eche*, (*old word*) to increaſe: add or help out.

Echidne, a Queen of *Scythia*, who by *Hercules*, had three Children at a birth; whereof one of them named *Scythia*, who only was able to bend his Fathers Bow, ſucceeded in the Kingdom: and from him it was named *Scythia*.

Echinades, a Company of Iſlands in the Bay of *Ambraſia*, ſo called from the multitudes of *Echini* or Hedge-hogs, with which they abound.

Echo, a Nymph that lived near the River *Cephiſus*; ſhe dying for the love of *Narciſſus*, was feigned by the Poets to be changed into that voice, which is reflected back in Caves and hollow places.

Eclipſe, (*Greek*) a want, or defect: an Eclipſe of the Sun is a depriving us of its light, by the interpoſition of the Moons body, between that and us; whereas the Eclipſe of the Moon is cauſed, by the interpoſition of the Earth.

Ecliptick, line, a line running through the midſt of the Zodiack and twelve Signs; it is ſo called, becauſe the Eclipſes happen under that line.

Eclegma, (*Greek*) a Medicine, or Confection not to be eaten or chewed, but lickt, or ſucked up, and ſoftly to melt down into the ſtomach; it is a liquid confection, thicker than a Syrup, and thinner than an Electuary; and is vulgarly called a *Lohock*.

Eclogue, or *Eglogue*, a paſtoral Poem, or ſpeech between two Shepherds.

Ecphantus, an ancient *Greek* Philoſopher.

Ecphoneſis, (*Greek*) Exclamation, a Pathetical figure of ſentence whereby the Orator both expreſſes the vehement affection and paſſion of his own mind, and ſtirs up the affections of thoſe to whom he ſpeaks, as

O ſpes falſas! proh vana voluptas!
Oh falſe hopes! vain pleaſure!

Ecſtaſie, (*Greek*) a Figure wherein a ſyllable is made long contrary to its proper nature; alſo a Trance, or ſuddain rapture of Spirit.

Ecthlipſis, (*Greek*) a preſſing out, it is a word particularly uſed in the ſcanning of *Latin* verſe for the thruſting out of *m* with the vowel before it, when the word following begins with a vowel or *h*, ſo that the *m* with its vowel ſeem utterly loſt as *Div' Incido* for *Divum incido*.

Ectype, (*Greek*) a thing drawn from another Copy.

E D.

Edacity, (*Lat.*) a greedy eating, or devouring.

Edder, a Fiſh ſomewhat like a Mackrel.

Eden, Paradiſe, 'tis an *Hebrew* word ſignifying delectation, or a place of pleaſure.

Eddie, the turning round in a ſtream.

Eddie tide, in Navigation is where the water runs back, contrary to the Tide.

Eddiſh, or *Eadiſh*, the latter Paſture, the Graſs that comes after Mowing or Reaping. It is alſo called *Etch* or *Eegraſs*.

Edeſſa, one of the chief Cities of *Meſopotamia*.

Edelfleda, or *Elfleda*, the Wife of *Ethelred*, King of the *Mercians*, who after her Husbands death, governed that Kingdom for Eight years, with great prudence and moderation.

To *Edentate*, (*Lat.*) to make toothleſs.

Edgar, (*Sax.*) Happy power. Of this name, there was a King of this Nation, the 11th from *Egbert*, and one of the greateſt of the *Saxon* Monarchs in Power, Succeſs and Renown.

Edge-hill, a Hill in *Warwick-ſhire*, where the firſt pitcht field was fought, between the Forces of King *Charles* the firſt, and the Parliament of *England*.

Edict, (*Lat.*) a Proclamation, or publick Ordinance.

Edification, (*Lat.*) building; alſo is Metaphorically taken for Inſtruction.

Edifice, (*Lat.*) a houſe or building.

Edile, or *Eadile*, (*Lat.*) an Officer in *Rome*, who was appointed to overſee the building of Temples, and private Houſes.

Edinburgum, (*Edinburg*) the chief Town of *Laudon*, a Province of *Scotland*, and the Metropolis or Principal City of that Nation.

Edinton, (called in old time *Eathandune*) a Town in *Wiltſhire*, where King *Alfred*, overthrew the *Danes* in a memorable Battle. Here alſo, *William de Edinton*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, erected a Colledge for an Order of men, called *bon hommes*, i. e. good men.

Edition, (*Lat.*) a ſetting forth of any thing; but commonly it is taken for the Impreſſion of a Book.

Edmund, the proper name of a man; ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue, happy Peace. Of this name there were three Eminent Kings in and of this Nation. The firſt, a King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, who gave name to the Town of St. *Edmunsbury*, next immediately mentioned. The ſecond, a *Saxon* Monarch the 8th from *Egbert*. The laſt ſirnamed *Ironſide* the 14th of the *Saxon* Monarchs, a very Warlike, hardy and valiant Prince, Victorious in many Battles againſt *Canutus* the *Dane*; but induced at laſt to yield to a dividing of the Kingdom; ſoon after, which he is ſaid to have been villanouſly Murthered by the Traiterous Earl *Edrick*.

St. *Edmunsbury*, a Town in *Suffolk*, anciently called *Bedericks gueord*, i. e. the Court or Manſion-houſe

houſe of *Bederick*; and ſeems to have been the ſame Town with that, which *Antonine* calleth *Villa Fauſtini*. It derived its preſent name from King *Edmund*, who was cruelly put to death by the *Danes*, and his body tranſlated hither; a ſtately Church being alſo erected to his memory; which being demoliſhed by *Suenus* the *Dane*, was built anew by his Son *Canutus*, to expiate his Fathers Sacriledge.

Edom, (*Hebr.* red or earthly) the ſirname of *Eſau*, from whom deſcended the *Edomites* a great and martial people, with whom the *Iſraelites* had Wars a long time.

Education, (*Lat.*) a bringing up, or inſtructing.

Edward, a proper name, ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue, happy-keeper. There were of this name Nine Kings of this Nation, Three before the Conqueſt, and Six ſince; many of whom ſtand glorious in the Regiſter of Fame.

Edwin, (*Sax.*) Happy Victor. Of this name there were two Kings of this Nation, the firſt a King of the *Northumbrians* the 5th from *Ida*, the other the 10th of the *Saxon* Monarchs from *Egbert*.

E F.

Effable, (*Lat.*) to be expreſſed, or uttered.

Effect, (*Lat.*) the doing, or finiſhing of a thing; in Logick it is ſaid to be that which follows from the cauſe. Alſo Merchants when they ceaſe their Trade or Correſpondence in any place, and remove what they have there, are ſaid to draw off their *Effects*.

Effection, (*Lat.*) a forming, or expreſſing of a thing.

Efferous, (*Lat.*) fierce, cruel, raging, violent.

Efficacy, (*Lat.*) vertue, ability, alſo force, urgency in ſpeech.

Efficient, (*Lat.*) cauſing to come to paſs; in Logick, *Eff.*

Effigies, (*Lat.*) the form or repreſentation of any thing.

Effiguration. See *Proſopopœia.*

Efflagitation, (*Lat.*) an earneſt requeſting, or importuning.

Efflorescence, (*Lat.*) a ſprouting or budding forth.

Effluence, *Effluvium*, or *Efflux*, (*Lat.*) a flowing forth.

Effœmination, (*Lat.*) a making ſoft, nice, or womaniſh.

Efforts, (*French*) violent Aſſays, ſtrong Impreſſions.

Effringed, (*Lat.*) broken or ground to powder.

Effrœnation, (*Lat.*) unbridleneſs, or raſhneſs.

Effronterie. See *Affrontedneſs.*

Effuſion, (*Lat.*) a pouring out or waſting; in Chymiſtry it is a pouring out the water by inclination, when the matter by its weight is fallen into the bottom of the Veſſel.

Eft, (*old word*) again.

Eft-ſoones, (*old word*) quickly.

E G.

Egbert, a proper name, ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue ever bright and famous. The moſt eminent of this name, was that moſt Renowned King of the Weſt *Saxons*, who by ſubduing ſeveral Kingdoms of the *Heptarchy*, was the firſt that laid the foundation in this Nation, of the *Engliſh Saxon* Monarchy.

Egeſinus, a hearer of *Evander*, he is mentioned by *Cicero* in his Academick queſtions.

Egeſtion, (*Lat.*) avoiding, or conveying forth.

Eggement, (*old word*) procurement.

Egiſtments, Cattle taken in to feed by the Week or Moneth. See to *Agiſt.*

Eglantine, a certain Herb ſo called from the *Dutch* Eghel, i. e. a Hedge-hog, becauſe it is full of prickles. It is alſo called ſweet Bryer. Gr. *Cynorrhodon.* Lat. *Roſa Sylveſtris.*

Eglogue. See *Eclogue.*

Egregious, (*Lat.*) excellent.

Egremont, a Caſtle in *Cumberland*, which *William de Meſchines* held by Knights-ſervice of King *Henry* the firſt.

Egreſſion, or *Egreſſe*, (*Lat.*) a going forth. Alſo ſee *Epanodos.*

Egrett, a ſort of Bird, as ſome think of the Heron kind; It is by ſome called in *Gr.* Ασπάλας.

Egrimony. See *Ægrimony.*

Egyptian Thorn, the ſame as *Acacia.*

E H.

Ehud, (*Hebr.* prayſing) a Judge of *Iſrael*, he ſlew *Eglon* King of *Moab.*

E J.

Ejaculation, (*Lat.*) a caſting forth: alſo by Metaphor, a ſpiritual Trance.

Ejection, (*Lat.*) a caſting out.

The *Eight*, (anciently called *Alney*, i. e. the Iſland) a place in *Gloceſterſhire*, where a ſingle Combat was fought between *Edmund* ſirnamed *Ironſide* King of the *Engliſh*, and *Canutus* King of the *Danes*, to decide their right to the Kingdom.

Eirenarchie, (*Greek*) the Office of Conſtable, or Juſtice of Peace.

Ejulation, (*Lat.*) a yelling, or pitiful crying out.

Ejuration, (*Lat.*) a renouncing, a yielding up ones place.

E L.

Elam, (*Hebr.* a young man) the Father of the *Elemites* a great people.

Elami, the name of the ſixth note aſcending of each ſeptenary of the ordinary ſcale of Muſick,

only in the uppermoſt ſeptenary *Mi* is wanting, and the note is called *Ela*, in the lowermoſt it anſwers to the *Greek*, Ὑπάτη μέσων, in the uppermoſt to Νήτη διεζευγμένων.

Elaborate, (*Lat.*) done with exactneſs and pains.

An *Elaboratory*, or *Laboratory*, (*Lat.*) a place to work in, properly a Chymiſts Work-houſe, or Shop.

Elapidation, (*Lat.*) a taking away ſtones.

Elapſion, (*Lat.*) a ſlipping away.

Elaſtick, (*Greek*) going with a ſpring or force.

Elate, (*Lat.*) lifted up, exalted, proud.

Elaterium, (*Greek*) the concrete juyce of wild Cucumbers.

Elb, (*Albis*) one of the grand Rivers of *Germany*.

Eld, (*old word*) Age, Elderſhip.

Ele, (*old word*) help.

Eleanor, a proper name of Women, deduced from *Helena*. The moſt Renowned.

Eleazar, (*Hebr.* the help of God) the Son of *Aaron*, and his ſucceſſor in the Prieſtly Office; alſo the name of ſeveral other eminent men mentioned in Scripture.

Elecampane, in *Latin Enula Campana*, a certain Herb called Horſe-heal; whoſe Root is eſteemed very good for the Lungs, whence that old verſe

Enula Campana, Reddit præcordia Sana.

Election, (*Lat.*) a chooſing, or ſetting apart.

Elections, are times elected for the doing any manner of work by the ſecret operations of the Heavens, by the nature of the Signs, Planets, and Aſpects of the Moon.

Electors, certain Princes of *Germany*, by whom according to the Inſtitution of the Emperor *Charles* the 4th, each ſucceſſive *Roman* Emperor was to be choſen; There were of theſe Seven at firſt Inſtituted, three Spiritual, *viz.* The Biſhops of *Mentz*, *Triers* and *Colen*, Four Temporal, *viz.* The Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, the Duke of *Saxony*, and the Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*, and one caſting voice; namely, the King of *Bohemia*. But beſides theſe the Duke of *Bavaria* upon the aſpiring of the *Palſgrave* to the Crown of *Bohemia*, having the upper *Palatinate* given him with the title of Elector, came at laſt to make up an Eighth.

Electrum, a kind of precious Gum, called Amber, diſtilling from Poplar Trees, into which the Poets feign the Siſters of *Phaeton*, to have been turned.

Electuary, a certain confection, or Medicinable compoſition made of the moſt ſelect drugs.

Eleemoſinary, (*Greek*) an Almner, or giver of Alms.

Elegancy, (*Lat.*) Neatneſs, chiefly apply'd; but Metaphorically to Apparel, or other things.

Elegiac verſe, a ſort of verſe otherwiſe called *Pentameter* ſeldom or never uſed of it ſelf, but alternately placed with the *Hexameter*, it conſiſteth in the firſt place of a *Spondee*, or *Dactyle*, in the ſecond place of a *Choriambus*, or *Moloſſus* then of a *Dactyle*, and laſtly of a *Choriambus* which two laſt are always certain; as,

ād vădă Mēandri cōncĭnit ālbŭs ŏlōr.

Elegie, (*Greek*) a kind of mournful Verſe or funeral Song.

Elegit, a Writ, for the recovery of Goods or Lands, toward the payment of any Debt.

Elements, thoſe pure unmixt bodies, which are principles of all things; an Element is defined by the Philoſophers, to be a body not compoſed of any former bodies, and of which all former bodies are compoſed: alſo the Rudiments of any Art: alſo the ſingle letters of the Alphabet.

Elemi, a certain Gum coming from the Weſt-*Indies*.

Elench, (*Greek*) a ſubtile argumentary Reproof.

Elenge, (*old word*) ſtrange.

Elephancy, (*Greek*) a kind of Diſeaſe, called a Leproſie.

Elevation, (*Lat.*) an exalting or lifting up. In Chymiſtry it is the riſing of any matter in manner of fume or vapour, by vertue of heat.

Eleiſon. See *Kyrie Eleiſon*.

Elf, a fairy; it ſeems to be corrupted from the *Greek* word *Ephialtes*.

Elguze, the left ſhoulder of *Orion*.

Eliah, or *Elijah*, (*Hebr.* God the Lord) a great Prophet who foretold the Famine among the *Iſraelites*, and did very many ſtrange miracles, and was at laſt ſnatcht up into Heaven in a fiery Chariot.

Eliakim, (*Hebr.* God ariſeth) *Hilkiahs* Son; alſo *Joſiahs* Son, whom *Pharaoh Nechoh* made King in his Fathers ſtead.

Eli, (*Hebr.*) the offering or lifting up, a Judge of *Iſrael*, and Father of *Hophni* and *Phinehas*, two wicked Prieſts: at the news of the Arks being taken, and his Sons death, he fell backward from his chair and brake his neck.

Eli, a City ſituate in the midſt of the great and large Fens in *Cambridgeſhire*, formerly famous for a Vineyard thereabouts, as the following Verſes intimate.

Four things of Ely *Town much ſpoken are,*
The leaden Lanthorn, Maries *Chappel rare,*
The mighty Mill-hill in the Minſter field,
And fruitful Vineyards which ſweet wine doth yield.

Elicitation, (*Lat.*) a drawing out, an enticing.

Eligible, (*Lat.*) apt to be elected or choſen.

Elihu, (*Hebr.* he is my God) the Son of *Barachel* and one of *Jobs* friends.

Elimation, (*Lat.*) a filing off.

Elimination, (*Lat.*) a throwing over the threſhold, a caſting out of doors.

Eliphaz, (*Hebr.* the endeavour of God) one of thoſe that argued with *Job* in his ſickneſs.

Eliquament, (*Lat.*) a fat juyce which is ſqueezed out of any kind of fleſh.

Eliſha, (*Hebr.* the health of God) the Son of *Shaphat*,

Shaphat, he was by *Elijah* anointed Prophet in his room, and grew no leſs eminent than his predeceſſor for the number and greatneſs of his miracles.

Eliſion, (*Lat.*) a hitting againſt.

Elixation, (*Lat.*) a ſeething.

Elixir, (in *Arab.*) ſignifieth ſtrength; it is commonly taken for the quinteſſence of any thing, and ſometimes for the Philoſophers Stone.

Elizabeth, the proper name of a Woman, from the *Hebrew* words *Eli*, and *Shavang*, i. e. the Oath of God. Of this name, beſides her, ſo eminent in Sacred Scripture, our Queen *Elizabeth* of glorious Memory is not to be forgotten.

Elk, a kind of ſtrong ſwift Beaſt derived from the *Greek* word *Alce*, i. e. Strength.

Ellipſis, (*Greek* a wanting) a figure wherein ſome word is wanting to make up the ſenſe;

Quid plura——;
or,
I cannot Iniquity.

Alſo in Geometry, it is one of thoſe ſort of crooked lines which comes from the Bias ſection of a Cone or Cylinder, the other two being *Hyperbole*, and *Parabole*. Of theſe Conical and Cylindrical Sections. See *Apollonius Pergæus*, and *Mydorgius* who treat at large of this part of the Mathematicks.

Ellis, a proper name corruptly for *Elias*, *Hebr.* Lord God.

Elmet, a certain Territory, or little Region about *Leeds* in *York-ſhire*, anciently ſo called, which *Edwin* the Son of *Ealla*, King of *Northumberland*, conquered from *Cereticus* the *Britiſh* King, in the year 620.

Elocution, (*Lat.*) proper ſpeech, handſome utterance.

Elogie, (*Lat.*) a Teſtimony given in commendation of any one.

Eloinment, (*French*) or *Elongation*, (*Lat.*) a removing a great way off.

Elopement, in Law is, when a married Woman leaves her Husband, and dwells with an Adulterer, whereby ſhe loſeth her Dower, whence that old Verſe;

Sponte virum fugiens mulier & adultera facta,
Dote ſua careat niſi Sponſo ſponte redacta.

Eloquence, (*Lat.*) neatneſs, power, and perſwaſiveneſs in ſpeech.

Elſeneur. See *Helſingora*.

Elſenborg. See *Helſingoburgum*.

Elucidation, (*Lat.*) a making bright, clear, or plain.

Elves, Scarcrows to affright Children, ſome ſay this word had its original from the *Guelfs* a faction in *Italy*, as *Goblins* from the *Gibellines* who were of the contrary party, terrible Enemies to one another.

Elviſh, (*old word*) froward.

Elutheria, (*Greek*) certain Feaſts celebrated by the ancient Heathens.

Elyſian-fields, certain pleaſant places, into which the Heathens held that the Souls of men paſſed after death.

Elytroides, or the Vaginal tunicle, one of the three tunicles (and the innermoſt of them) which covers the teſticles.

E M.

Emaceration, (*Lat.*) a ſoaking or waſting.

To *Emaciate*, to make lean.

Emaculation, (*Lat.*) a taking away of ſpots.

Emanation, (*Lat.*) a flowing from.

Emancipation, (*Lat.*) hath the ſame reference to Children, as Manumiſſion to ſervants, according to the Civil Law; namely, a legal ſetting them from the power of their Fathers before the Magiſtrate.

Emanuel, (*Heb.*) God with us.

Emargination, (*Lat.*) a term in Chirurgery; ſignifying a cleanſing wounds or ſores, of the ſcurf that lyeth about the brims.

Emaſculation, (*Lat.*) a taking away the force of manhood.

Embalming, the ſeaſoning of a dead body with Gums and Spices to preſerve it from putrefaction; alſo the wrapping of it up in Sear-cloth made with Wax, Gum and other ingredients, in honour of the party deceaſed, and in token of incorruption to come in Heaven.

Embargo, (*Span.*) a ſtop, or arreſt upon Ships.

Embattelled, ſet in Battel array, being ſpoken of an Army; alſo the ſame as *Crenelle* in Heraldry.

Ember-weeks, (*Lat. Quatuor Tempora*) four ſeaſons in the year, moſt peculiarly ſet a part for Prayer and Faſting, *viz.* The firſt week in Lent, the week after *Pentecoſt*, or *Whitſuntide*: the week following the Fourteenth of *September*: and that following the Thirteenth of *December*. And in each of theſe ſeaſons, there are three days moſt appropriate, *viz.* Wedneſday, Fryday and Saturday, which are called the *Ember-days*, from the *Dutch* word Ember, i. e. Aſhes, becauſe in ancient times the *Jejunants* uſed to ſprinkle themſelves with Aſhes, or becauſe the Biſhop uſed to croſs them with Aſhes, ſaying, *Memento O homo quod pulvis es & in pulverem reverteris.*

To *Embelliſh*, (*French*) to Deck or Beautifie.

To *Embezel*, to ſteal; from the *Italian* word *Invaligiare*, i. e. to put in a Sack.

Emblem, (*Greek*) a curious in-laying in wood, or other material: alſo an expreſſing a moral ſentence by way of device, or picture.

Emblements, in Common Law, ſignifie the profite of Land, which hath been ſowed.

Emboliſm, (*Greek*) a caſting in of the day, which is added to Leap-year.

Emboldned, (*old word*) ſwelled.

Emboſſement, or *Embouchet*, (*French*) a putting into the mouth.

Emboſſing, a kind of Sculpture, or Engraving

wherein the figure ſticks out from the plain whereon it is Ingraven, and according as it is more or leſs protuberant, is called by the *Italians* *Baſſo*, *Mezzo* or *Alto Rilievo*.

Emboſt, a term in Hunting, when a Deer is ſo hard chac't that ſhe foams at the mouth; ſometimes to *Imboſſe* a Deer is taken for to chace it into the thickets from the *Italian Imboſcare*.

Embracer, in Common Law, is he, that when a matter is in tryal, comes for reward to the bar, being no Lawyer, and ſpeaks in favour of one of the parties.

Embrocation, (*Ital.*) a Bathing any part of the body in a liquor falling from aloft, this is by ſome ſo called, but it is rather a gentle rubbing or an applying of Linnen or Woollen dipt in Oyl, or any other lenifying liquor to the place affected.

Embryon, (*Greek*) the imperfect feature of a Child, or other Creature in the Womb. Whence Metaphorically any thing not brought to perfection is ſaid to be in *Embryo*.

Embuſhment. See *Emboſſement*.

Embuſcade, an Ambuſhment, or ſecret lying in wait.

Emden, a City ſtanding upon the River *Ems* in *Frieſland* where formerly there was a Mart or Staple of Cloaths, and other *Engliſh* Merchandize.

Eme, (*old word*) an Aunt.

Emendation, (*Lat.*) a correcting or mending.

Emerald, (*Span.*) a certain precious Stone of a green colour, called in Latin *Smaragdus*, which being hanged about one, is ſaid to help the falling ſickneſs, reſtore the memory, and comfort the ſight.

Emergent, (*Lat.*) riſing up above water, appearing from underneath any thing. An Emergent occaſion is taken for a buſineſs of conſequence, or hapning on a ſudden.

Emeril, a ſort of Stone found chiefly in the Iſle of *Gueruſy*, which ſerves very well for the burniſhing of precious Stones.

Emerita Auguſta, (now *Merida*) an ancient Town of *Eſtremadura* a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was once the Kingdom of *Caſtile*.

Emetical, (*Greek*) a term in Medicine, belonging to thoſe things which purge the body by Vomit.

Emication, (*Lat.*) a ſhining out.

Emigration, (*Lat.*) a paſſing out of any place.

Emildon, a Town in *Northumberland*, where *J. Duns*, called *Scotus* was born; who for his obſcure way of Writing, was ſtyled the ſubtile Doctor.

Eminence, (*Lat.*) an excelling, an appearing above others.

Emir, (*Turk*) a Lord, particularly any one deſcended of the *Turkiſh* Prophet *Mahomet*, is called an *Emir*.

Emiſſary, (*Lat.*) one ſent abroad to ſpie, or give intelligence.

Emiſſion, (*Lat.*) a throwing, or ſending out.

Emme, the proper name of a Woman: ſome will have it to be the ſame with *Amie*; others contract it from *Elgiva*, which ſignifieth Help-giver. There have been of this name ſeveral Eminent Women; particularly Queen *Emma* the Mother of King *Edward* the Confeſſor.

Emmet or *Emmot*, (*Formica*) a little Inſect, otherwiſe called an *Ant* or *Piſmire*, the pains this little Creature takes to lay up Corn againſt Winter, make it generally taken for the *Emblem* of Induſtry.

Emollient, (*Lat.*) ſoftning, mollifying, or aſſwaging.

Emolument, (*Lat.*) profit, or benefit.

Emotion, (*Lat.*) a moving out, a ſtirring up: alſo a trouble of mind.

To *Empaire*, (*French*) to diminiſh, to make worſe; from the Prepoſition *in* and *pire*, worſe.

To *Empannel*, from the *French* word *panne*, or *pannean*, i. e. a skin, ſignifies to enter the names of the Jury into a Parchment or Roll, which are ſummoned to appear for the publick ſervice.

Emparlance, (*French*) in the Common Law, is a Petition in Court of a day of reſpite. It is called in the Civil Law, *Petitio induciarum*.

Empaſms (*Greek*) Medicinal powders, that are uſed to allay inflamations, and to ſcarifie the extremity of the skin.

Empedocles, a Philoſopher and Poet of *Agrigentum*, who wrote natural Philoſophy in *Greek* verſe, as *Lucretius* in *Latin*; he held as *Hieronymus* teſtifies many of *Pythagoras* his opinions: going to pry too nearly into *Ætna*, he periſhed by the flames thereof; others ſay he caſt himſelf in voluntarily, that he might be accounted a God.

Emphatical, (*Greek*) uttered with a grace, or *Emphaſis*, which is a ſignificant, or intent expreſſion of ones mind. *Emphaſis* in Rhetorick is a figure, whereby a tacit vertue and ſignification is given to words.

Emphraſtical, (*Greek*) Medicines that ſtop the pores of the skin by their clammineſs.

Emphyteutick, (*Greek*) ſet out to be improved, let out to farm.

Empirick, (*Greek*) a Phyſitian which cures by receipts taken upon truſt.

Emplaſter, a topical Medicine of a thicker conſiſtence than a *Cerote*, and more glutinous, as being to be ſpread upon cloth, leather, or ſome ſuch like material, and ſo applyed.

Emplaſtration, (*Lat.*) an applying a plaiſter, a dawbing: alſo a graffing.

Emporetical, (*Greek*) belonging to an *Emporium*. i. e. a Mart-Town, or place for Fairs, and Markets.

Emprimed, a term in hunting, ſignifying a Harts forſaking the herd.

Emprize, (*old word*) by the figure *Syncope*, for Enterprize.

Emproſthotonos, (*Greek*) a kiud of Cramp.

Emption, (*Lat.*) a buying.

Empyema, (*Greek*) corruption or matter, lying between the breaſt and lungs after a pleuriſie.

Empy-

Empyreal, (*Greek*) Fiery, Empyreal Heaven, is the higheſt Heaven, or Seat of the Bleſſed.

Emucid, (*Lat.*) mouldy.

Emulation or *Æmulation*, (*Lat.*) a ſtriving to exceed others, either in Vertue or any kind of Art, or in greatneſs.

Emulgent, (*Lat.*) Stroaking, Emulgent Vein, one of the Branches of that hollow Vein which goes to the Reins; and by which the Reins do ſeparate the Urine from the Blood, and attract it.

Emulſion, (*Lat.*) a ſtroaking; alſo in Phyſick, it is a kind of Medicine made of the Juyce of Fruits and Seeds, preſſed forth and prepared into a kind of creamy ſubſtance, and uſed chiefly in thoſe caſes which require lenitive and emulgent things.

Emunctories, (*Lat.*) certain kernelly places in the Body, by which the principal parts void their excrements or ſuperfluities.

E. N.

Enach, in the Practick of *Scotland*, is a ſatisfaction for any crime or fault.

Enaluron, a term in Heraldry, is, when a Bordure is charged with any kind of Birds.

To *Enamel*, to vary with little ſpots; from the *French* word *Maille*, a ſpot.

Enantioſis, (*Greek*) Contrariety. In Rhetorick it is a figure in which that is ſpoken by a contrary, which is intended ſhould be underſtood as it were by Affirmation; as, There was Strength againſt Nimbleneſs, Rage againſt Reſolution, Pride againſt Nobleneſs. *Obſequium amicos, Veritas odium parit.*

Encauſtick, (*Greek*) varniſhed, or wrought with fire.

To *Enchace*, (*French*) to ſet in Gold or Silver, or any other Metal.

To *Enchant*, (*French*) to conjure or invoke the Devil with certain ſtrange words or verſes.

Encheſon, a Law French word, ſignifying the cauſe why any thing is done.

Enchiridion, (*Lat.*) a ſmall Book, that one may claſp in ones hand.

Enkhuſa, a noted City of *Weſt Frieſland*, one of the *United Provinces*.

Enclitick, (*Greek*) inclining. An Enclitick in Grammar is, a Particle commonly joyned to the end of a word, and ſo called becauſe it cauſeth the Accent to incline towards the laſt ſyllable of the word.

Encumbrance, (*French*) an hinderance.

Encomiaſtick, (*Greek*) belonging to an Encomium or Speech made in praiſe of another.

Encroachment, in Common Law, is a preſſing too far upon ones Neighbors ground.

Encyclopædy. See *Cyclopædy*.

To *Endammage*, (*French*) to hurt, to damnifie.

Endew, (among Faulconers) is when a Hawk ſo digeſteth her meat, that ſhe not only diſchargeth her gorge thereof, but alſo cleanſeth her Pannel.

Enditement, in Common Law, is a Bill of Accuſation for ſome offence exhibited againſt any one, and by a Jury preſented unto an Officer or Court that hath power to puniſh; in the Civil Law, it is called Accuſation.

Endive, (*Lat. Endivia, Intybus*) a Garden Herb, very much uſed in Feavers, and other hot diſeaſes, by reaſon of its cooling faculty.

Endorſe, a term in Heraldry, being the fourth part of a *Pallet*. See *Pallet*.

Endorſed. See *Indorſed*.

Endowment, in Law ſignifieth the beſtowing, or aſſuring of a Dower; alſo a ſending maintenance to a Vicar, when the Benefice is appropriated.

Endromick, a long *Iriſh* robe.

Endymion, a Shepherd, whom the Poets feign to have faln in love with the Moon, and that being caſt into a perpetual ſleep upon the top of *Latmus Hill*, ſhe every night ſtooped down to ſteal a kiſs from him.

Eneya, in the Practick of *Scotland*, is the principal part of the Heritage, which goes to the eldeſt Son, called in *French Paiſne*.

Energy, (*Greek*) force, or efficacy. In Rhetorick it is a figure in which great force of expreſſion is uſed.

Enervation, (*Lat.*) a weakening.

Enfranchiſement, (*French*) the incorporating of any Man into a Society, or Body Politick.

Engaſtrimuch, (*Greek*) one that ſpeaks out of the Belly.

Engelbert, (*Germ.*) Bright-Angel, a proper name.

Englecery, (*old word*) is taken contradiſtinct to *Francigena*; which word uſed to comprehend every alien that is murdered, upon which there was a mulct laid upon the Countrey where it was done, unleſs Englecery was proved; that is to ſay, that it was an *Engliſhman* that was ſlain.

Engliſh Serpentary. See *Biſtort*.

Engonaſin, (*Greek*) the name of one of the Heavenly Conſtellations, by which figure was repreſented *Hercules* kneeling. In *Latin*, it is called *Ingeniculum*, or *Nixus*.

Engrailed. See *Ingrailed*.

Engyſcope, (*Greek*) a certain Inſtrument, whereby the proportion of the ſmalleſt things may be diſcerned.

Enharmonick, one of thoſe Genuſes of Muſick which makes a different mode of harmony and air, from the other two, *viz.* the *Chromatick* and *Diatonick*.

Enhauncement, (*French*) a raiſing the price of any thing.

To *Engroſs*, (from the *French Groſſe*, *i. e.* big, and the Prepoſition *In*,) to write over again a firſt draught in a fairer and more ample manner.

Enigmatical. See *Ænigmatical*.

Eniff Alpherary, (*Arab.*) the yawning of *Pegaſus*.

Enochs Pillars, two Pillars erected by *Enoch*, the

the Son of *Seth*; the one of Brick, the other of Stone; whereupon was ingraven the whole art of Aſtronomy.

Ennead, (*Greek*) the number nine.

Enneagon, (*Greek*) a Geometrical figure of nine Angles.

Enecated, (*Lat.*) killed.

Eneorema, (*Greek*) the clouds that hang in diſtilled Waters, or in Urines, eſpecially when the diſeaſe is breaking away.

Enewed, (*old word*) made new.

Enodation, (*Lat.*) an unknotting, a making plain.

Enormity, from the *Latin* word *Norma*, a Rule, and the Præpoſition *e*. It ſignifies irregularity, unmeaſurableneſs.

Enqueſt, the Inquiry of the Jury into Matter of Fact in all Cauſes, both Civil and Criminal, in order to the giving of their Verdict.

To *Enſeam*, a term in Faulconry; to purge a Hawk of her glut, and greaſe.

Enſeeled, a term in Faulconry; when you take a Needle and Thred, putting it through the upper Eye-lid; and ſo likewiſe on the other, making it faſt under her Beak, that ſhe may not ſee at all; then is ſhe Enſeeled.

To *Enſconſe*, to Intrench, from the *Dutch* word Schantſe, a Military Fortreſs.

Enſiferous, (*Lat.*) carrying a Sword, Sword-bearing.

Enſign, (*French*) an Eſcutcheon, wherein are painted the Trophies of Honor, or Armory of a Family; alſo a Military Banner.

To *Enſtal*, from the *Greek* word *Enſtellein*, *i. e.* to adorn, ſignifies to put upon a Throne, to indow with a Robe of Honor.

Entail, in Common Law, ſignifieth Feetail, Fee-entailed, or abridged.

To *Entangle*, *quaſi inter angulos ducere*, to inſnare, to imbroil.

Entetched, (*old word*) qualified.

Entelechy, (*Greek*) an inward ſoul or power to move or act.

Entendment, (*French*) ſignifieth in Law the true meaning, or ſenſe of a word or ſentence.

To *Enterfeire*, (*French*) to hit one againſt another, to claſh or skirmiſh.

Entermener, (among Faulconers) a Hawk which gradually changeth the colour of her Feathers. See *Intemewing*.

Enterpenneth, (a term among Faulconers) as a Hawk *Enterpenneth*, that is, ſhe hath her Feathers wrapt up, ſnarled or intangled.

Enterplead, in Common Law is the diſcourſing of a point, accidentally happening before the principal cauſe have an end. In the Civil Law it called *Cognitio præjudicialis*.

Enthuſiaſts. See *Enthyſiaſts*.

Enthymem, (*Greek*) an imperfect Syllogiſm, wherein the Major or Minor Propoſition is to be underſtood: Alſo in Rhetorick a figure, wherein the ſentence concluded conſiſteth of contraries.

Enthyſiaſts, (*Greek*) a certain Sect of People, who pretend to the Spirit and Revelations.

Entire Entrance, ſignifieth in Common Law a ſole poſſeſſion in one Man, whereas ſeveral Tenancy, is a Joynt or Common Poſſeſſion.

Entire Pertranſient, is in Heraldry a Line, which croſſeth the middle of the Shield, and runs Diametrically the longeſt way of her Poſition.

Entire Pertingents, are Lines that run the longeſt way of the Shields Poſition, without touching the Center.

Entity, (*Lat.*) the having a Being.

Entoire, a term in Blazon, when a Bordure is charged with all ſorts of inanimate things, except leaves, fruits, and flowers.

Entoxication, a poyſoning; from the *Hebrew* word *Toch*, *i. e.* poyſon.

Entrals, Bowels; from the *Greek* word *Entera*.

Entreague, (*Span.*) a making good again. It is alſo taken for a ſtory, which, after many intangled Paſſages is brought to a calm end.

To *Entreat*, (*old word*) to handle.

Entremes, (*old word*) intermingled.

Entry, in Common Law, ſignifieth a taking poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements.

Entriked, (*old word*) deceived.

Entruſion, in Common Law, ſignifieth a violent Entrance into Lands or Tenements, void of Poſſeſſion, by him that hath no right unto them.

Entruſion de Gard, a Writ that lieth where the Infant within age, entreth into his Lands, and holdeth his Lord out.

Enucleation, (*Lat.*) a taking out the Kernel; alſo the expounding of any difficult Matter.

To *Envelope*, (*Span.*) to unfold, or unwrap.

To *Environ*, to compaſs about; from the *French* word *Environ*, *i. e.* about.

Enumeration, (*Lat.*) a numbering, or counting.

Enunciation, (*Lat.*) an uttering or pronouncing; in Logick, it is taken for a Propoſition, which ſimply affirms, or denies.

Enurny, in Heraldry, is ſpoken of all Borders of Coats that are charged with Beaſts.

E. P.

Epact, a certain number of days, by which the Solary year exceedeth the Lunary; which number of Exceſs is eleven, in regard the Lunary Moneth conſiſting but of twenty nine days, and one half, maketh but Three hundred fifty and four days in a year, whereas the Solar year hath Three hundred ſixty and five. For the Æquation of which years differing thus eleven days, certain days are yearly ſupplied by the Epact never exceeding thirty (becauſe the days between change and change of the Moon, never exceed that number) until a Thirteenth Moneth be added, whereby every third year becomes Emboliſmal, being a Lunary Leap year.

Epagoge, a Rhetorical figure, in which like things are compared.

Epaminondas, a great Captain of the *Thebans*, who

who much weakened the ſtrength of the *Lacedæmonians*, by many great victories which he gained over them: He died of a wound which he received at the Battle of *Mantinea*.

Epanadiploſis, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure wherein a ſentence begins and ends with the ſame word; as, *Severe to his ſervants, to his children ſevere.*

Una dies aperit, conficit una dies.

Some attribute this definition to *Epanalepſis*, but we follow the authority of *Rutilius Lupus*, and other ancient Rhetoricians, who call the figure in *Latin Incluſion*.

Epanalepſis, (*Greek*) a figure in which the ſame word is for Inforcement ſake reiterated; as, *It is known that thou haſt done this, it is known.*

Epanaphora, (*Greek*) a figure in which the ſame word begins ſeveral ſentences; as,

Ver adeo frondi nemorum, Ver utile ſylvis.

Epanodos, a figure wherein the ſame ſound or word is twice iterated in ſeveral or in the ſame ſentence in an inverted order; as,

Nec ſine ſole ſuo lux, nec ſine luce ſua ſol.

This is called by *Ruſſian us*, Everſion or Egreſſion.

Epanorthoſis, when ſome foregoing words that have been uttered are recalled, as it were for the better correcting of the Speech; as,

O Clementia, ſeu potius Patientia mira!

Epaphroditus, a Grammarian of *Cheronæa*, who brought up *Archias* and *Piſelenus*, the Sons of *Modeſtus*, Præfect of *Egypt*, under *Nero*. He is ſaid to have had in his cuſtody 30000 choice Books.

Epatrides, (*Greek*) certain Noblemen among the *Athenians*.

Eparch, (*Greek*) the chief Governor of a Province.

Epentheſis, (*Greek*) a figure, wherein a Letter or Syllable is put between in any word; as *Induperator* for *Imperator*.

Epha, an *Hebrew* meaſure containing nine Gallons.

Epheby, (*Greek*) a young Man between the age of fourteen and twenty five.

Ephemera Febris, a Feaver that laſts but one day.

Ephimerides, (*Greek*) Journals or Books wherein daily actions are regiſtred; alſo Aſtronomical Calculations.

Epheſus, the chief City of *Ionia* in *Aſia* the Leſs, famous for the Magnificent Temple of *Diana*, built by one *Epheſus*, the Son of *Caiſter*, who gave name to the City.

Ephialtes, (*Greek*) a kind of diſeaſe called the Night-Mare or Elf.

Ephippiated, (*Greek*) ſaddled.

Ephod, a kind of Breſt-plate, or Prieſtly garment, worn by the ancient Prieſts of the *Jews*.

Ephori, (*Greek*) certain Magiſtrates among the ancient *Lacedæmonians*.

Ephraim, (*Hebr.*) Fruitful or increaſing, the ſecond Son of *Joſeph*, and the Father of the *Ephraimites*, who together with the Children of *Manaſſeh*, were reckoned among the Twelve Tribes of *Iſrael*.

Epibole, (*Greek*) a figure of Sentence, whoſe reiteration of the ſame word, at the beginning of ſeveral Sentences, hath reſpect to the Matter; whereas in *Epanalepſis*, it hath regard principally to the ſtile.

Epicertomeſis. See *Chleuaſmus*.

Epick Poem, that which is written in Heroick Verſe, and is taken contradiſtinct to Lyrick.

Epicharmus, a *Sicilian* Lyrick Poet, who alſo wrote Commentaries in Philoſophy and Medicine. *Columella* alſo mentions a *Sicilian* of the ſame name alſo, who wrote of the Diſeaſes of Cattle, and their Cures.

Epicraſis, (*Greek*) a ſlow and moderate evacuation of bad humors.

Epicedy, (*Greek*) a certain mournful Song, which uſed to be ſung before the Corps at a Funeral.

Epicœne, a word of the *Epicœne* Gender in Grammar, is a word declined either with Maſculine or Feminine Article, without any regard to Sex in a word that ſignifies a living Creature; as, *hic Paſſer*, a Sparrow, whether Cock or Hen; *hæc Aquila*, an Eagle, &c.

Epictetus, a *Stoick* Philoſopher of *Hierapolis*, who coming to *Rome*, ſerved *Epaphroditus*, a favorite of *Neroes*; he left ſo venerable a fame behind him, that an Earthen Candleſtick which he uſed, was ſold for a thouſand marks. There is extant of his Writing, a little piece of Moral Philoſophy called *Enchiridion*, tranſlated into *Latin* by *Angelus Politianus*, which is commonly joyned with *Cebes* his Table.

Epicurean, of the Sect of *Epicurus*, a famous *Athenian* Philoſopher, who held Pleaſure or rather Indolence, *i. e.* Abſence of Pain to be the *ſummum bonum*; whence through miſtake all voluptuous perſons are vulgarly called *Epicures*: He alſo denied Providence, and that the gods took any care of humane affairs. Alſo an *Athenian* Writer of Plants mentioned by *Laertius*.

Epicycle, (*Greek*) a term uſed in Aſtronomy, ſignifying a leſſer orb, whoſe Center is in the circumference of a greater, whereby the irregular motions of ſome Planet is ſolved.

Epidamnum. See *Dyrrachium*.

Epidaurus, a City of *Argia*, a ſmall Region of the *Grecian Peloponneſus*, or *Morea*.

Epidemical, (*Greek*) Epidemy, or Epidemical diſeaſe, a diſeaſe univerſally catching.

Epidermis, (*Greek*) the outward skin or membrane, which ſerves, as it were, for a covering to the main skin of a Mans Body.

Epididymis, (*Greek*) one of the four Tunicles which involve the Stones.

Epigaſtrick, (*Greek*) belonging to the Epigaſtrium, or outward part of the Belly, which reacheth from the Stomach to the Navel.

Epigenes, a *Rhodian*, of whoſe writing there is a Book *De Agricultura*, cited by *Varro*, *Columella*,

mella, and *Pliny*; alſo a Philoſopher of *Byzantium*.

Epiglottis, (*Greek*) the Weaſel of the Throat, the little Tongue which cloſeth the Larynx.

Epigram, (*Greek*) a witty ſort of Poem (for the moſt part very ſhort) playing upon the fancies and conceits that offer themſelves from any kind of ſubject whatſoever.

Epigraph, (*Greek*) an Inſcription.

Epileptick, (*Greek*) troubled with a diſeaſe called the *Epilepſie*, which is a convulſion of the whole Body, whereby the Senſe and Underſtanding is very much depraved.

Epilogue, (*Greek*) a Concluſion; alſo a Speech made at the end of a Play.

Epiloimick, (*Greek*) good againſt the Plague or Peſtilence.

Epimone, (*Greek*) a tarrying long upon one Matter, a figure in Rhetorick whereby the ſame Cauſe is continued and perſiſted in, much after one form of Speech.

Epiphonema, (*Greek*) an Acclamation; an applauſe of a thing approved, or a ſententious clauſe of a diſcourſe worthy of credit and obſervation; as,

Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

Or,

So inconſtant is the favor of Princes.

Epiphany, (*Greek*) an appearing bright or ſhining; alſo the Feaſt celebrated on the Twelfth day from Chriſts Nativity, which was the day whereon the Star appeared in the Eaſt, which conducted the Wiſemen.

Epiphora, (*Greek*) Force or Impreſſion, a figure in Rhetorick, in which, one word is repeated at the end of ſeveral Sentences, but differs from *Epiſtrophe*, in that it hath reſpect chiefly to the Matter.

Epiplexis, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick which by an elegant kind of upbraiding, indeavors to convince. As,

Non ego te vidi manum, &c. Terent.

It is otherwiſe called *Epitimeſis*.

Epiploce, (*Greek*) a gradual riſing of one clauſe of a ſentence out of another, much after the manner of *Climax*, as, *Domum ejus expugnavit, expugnata domo familiam abſtraxit, abſtractam excruciavit, &c.*

Epirus, (now *Canina*) one of the principal Regions of that part of *Greece* which lies without the *Peloponneſus*. It hath been a famous Kingdom, anciently under the *Pyrrhi*, till conquered by the *Romans*; it became a *Roman* Province Modernly under the *Caſtriots*. The laſt of whom was that great Heroe *George Caſtriot* ſirnamed *Scanderbeg*. The Cities are *Croia* and *Dyrrachium*.

Epiſcopal, (*Greek*) belonging to a Biſhop or Overſeer.

Epiſpaſtick, (*Greek*) drawing Bliſters, Epiſpaſtick Plaiſters, ſtrong drawing Plaiſters, in *Latin* they are called *Veſicatoria*.

Epiſtolary, belonging to a Letter or Epiſtle, which comes from the *Greek* word *Epiſtellein*, to ſend.

Epiſtrophe, a turning to the ſame ſound, a figure wherein divers ſentences end alike; as, *Ambition ſeeks to be next to the beſt; After that to be equal with the beſt; Then to be chief, and above the beſt.*

Epiſtyle, (*Greek*) a term in Architecture, ſignifying the Chapiter of a Pillar or Architrave.

Epitaph, (*Greek*) that which is inſcribed upon a Tomb or Sepulchre.

Epitaſis, (*Greek*) the buſie part of a Comedy, before things are brought to their full ſtate and vigor.

Epithalamy, (*Greek*) a Nuptial Song or Poem (which uſed anciently to be recited at Weddings) in praiſe of the Bride and Bridegroom, wiſhing a Fruitful Iſſue, and all things conducing to a future happy life, and now and then wantonly glancing upon the pleaſures of the Marriage Bed.

Epithem, (*Greek*) a Liquid Medicine, outwardly applied to the Body by a piece of Cotton or Scarlet, to aſſwage the pain thereof.

Epithet, (*Greek*) a word expreſſing the nature or quality of another word, to which it is joyned, if conſidered Grammatically, it is nothing but a meer Noun Adjective; however there is nothing more frequently uſed in Poetry, it being a word which joyned with another word, which is a Subſtantive, adorns, illuſtrates, or at leaſt ſets forth the nature of the thing that other word implies, as, *Floridum ver.*

Epitimeſis, (*Greek*) a rebuking. See *Epiplexis*.

Epitoge, (*Greek*) a Garment worn looſe over another.

Epitome, (*Greek*) a making ſhort, or abridging.

Epitritos, (*Greek*) a foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of four ſyllables, one ſhort and three long, as ămāvērūnt; but there are three other kinds of *Epitritos*, which ſee in *Georgius Fabricius*, *de re Poetica*.

Epitrochaſmus, (*Greek*) a ſlightly running over (for ſo the word implies) ſeveral things for brevities ſake, as, *Cæſar Confinium ceperat, Urbe potiebatur, Pompeium ſequebatur.* It is called in *Latin Percurſio*.

Epitrope, (*Greek*) Permiſſion; a figure wherein a thing is ſeriouſly or ironcially permitted. As,

I, ſequere Italiam ventis, &c. Virg.

Epizeuxis, a repetition of the ſame word, or ſound in the ſame ſentence or verſe. As,

Ah Coridon, Coridon, *what madneſs hath thee moved.*

Epoche, (*Greek*) a certain retention of time in Chronology, taken from the beginning of ſome Empire.

Epode, (*Greek*) One of the members of that ſort of *Lyrick* Poeſie, of which the Odes of *Pindarus* conſiſt, the other two being Stroph and Antiſtroph

Antiſtrophe, which in every Ode anſwer each other; whereas one *Epode* anſwers to another in ſeveral Odes. Of this ſort of *Lyrick* Poeſie the *Choruſes* of the *Greek* Tragedies, for the moſt part conſiſt.

Epulary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Banquet.

Epuloticks, (*Greek*) Powders or other Medicines, that dry up Ulcers, or other Sores.

E. Q.

Equator. See *Æquator*.

Equeſtrian, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Horſman, Cavalier, or Knight, who is called in *Latin Eques Auratus*.

Equiculus, or the little Horſe, one of the Northern Conſtellations conſiſting of four Stars.

Equilateral, (*Lat.*) See *Æquilateral*.

Equinoctial Linc. See *Æquator*.

To *Equip*, to make ready, to ſet forth. It is particularly applied to a fleet of Ships.

Equipage, (*French*) a furniſhing, or ſetting forth.

Equiparates, or *Æquiparates*, (*Lat.*) things compared, or made equal; a term in Logick.

Equipollence, or *Æquipollence*, (*Lat.*) a being of equal force or value. In Logick *Æquipollency* is the equivalency of two propoſitions in Sence and Signification, though not in words, by vertue of the Negative Adverb *not*, ſet either before or after, or both before and after the ſign and ſubject, where there is the ſame Subject, and the ſame Prædicate. As, *Some Man is learned, not every Man is learned.*

Equipped, (*French*) ſet forth or accoutred.

Equivalent, or *Æquivalent*, (*Lat.*) being of equal worth or value.

Equivocal, or *Æquivocal*, (*Lat.*) a Logical term, having a double ſignification, or whoſe ſenſe and meaning may be taken either way.

Equorean, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sea.

Equus Alatus, *Pegaſus*, or the Winged Horſe of *Bellerophon*, one of the Northern Conſtellations conſiſting of twenty Stars. See *Pegaſus*.

E. R.

Er, (*Hebr.*) a Watchman, the firſt born Son of *Judah*, who married *Tamar*, and for his wickedneſs was brought to an untimely end.

Eracus, a famous Aſtronomer among the Ancients.

Eradication, (*Lat.*) a deſtroying or pulling up by the Roots.

Eraſed, (*Lat.*) ſcraped, or torn out; in Heraldry the member of any Beaſt which ſeems torn from the Body, is called *Eraſed*.

Eraſiſtratus, a Writer quoted by *Pliny* for what he hath written of the nature of *Plants*.

Eraſmus, (*Greek*) Amiable. A proper name.

Eraſtians, a ſort of Hereticks, founded by one *Eraſtus*, a Phyſician.

Erato, the name of one of the Nine Muſes.

Eratoſthenes, a *Cyrenæan*, both Hiſtorian, Poet, Philoſopher, and Aſtronomer, the Son of *Ariſto* of *Chios*, and Diſciple of the Poet *Callimachus*. He was ſtiled for his Learning *Plato* Minor, and was eſpecially eminent for Mathematical knowledge. His Aſteriſms, and ſome other Remains of him, were not long ſince neatly ſet forth at the end of *Aratus* from the *Sheldonian* Theater at *Oxford*: He lived to the Eighty firſt year of his age, and was Library Keeper to *Ptolomy*.

Erchembald, (*Germ.*) a bold or ſpeedy learner. A proper name, anſwerable to the *Greek Daſypodius*.

Erebus, an Infernal Deity, whom the Poets feign to be the Father of Night. It is Metaphorically taken for Hell.

Erection, (*Lat.*) a raiſing, or making to ſtand upright.

Erector, (*Lat.*) a lifter up. Phyſically it ſignifies the Muſcle that cauſes the Erection of the Yard.

Eremitical, (*Greek*) belonging to a deſart, or leading a Hermites life.

Ereption, (*Lat.*) a ſnatching or taking away by violence.

Erfurd, the chief City of *Thuringia*, a Province of that part of *Germany* called the Circle of the Empire or *Upper Saxony*.

Erichthonius, a King of the *Athenians*, and the Son of *Vulcan*; who deſirous to lie with *Minerva*, and ſhe reſiſting him, he ſpilt his Seed upon the Earth in the conteſt, out of which ſprung *Erichthonius* with Dragons feet; which deformity to hide, he invented the uſe of the Chariot.

Eridanus, a River in *Italy*, otherwiſe called *Padus*, vulgarly *Po*; made a conſtellation by ancient Poets, the moſt conſpicuous Star whereof is called by the *Arabian* Aſtronomers *Acarnar*.

Erigone, the Daughter of *Icarus*; who hanging her ſelf for grief of her Fathers death, was placed among the Heavenly Signs, and called *Virgo*.

Erigonus, an ancient *Greek* Painter.

Erimanthian, belonging to *Erimanthus*, a Mountain in *Arcadia*. Whence the *Erimanthian* Boar, the famous Hunting whereof is mentioned by *Ovid*, and other Poets.

Eriphile, the Wife of *Amphiaraus*, and Siſter of *Adraſtus*, who having received a Bracelet of *Polynices*, betrayed her Husband to the *Theban* Wars, where he was deſtroyed.

Ermine, a little Beaſt whoſe Fur is very coſtly, in Heraldry it is a term by which that ſort of Fur is Blazoned, whoſe principal colour being white, is powdered with black; but if black be powdered with white, it is *Ermines*, if yellow be powdered with black *Erminois*, if to the white powdered with black a red Hair be added, it is termed *Erminites*.

Ermine-ſtreet. See *Ikenild*.

Erns, (*old word*) promiſes.

Erneſt, (*German*) ſevere: It ſeems contracted from *Arioviſtus*, mentioned by *Cæſar*.

Erogation, (*Lat.*) a ſpending, or laying out.

Eros, according to the *Ethnick* Poets, the god of love, who in *Latin* is commonly called *Cupido*, alſo the name of *Mark Anthonies* ſervant who killed himſelf, becauſe he would not ſee his Maſter fall: The word in *Greek* ſignifying love.

Eroſion, (*Lat.*) a gnawing, or eating away.

Eroſtratus, one, who to make himſelf famous, ſet fire on the Temple of *Diana*.

Eroteſis or *Erotema*, (*Greek*) an asking a queſtion in matters which might as well have been poſitively affirmed. This is a figure frequently uſed in Rhetorick, and ſerves ſometimes inſtead of a vehement Affirmation or Negation, as, *Fuiſtine illo in Loco, dixiſtine hæc ita eſſe geſta.*

Errant. See *Itinerant.*

Errata, (*Lat.*) faults eſcaped in Printing.

Errhines, certain Medicines, which purge away phlegm ſticking about the membranes of the Brain, through the Noſe.

Erroneous, (*Lat.*) ſubject to errors.

Erubeſcency, (*Lat.*) a being aſhamed or bluſhing.

Eructation, (*Lat.*) a belching forth.

Erudition, (*Lat.*) an inſtructing, or bringing up in learning.

Eruncation, (*Lat.*) a taking away of Weeds.

Eruption, (*Lat.*) a breaking forth with violence.

Erewhile, (*old word*) a while ago, lately.

Eryngus. See *Sea-holly.*

Eryſipely, (*Greek*) a diſeaſe called Saint *Anthonies Fire*, cauſing bliſters, being bred of Cholerick Blood.

Erythræan Sea, the *Arabian* Gulf, not the Red Sea, as ſome have ſuppoſed.

Eryx, the Son of *Burras* and *Venus*; he was a Man of great ſtrength, and was killed by *Hercules*, at a fight called Whirle-bat.

E. S.

Eſaias. See *Iſaiah.*

Eſarhaddon, (*Hebr.*) binding chearfulneſs, the Son of *Senacherib*, whom he ſucceeded in the Kingdom of *Aſſyria*.

Eſau, (*Hebr.*) Doing or working, the Son of *Iſaac*; he ſold his birth-right to his Brother *Jacob*, for a meſs of Pottage, and was by him ſupplanted of his Fathers bleſſing; nevertheleſs he became a great Prince, and Father of a very populous Nation.

Eſcal, (*Lat.*) fit for food.

Eſcambio, a Licence granted for the making of a Bill of Exchange to a Man over Sea.

Eſcheat, in Common Law ſignifieth Lands that fall to a Lord within his Mannor, by forfeiture, or the death of his Tenant without Heirs: It cometh from the *French* word *Eſcheire*, to fall.

Eſcutcheon, from the *French Eſcu*, a Shield or Buckler; in Heraldry it is the whole circumference of the Shield or Coat of Arms.

Eſcuage, (*French*) a Tenure of Land, whereby a Tenant is bound to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own charges.

Eſculent. See *Eſcal.*

Eſcurial, a famous Monaſtery built by *Philip* the Second of *Spain*, and dedicated to S. *Lawrence*; it is ſituate near to a Village of the ſame name, not far from *Madrid*.

Eneſcy, the right of chuſing firſt, in a divided inheritance, belonging to the eldeſt Copartner.

Eſon, or *Æſon*, the Father of *Jaſon*, and the Brother of *Pelias*, King of *Theſſaly*; he had his youth reſtored unto him by *Medea*, at the requeſt of *Jaſon*.

Eſpaliers, (*French*) Trees planted in a curious order againſt a frame, for the bounding of Borders or Walks.

Eſples, in *Latin Expleta*, the full profit, that Land yields.

Eſquire, in *French Eſcuire*, in *Latin Scutifer*, was anciently he that bore the Arms of a Knight. It is now taken for the next degree of rank or quality to Knighthood, and is called in *Latin Armiger*.

Eſpringold, a certain warlike Engin, for the caſting up of great Stones.

Eſquiline, one of the ſeven Hills, upon which *Rome* was built.

Eſſay, (*French*) a trial; alſo a preamble.

The *Eſſay* of a Deer, in hunting, is the Breſt, or Brisket of a Deer; in *French*, *La Hampe*.

Eſſedary, (*Lat.*) one that fights in an Eſſed or Warlike Chariot.

Eſſenes, certain Philoſophers among the ancient *Jews*, who ſeparated themſelves from the reſt of the people, and led a kind of Monaſtical life.

Eſſential, (*Lat.*) having a perfect Eſſence, or Being.

Eſſential Debilities, are when the Planets are in their detriment, fall, or peregrines.

Eſſoyn, in Common Law is an excuſe alleadged for one that is ſummoned to appear at any Court, it is called by Civilians, *Excuſatio*.

Clerk of the Eſſoyns, an Officer of the *Common Pleas*, who keepeth the Eſſoyn-Rolls, delivereth them to every Officer, and receiveth them again when they are written.

Eſtabliſhment of Dower, is the aſſurance of Dower, made to the Wife, by the Husband, or his Friend, about the time of marriage.

Eſtandard, the ſtanding meaſure of the King or Commonwealth; to the ſcantling whereof, all meaſures throughout the Land are to be framed; alſo an Enſign in War.

Eſther, (*Hebr.*) ſecret or hidden, *Mordecaies* Uncles Daughter, who being advanced to be *Ahaſuerus* his Queen, in the room of *Vaſthi*, ſaved the *Jews* from a deſtruction which was plotted againſt them.

Eſtimation or *Æſtimation*, (*Lat.*) valuing or eſteeming.

Eſtopel, in Common Law is an Impediment of an Action, growing from a Mans own Fact, that might

might have had his action tried: It cometh from the *French* word *Eſtouper*, to ſtop.

Eſtotiland, a Diviſion of *Canada*, a large Region of that part of Northern *America*; which lies upon the North Sea.

Eſtovers, in Common Law, ſignifieth that ſuſtenance, which a Man accuſed of Fellony is to have out of his Lands, or Goods, during his imſonment: It cometh from the *French* word *Eſtover*, to Foſter.

Eſtreat, in *French Eſtreict*, (in *Latin Extractum*,) the Copy of an Original writing.

Eſtray, (in *Law-Latin Extrabura*) ſignifieth in Common Law a Beaſt, not wild, found within any Lordſhip, and not owned by any Man.

Eſtremadura, of that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kingdom of *Caſtile*.

Eſtrepement, (from the *Spaniſh* word *Eſtropear*, to ſet upon the Wrack) ſignifieth, in Common Law, ſpoil made by the Tenant for term of life, upon any Lands or Woods, to the prejudice of him in Reverſion; alſo a drawing out the Heart of the Land, by Ploughing it continually.

To *Eſtuate*. See to *Æſtuate*.

Eſurition, (*Lat.*) a being hungry.

E. T.

Etching, is a kind of graving with *Aqua fortis*, which eats into the Copper.

Etearchus, the name of ſeveral eminent Men among the ancient *Greeks*.

Eternize, (*French*) to make Eternal.

Eteſian Winds, (*Lat. Eteſiæ*) certain mild Eaſterly Winds.

Etheling. See *Adeling* and *Atheling*.

Ethelbald, (*Sax.*) Nobly Bold. Of this name there were two Kings of this Nation; the firſt King of the *Mercians*, the Tenth from *Crida*; the other of the *Weſt Saxon* Race, being the Third of the *Engliſh* Monarchs from *Egbert*.

Ethelbert, (*Sax.*) Nobly Bright. Of this name there have been ſeveral of our ancient *Engliſh* Kings, *viz.* one of *Kent*, the fourth from *Hengiſt*. One of the *Eaſt Angles*, who was treacherouſly deprived both of Life and Kingdom, by *Offa* the *Mercian*, two of the *Northumbrians*; the laſt of whom ſome rather call *Ethelred*.

Ethelfred, (*Sax.*) Noble Peace. Of this name we only find one King of the *Northumbrians*, the Son of *Ethelrick*, who was ſlain by *Redwald*, King of the *Eaſt Angles*.

Ethelred, (*Sax.*) Noble in Council, equivalent to the *Greek Cleobulus*. Of this name there have been ſeveral of our *Engliſh-Saxon* Kings, *viz.* A King of the *Mercians*, the ſeventh from *Crida*; and two of the *Saxon* Monarchs, one, the fourth from *Egbert*, the other, whom ſome call *Etheldred*, as a different name ſignifying Noble Terror, or Terror of the Nobles, the thirteenth from *Egbert*.

Ethelſtan or *Athelſtan*, (*Sax.*) Noble Gem. Of this name there was a moſt renowned King of this Nation, the Seventh of the *Saxon* Monarchs from King *Egbert*, he overcame the *Scots*, and ſubdued the Rebelling *Northumbrians*.

Ethelwald, (*Sax.*) Noble Keeper.

Ethelwin, (*Sax.*) Noble Purchaſer.

Ethelwold, (*Sax.*) Noble Governor.

Ethelwolph, (*Sax.*) Noble Helper. The chief of this name was the ſecond of our *Saxon* Monarchs, a Prince of very great worth, both of Piety and Valor, and the Son of King *Egbert*.

Etherial. See *Ætherial*.

Ethicks, Books treating of Moral Philoſophy, from the *Greek* word *Ethos*, Manners, or Morality.

Ethiopia. See *Æthiopia*.

Ethnick, (*Greek*) belonging to the Heathens, or Gentiles.

Ethology, (*Greek*) a diſcourſe of manners.

Ethopœa, (*Greek*) a figure of Rhetorick in which there is a feigning of certain words accommodated to certain perſons, either to their praiſe or reproach, it is called in *Latin Figuration* or *Expreſſion*.

Etocetum, the name of a Town, ſituate in the Military Highway, commonly called *Watling-ſtreet*, mentioned by the Emperor *Antoninus*, as the ſecond *Roman* Station from *Manveſſedum*, or *Mancheſter*, in *Warwickſhire*.

Etymological, (*Greek*) belonging to *Etymology*, which is a true derivation of words from their firſt Original.

E. V.

Evacuation, (*Lat.*) an emptying. In Rhetorick it is the ſame figure with *Anaſceue*, according to *Ruffianus*, and is by him otherwiſe called *Deſtructio*.

To *Evade*, (*Lat.*) to eſcape.

Evagation, (*Lat.*) a wandring abroad.

Evagination, (*Lat.*) a drawing out of a Sheath.

Evagon, a *Thaſian*, who ſeems to be the ſame whom *Varro* and *Pliny* name *Evagoras*.

Evax, a King, who wrote a Book of Plants which he dedicated to *Nero*.

Evan, the ſame as *Ivon*. See *John*.

Evander, an *Arcadian*, Son of the Nymph *Carmenta*, having ſlain his Father, he fled into *Latium*; where having ſubdued the *Latines*, he made himſelf King, and built the City *Pallanteum*. His Son *Pallas* was ſlain by *Turnus*, King of the *Rutuli*, in his War with *Æneas*.

Evangeliſm, (*Greek*) a bringing glad tidings, a Preaching the Goſpel.

Evanid, (*Lat.*) ſoon decaying.

Evaporation, (*Lat.*) a ſending out vapors.

Evaſion, (*Lat.*) a making an eſcape.

Eubolus, an ancient Author cited by *Varro*; and ſome think the ſame, whom *Columella* and *Pliny* call *Cleobulus*.

Euchariſt, (*Greek*) a giving thanks: alſo the Sacrament of the body and blood of Chriſt.

Eucraſie, (*Greek*) a good temperature of the body.

Euchymie, (*Greek*) a being ſupplied with good juyce.

Eucirapus, a famous ancient Statuary.

Euclides, a *Socratick* Philoſopher of *Megara*, who uſed in the time of the War between the *Athenians* and *Megarenſians*, to repair often diſguiſed in Womans Apparel to *Socrates*.

Eudemus, an Orator of *Megalopolis*, the Maſter of *Philopœmen*, as *Plutarch* teſtifies in his life of that Commander; alſo a Writer *de Oleribus* mentioned by *Plinie* and *Athenæus*.

Eudora, (*Greek*) a Nymph, the Daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*; the word ſignifies a good gift.

Eudoxus, an excellent, both Geometrician, Aſtrologer and Phyſitian of *Gnidus*; he was the Son of *Aeſchines* and hearer of *Plato*.

Eve, the Wife of *Adam*, from the *Hebrew* word *Chava*, to live.

Eve, and *Treve*, in the practick of *Scotland*, are ſuch ſervants, whoſe Predeceſſors have been ſervants to any man, and his Predeceſſors.

Eveck, (*Ibeck*) a kind of Beaſt like a wild Goat.

Evection, (*Lat.*) a lifting up, or carrying forth.

Event, (*Lat.*) iſſue, or ſucceſs.

Eventeration, (*Lat.*) a taking out the belly of any thing.

Eventilation, (*Lat.*) a winnowing, or ſifting; by Metaphor, a ſtrict examining of a buſineſs.

Evenus, an ancient Philoſopher mentioned by *Plutarch*.

Everard, (*Germ.*) well reported; a proper name anſwering to the *Greek Eudoxus*; others write it *Eberard*, i. e. excellent towardlineſs.

Everſion, (*Lat.*) an utter overthrowing. In Rhetorick it is the ſame figure, according to *Ruffianus*, with *Epanodus*.

Eveſtigation, (*Lat.*) an earneſt ſeeking after.

Eugeny, (*Greek*) Gentility, Nobleneſs of blood.

Eviction, (*Lat.*) a vanquiſhing, a convincement by Argument, or Law.

Evidence, (*Lat.*) teſtimony; in Common Law, it is uſed for any proof, either of Men or Inſtrument.

Eviration, (*Lat.*) an unmanning, a gelding, a taking away the Teſticles.

Eviſceration, (*Lat.*) a taking out the Bowels or Guts.

Evitation, (*Lat.*) a ſhunning.

Eulogy, (*Greek*) a praiſing or ſpeaking well.

Eumelus, one of thoſe ancient *Mulomedick* Writers, whoſe extant remains are Printed with *Apſyrtus*.

Eunuch, (*Greek*) a man that is utterly diſabled for the uſe of Women; and herein differs from *Caſtratus*, in that a *Caſtrate* is only gelded, but an *Eunuch* totally deprived of his Genitals.

Eunomians, a ſort of Hereticks, who held that Faith only was acceptable without Works.

Evocation, (*Lat.*) a calling out: in Grammar it is a figure of Conſtruction being a reducing of the third Perſon, either to the firſt or ſecond; as, *Ego tuæ deliciæ iſtuc veniam.*

Eupatorie, a kind of Herb called Liverwort.

Euphemiſm, (*Greek*) a ſetting forth any ones good fame. In Rhetorick it is a figure which veils a word of a foul ſignification with a modeſt term.

Euphiton, by ſome called *Ephron*, an old *Geoponick* Writer, cited by *Varro* and *Athenæus*.

Euphonie, (*Greek*) a graceful ſound, a ſmooth running of words.

Euphorbium, a certain Gum diſtilling from a plant called Gum-thiſtle; of which *Juba*, King of *Lybia*, is ſaid to have been the firſt inventor.

Euphranor, an *Ithmian*, both excellent Statuary and Painter, who is ſaid to have writ ſeveral Books of Symmetry and Colour.

Euphrates, vulg. *Phrat* and *Phorat*, an *Aſian* River, one of the moſt celebrated of the World. Alſo the name of a Philoſopher, who living in the time of the Emperor *Adrian*, and having obtained his leave, procured his own death with a *Hemlock* potion to avoid old age. *Dion.*

Euphronius, or *Euphranius*, the name of two *Geoponick* Writers, both quoted by *Varro* and *Pliny*, the one an *Athenian*, the other of *Amphipolis*.

Euphroſyna, the name of one of the three Graces; the other two being *Aglaia*, and *Thalia*.

Euridice, the Wife of *Orpheus*, who flying from *Ariſthæus* his Embraces, was ſtung by a Serpent, and dyed; and being by the harmony of *Orpheus* delivered from the Deep, ſhe was ſnatch't back again, becauſe he looked back upon her before ſhe was arrived upon earth.

Euripe, a narrow paſſage between *Attica*, and *Eubœa*, now called *Golpho de Negroponte*, which Ebbs and Flows ſeven times a day. It is Metaphorically taken for any narrow paſſage.

Euroclydon, (*Greek*) a furious and ſtormy North-eaſt wind, which happens uſually about the beginning of Winter; ſome call it the Seamans plague.

Europe, one of the four parts of the World; ſeparated from *Aſia*, by the River *Tanais*. It was ſo called from *Europa*, the Daughter of *Agenor*, King of *Phœnicia*, whom *Jupiter* carried away in the ſhape of a Bull.

Eurythmy, (*Greek*) a term in Architecture, being the exact proportion of the Rooms in a building.

Euſtraſius, an ancient Philoſopher, who commented upon *Ariſtotles* Ethicks; he is ſaid to have been buried at *Bethlehem* in *Judæa*.

Eutaxie, (*Greek*) a handſome ordering, or diſpoſing of things.

Euſebius, (*Greek*) pious or godly; a proper name. Particularly of a moſt eminent and well known Writer of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.

Euſtace,

Euſtace, a proper name, from the *Greek Euſtathius*, or *Euſtachius*, i. e. ſtanding Firm.

Euterpe, the name of one of the nine Muſes.

Euthydemus, a *Maſſilian* Philoſopher, the Maſter, as *Suidas* teſtifies, of *Apollonius Tyaneus*.

Euthymedon, an ancient Philoſopher mentioned by *Stephanus*.

Euthymie, (*Greek*) quietneſs and tranquillity of mind.

Eutrapely, (*Greek*) courteſie, urbanity.

Eutropius, (*Greek*) well manner'd; a proper name. Particularly of an eminent Hiſtorian, whoſe Hiſtory of ſeveral of the *Roman* Emperors is extant.

Eutychians, a Sect of Hereticks, inſtituted by *Eutyches*, in the year, 443. Their chief Tenet was, that there was but one nature in Chriſt.

Evulſion, (*Lat.*) a violent pulling up.

The *Euxin*, or black Sea, by ſome called *Mare Maggiore*, being one of the bounds of *Europe* Eaſtward which ſeparates it from *Aſia*.

E. X.

Exacerbation, (*Lat.*) a making ſowr: in Rhetorick it is the ſame figure with *Sarcaſmus*.

Exacination, (*Lat.*) a taking out the ſtone, or kernel out of any Fruit.

Exaction, (*Lat.*) a term in Law ſignifying wrong done by an Officer, or one pretending to have Authority, that takes a reward, or fee for that which the Law allows not any fee.

Exaggeration, (*Lat.*) an increaſing or heaping up together; alſo the ſame as aggravation.

Exagitation, (*Lat.*) a ſtirring up.

Exaltation, (*Lat.*) an exalting, or lifting up; in Chymiſtry it is the attaining of any matter by digeſtion to greater purity.

Exalted, being joyned as an Epithete to another word, is as much as ſublime, great, excellent; as exalted vertue.

Example, (*Lat. Exemplum*) a Pattern, or Copy, the making good of any rule by a proof. In Logick it is the concluſion of one ſingular from another.

Exanguious, (*Lat.*) bloodleſs.

Exanimation, (*Lat.*) a depriving of life: alſo a diſmaying.

Exanthems, (*Greek*) certain Wheales in a mans body, called the ſmall Pox, or Meaſles.

Exantlation, (*Lat.*) an overcoming with much labour and difficulty.

Exaration, (*Lat.*) a plowing up: alſo a writing, or engraving.

Exarch, (*Greek*) a great Officer, heretofore under the *Conſtantinople* Emperors, who governed the affairs of *Italy*; and was called the Exarch of *Ravenna*, where his chief reſidence was.

Exarticulation, (*Lat.*) a putting out of joynt.

Exaſperation, (*Lat.*) a making ſharp, a provoking to anger.

Exaturation, (*Lat.*) a ſatiating, or glutting.

Exauctoration, (*Lat.*) a depriving one of any office or benefit.

Excandeſcency, (*Lat.*) a being inflamed with anger or rage.

Excavation, (*Lat.*) a making hollow.

Excelſity, (Lat.) highneſs, loftineſs.

Excentrick. See *Eccentrick*.

Exception, (*Lat.* a taking out) in Law, it is a bar or ſtop to an action, and is either delatory, or peremptory.

Exceptions, in Grammar are certain diſtinctions of words which differ in their manner of their declining from ſome general Rule.

Excerption, (*Lat.*) a culling or chooſing out.

Exceſs, (*Lat.*) an Exceeding or Superfluity.

Exceſter, (i. e. the City ſtanding upon the River *Ex*,) the chief City of *Devonſhire*: it is called in *Latin Exonia*; by *Antonine*, *Iſca Dannoniorum*; it was fortified by King *Athelſtane* who drove the *Britains* quite out of it: alſo it is famous for the birth of *Joſephus Iſcanus* the moſt excellent Poet of his age.

Exchequer, the Court to which are brought all the Revenues belonging to the Crown.

Excitation, (*Lat.*) a ſtirring up.

Excluſion, (*Lat.*) a barring, or ſhutting out.

Excogitation, (*Lat.*) an inventing.

Excommunication, (*Lat.*) is a puniſhment inflicted by the Church upon Offenders, being a ſecluding them from the Sacrament, and other ſpiritual privileges; called in the Common Law Excommengement.

Excoriation, (*Lat.*) a fleaing or pulling off the skin.

Excreation, (*Lat.*) a ſpitting out.

Excrementitious, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or full of excrements, *i. e.* dregs, or ordure.

Excreſcence, (*Lat.*) an unuſual growing out or ſwelling.

Excretion, (*Lat.*) a purging of excrementitious humours; a ſifting, or caſting out.

Excruciation, (*Lat.*) a tormenting, or putting to pain.

Excuriation, (*Lat.*) a throwing out of the Court.

Excurſion, (*Lat.*) a roving or running out.

Excuſation, (*Lat.*) an excuſing, or freeing from blame.

Excuſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſhaking off.

Execration, (*Lat.*) a curſing, or deteſting.

Execution, (*Lat.*) in Common Law, ſignifieth the laſt performance of an Act, as of a Fine or of a Judgment.

Executione facienda, a Writ commanding the execution of a judgment.

Executor, (*Lat.*) one that performeth any Action. In Law it is taken for him that is left by Will to diſpoſe of the deceaſed parties Eſtate.

Exegeſis, (*Greek*) an Explication, a figure of Rhetorick, wherein that which was at firſt more darkly delivered, is afterwards in the ſame ſentence rendered more clear, and intelligible; as, *Time at one inſtant ſeemed both ſhort and long: ſhort*

ſhort in the pleaſure of calling to mind, long in the ſtay of his deſires.

Exemplification, (*Lat.*) a drawing out of an example, tranſcript, or draught, out of an original Record.

Exemption, (*Lat.*) a taking out, or freeing: alſo a term in the Common Law, ſignifying a privilege to be free from ſervice, or appearance.

Exeninas, an Eminent Painter among the ancients.

Exenteration, (*Lat.*) a taking out the Bowels or Guts.

Exequies, (*Lat.*) Funeral Rites, or Solemnities.

Exercitation, (*Lat.*) often exerciſing: alſo a kind of critical Commenting upon Authors.

Exergaſia, (*Greek*) a poliſhing, a figure of Rhetorick in which one thing is many times repeated, but with other words, ſentences and exornations; as, *She was the object of his thoughts, the intertainment of his diſcourſe, and the contentment of his heart.*

To *Exert*, (*Lat.*) to put forth, to thruſt out.

Exflorous, (*a word of artificial Latin*) that hath flowers growing out of it.

Exhalation, (*Lat.*) a hot and dry fume drawn up by the heat of the Sun, by which fiery Meteors are ingendered: alſo a blowing or breathing out.

Exhauſted, (*Lat.*) drawn quite out, waſted.

Exhibition, (*Lat.*) a ſhewing, or preſenting: alſo an allowance to any one, to their maintenance.

Exhilaration, (*Lat.*) a making merry, or joyful.

Exſiccation, (*Lat.*) a drying up.

Exigendary, or *Exigenter*, an Officer of the Court of Common Pleas.

Exigent, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lieth where the Defendant in an Action perſonal cannot be found, nor any thing within the County to be diſtreined: It is directed to the Sheriff to call the party five County days together, under pain of out-lawry. It is Metaphorically taken for a ſtraitneſs and neceſſity.

Exigenter, (*Lat.*) an Officer in the Common Pleas, whereof there are four; they make out all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions, in which proceſs of Outlawry lies.

Exiguity, (*Lat.*) ſlenderneſs, or ſmalneſs.

Exſilition, (*Lat.*) a leaping out.

Exility, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Exiguity*.

Eximious, (Lat.) excellent, famous.

Exinanition, (*Lat.*) a making void or empty.

Exiſtence, (*Lat.*) a being.

Exiſtimation, (*Lat.*) a thinking or judging.

Exit, is commonly taken for the going out of any perſon in a Play; from the *Latin* word *Exire*, to go out.

Exitial, (*Lat.*) bringing danger or deſtruction.

Exodos, (*Greek*) a going out; the title of the ſecond Book in the old Teſtament.

Exſolete, (*Lat.*) ſtale, grown out of uſe.

Exoneration, (*Lat.*) an unloading.

Exoptation, (*Lat.*) an earneſt wiſhing.

Exorable, (*Lat.*) that may be intreated.

Exorbitancy, (*Lat.*) a thing done out of meaſure, ſquare or rule.

Exorciſm, (*Greek*) a reſtraining the power of the Divel by prayer or conjuration.

Exordium, (*Lat.*) the firſt of the five parts of an Oration or Diſcourſe, in which the Orator prepares the minds of the Auditors for that which is to follow, the other four parts are the *Propoſition*, the *Narration*, the *Confirmation*, the *Peroration*.

Exornation, (*Lat.*) a dreſſing or adorning.

Exoſteous, (*Lat.*) having no bones.

Exoſter, (*Lat.*) a Petard, or Engin to blow open a gate.

Exotick, (*Greek*) ſtrange, or foraign.

Expanſion, (*Lat.*) an opening, or ſpreading abroad.

Expanſed, in Heraldry ſignifieth diſplayed.

Ex parte Talis, a Writ that lyeth for a Bailiff, who having Auditors aſſigned to hear his account, cannot obtain reaſonable allowance.

Expatiation, (*Lat.*) a walking at large, or at full liberty.

Expectant-fee, in Common Law, ſignifieth Land given to a Man, and to the Heirs of his body; it being the ſame with *fee-tail*, and contrary to *fee-ſimple*.

Expectation, (*Lat.*) a tarrying, or looking for.

To *Expectorate*, (*Lat.*) to help an eaſie ſpitting out of phlegm.

To *Expeditate*, (*Lat.*) ſignifieth in the Foreſt Law, to cut out the balls of the Dogs feet, for the preſervation of the Kings game.

Expedient, (*Lat.*) fit, or convenient.

Expedition, (*Lat.*) a quick diſpatch: alſo a ſetting forth upon a Journey, War, or any other buſineſs.

To *Expel*, (*Lat.*) to drive out.

Expence, (*Lat.*) coſt, or charges.

Experience, (*Lat.*) long proof, or trial upon ſight or obſervation.

Experiment, (*Lat.*) a bringing to practice, or putting any thing to tryal.

Expetible, (*Lat.*) deſirable, worth ſeeking after.

Expiation, (*Lat.*) a pacifying God by prayer, for any Offence committed; or a making amends for any fault, by doing of ſome good deed.

Expiration, (*Lat.*) a giving up the Ghoſt.

Explanation, (*Lat.*) a making plain, or manifeſt.

Explement, or *Expletion*, (*Lat.*) a filling up of any place or room.

Explication, (*Lat.*) an unfolding or explaining.

Explicite, (*Lat.*) unfolded.

Exploit, (*French*) a valiant Act.

Exploration, (*Lat.*) a ſpying, a diligent ſearching out.

Expoſition,

Exploſion, (*Lat.*) an exploding, a ſleighting or hiſſing off the Stage.

Expoliſion, (*Lat.*) a making bright or poliſhing.

Expoſition, (*Lat.*) an expounding, or interpreting.

Expoſtulation, (*Lat.*) a reaſoning the caſe, or complaining about an injury received.

Expreſſion (*Lat.*) an uttering or pronouncing: it is oftimes alſo taken for the thing expreſſed. In Medicine and Chymiſtry it is the extracting or ſqueezing out of any liquor, either by hand or by a preſs; alſo in Rhetorick it is the ſame figure with *Ethopœa*.

Exprobration, (*Lat.*) an upbraiding, or calling a thing to mind to any ones reproach.

Expugnation, (*Lat.*) a winning by force.

Expuition, (*Lat.*) a ſpitting out.

Expulſion, (*Lat.*) a driving out by force.

Expumication, (*Lat.*) a making ſleek, or ſmooth with a Pumice-ſtone.

To *Expunge*, (*Lat.*) to blot out, to aboliſh.

Exquiſite, (*Lat.*) performed to the height, exact.

Extant, (*Lat.*) having a being, ſet forth to view, appearing above others.

Extemporary, (*Lat.*) done *extempore*, i. e. immediatly, forthwith.

Extenſion, (*Lat.*) a ſtretching out, or inlarging.

Extent, in Common Law, is a Commiſſion to the Sheriff, to ſeize and value the Lands and Tenements of one, who being bound by the Statute, hath forfeited his bond.

Extenuation, (*Lat.*) a making ſmall: alſo an undervaluing.

Extercoration, (*Lat.*) a cleanſing, or carrying forth of dung.

Extermination, (*Lat.*) a throwing out, or baniſhing.

External, or *Exteriour*, (*Lat.*) outward.

Exterſion, (*Lat.*) a wiping out.

Extimulation, (*Lat.*) a moving or exciting.

Extinct, (*Lat.*) put out, quenched.

Extinction, (*Lat.*) a quenching, or putting out, being moſt properly applyed to fire or heat. In Chymiſtry it is the quenching of a hot kindled ſubſtance in ſome liquor.

Extinguiſhment, in Common Law, is a part of conſolidation, as when a man hath a yearly Rent out of any Lands, and afterwards purchaſeth the whole Lands, both the Rent and the property are conſolidated into one poſſeſſion, and therefore the Rent is ſaid to be Extinguiſhed.

Extirpation, (*Lat.*) an utter deſtroying, or rooting out.

Extorſion, (*Lat.*) an exacting, or injurious taking away, eſpecially of Money for Uſury; as it is uſually taken in Common Law.

Extraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing out: alſo the ſame as *Eſtreat*: alſo a deſcending from ſuch or ſuch a Family: alſo in Chymiſtry it is the drawing forth of an Eſſence from a corporal matter, by ſome fit liquor, as ſpirit of Wine the fæces remaining in the bottom.

Extrajudicial, (*Lat.*) done out of the ordinary courſe of Law.

Extramundane, (*Lat.*) being without the World; as *Extramundane*-ſpaces, between one World and another.

Extraneous, *quaſi Exterraneous*, (*Lat.*) of a foreign or ſtrange Land.

Extravagant, (*Lat.*) idle, of a wandring mind.

Extravaſat, (a *Latin* word of Art.) Got out of the Veſſel; particularly *Extravaſat* blood among Phyſitians, is that blood which by ſome accident flows beſide the veins.

Clerk of the *Extreats*, an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, who receiveth the *Extreats* out of the Remembrancers Office, and writeth them out to be levied for the King. See *Eſtreats*.

Extrication, (*Lat.*) See *Diſtrication*.

Extrinſical, (*Lat.*) outward.

Extruſion, (*Lat.*) a thruſting out.

Extuberation, (*Lat.*) a ſwelling, or bunching up.

Extumeſcence, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Exuberancy, (*Lat.*) an overflowing, or abounding.

Exſuccous, (*Lat.*) juyceleſs.

Exſudation, (*Lat.*) a ſweating out.

Exulation, (*Lat.*) a being exil'd, or baniſhed.

Exulceration, (*Lat.*) a bliſtring, or turning to an Ulcer.

Exultation, (*Lat.*) a triumphing for joy.

Exundation, (*Lat.*) an overflowing.

Exſuperation, (*Lat.*) an excelling, or ſurpaſſing.

Exuſtion, (*Lat.*) a burning.

Exutheniſmus, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick, in which there is an Extenuation, or ſpeaking contemptibly of any perſon, or thing; as, *Antiochus Calamo & Atramento militat.*

E. Y.

Ey, (*old word*) an Egg.

An *Eye*, among Botaniſts is that part of a plant where the bud putteth forth: ſometimes it is put for the bud it ſelf

To *Eye-bite*, to faſcinate or bewitch by a certain evil influence from the eye.

Eye-bright, (*Euphraſia*,) an Herb ſo called, very good for the Eyes, Brain and Memory.

Eyeſſe, a term in Faulconry; ſignifying a young Hawk, newly taken out of the Neſt, and not able to prey for himſelf.

Eyre, the Court of Juſtices Itinerant from the *French* word *Erre*, a Journey: alſo *Eyre* of the Foreſt; the judicature which uſed anciently to be held every three years, by the Juſtices of the Foreſt, journeying up and down to that purpoſe.

Eyrie. See *Aerie*.

Eyth, or *Eth*, (*old word*) eaſie.

E. Z.

Ezechias. See *Hezekiah.*

Ezechiel, (*Hebr.*) Strength of God, a very eminent Prophet among the *Jews*, who both propheſied of, and went to them in their captivity: His Book of Prophecies is extant in the ſacred Scriptures; he was the Son of *Buzi.*

Ezra, (*Hebr.*) an Helper, a famous Scribe, to whom *Artabſhaſht* gave Commiſſion to return to *Jeruſalem* with many *Jews.*

F. A.

Fabian, a proper name from *Fabius.* The chief of this name was *Fabianus,* Biſhop of *Rome,* martyred under the Emperor *Decius.*

Fabius, a famous Captain of the *Romans,* who for the great overthrow he gave to *Hannibals* Army, was ſirnamed *Maximus.*

Fabius Pictor, an ancient *Latin* Hiſtorian, whoſe Works are not extant.

Fabrication, (*Lat.*) a making of a Fabrick or Building.

Fabulous, (*Lat.*) full of Fables, or invented Tales.

Facade, (*French*) the outſide, or forefront of a Houſe.

Faces, Decury, or *Deconate,* from the *Greek* word *Deca,* ſignifying Ten; becauſe in every Sign there are three Faces, every Face conſiſting of Ten degrees. They are called Faces, for that they are equivalent to Signs, Forms, and Shapes, by reaſon they ſhew the nature and inclination of the Planets in them, as in their own Houſes.

Facetious, (*Lat.*) wittily-merry, or pleaſant.

Facility, (*Lat.*) eaſineſs.

Facinorous, (*Lat.*) belonging to high, or wicked deſigns.

Fack, one Circle of any Rope or Cable that is queiled up round.

Factitious, (*Lat.*) made like another, counterfeited.

Factor, (*Lat.*) an Agent for a Merchant beyond Sea.

Faculty, (*Lat.*) the power, or ability of performing any action, as the Animal, Vital, and Natural Faculties in the Body of Man. In Common Law it ſignifieth a priviledge granted to a Man by indulgence or diſpenſation, to do that which by the Law he cannot do. It is alſo uſed ſometimes for a Myſtery or Profeſſion.

Facundity. (*Lat.*)) Eloquence.

Fadom. See *Fathom.*

Faenza. See *Faventia.*

Faint-Pleader, a falſe manner of pleading, to the deceit of a third party.

Fair-Pleading, a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlborough,* whereby it is provided, That no Fines ſhall be taken of any Man for not pleading fairly, or to the purpoſe.

Fairy, a Goblin, or Phantaſm; from the *Dutch* word *Vareliek, i. e.* fearful.

Faitors, idle-livers; from the *French* word *Faitardiſe,* a ſleepy diſeaſe.

Falcation, (*Lat.*) a Mowing.

Falcidian Law, a Law made by the *Romans* in the time of the Conſul *Falcidius,* which treated of the right each *Roman* Citizen had in the diſpoſal of his goods.

Falcon, a ſhort Sword bending like a Hook; from the *Latin* word *Falx.* Alſo one of the larger ſort of Hawks, ſo called from the crooking of its Beak, in faſhion of a Sithe; alſo a ſort of great Gun next to the Minion.

Falding, a kind of courſe Cloth.

Faldiſtory, (*Faldiſtorium*) the Biſhops Seat or Throne within the Chancel, from the barbarous word *Falda,* ſignifying a Fold or Place ſhut up.

Falera, a diſeaſe in Hawks, perceived when their Talons wax white.

Falernian Wine, Wine growing in *Falernus,* a Field of *Campania* in *Italy.*

Fall, in Aſtrology, is an eſſential *Debility,* and happens when a Planet is oppoſite to the place of its Exaltation, whereby it is very much debilitated or weakned. Alſo the ſmall Ropes by which we hale in all Tackles, are called the *Fall* of the Tackle. Alſo a Ship is ſaid to have a *Fall,* or many *Falls,* as one part of the Deck is raiſed higher, or laid lower then the other.

Fallacy, (*Lat.*) deceit or craft: In Logick it is a Propoſition framed with intention to deceive, and is otherwiſe called a *Sophiſm.*

Fallacious, (*Lat.*) full of deceit or craft.

Fall off, in Navigation, is when a Ship doth not keep ſo near the Wind as we appoint.

To *Fallow,* to prepare Land by Ploughing, long before it be Ploughed for Seed; to do this once is to *Fallow,* to do it twice to *Twifallow,* to do it thrice to *Trifallow.*

Faloque, (*French*) a ſort of ſmall Veſſels, but capable of ſailing on the Sea.

Falſe-keel, in Navigation is, when they put on another Keel under the firſt, to make it deeper when ſhe is floaty, and her Keel ſhallow. *Falſe-ſtem,* is when they fix another Stem to a Ship, when her Stem is too flat; and this makes her rid more way, and bear better ſail.

Falſification, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking falſities, or untruths.

To *Falter.* See to *Faulter.*

Famogoſta, the chief City of the Iſle of *Cyprus.*

Famigeration, (*Lat.*) a divulging, or reporting abroad.

Familiar, (*Lat.*) acquainted; alſo ſubſtantively uſed, for a ſpirit, or devil.

Family of Love, a Sect or Hereſie broached by *Henry Nicholas.* Their chief Tenet is, that Chriſt is already come in glory to judge.

Fanatick, (*Lat.*) frantick, inſpired, having vain Apparitions.

Fane,

Fane, (from the *Greek* word φαίνω, to ſhew) a Weather-cock, which as it turns ſhews what way the Wind ſtands; alſo a Temple, from *Fanum*.

Fannel, (*French*) a kind of ornament, anciently worn by Prieſts.

Cajus Fannius, an ancient *Roman* Orator.

Fanus, a certain Deity, repreſenting the year, anciently worſhipped by the Heathens.

Fapeſmo, a word by which Logicians denote the fourth Imperfect Mood of the firſt figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm, wherein the firſt Propoſition is an Univerſal Affirmative, the ſecond an Univerſal Negative, the third a Particular Negative.

Farandman, in the Practick of *Scotland*, a Pilgrim or Stranger.

Farced, (*Lat.*) ſtuffed.

Fardel, the half part of a nook, or the eighth part of a Yard-land.

Farce, (from the *Latin Farcio*, to ſtuff,) a ſort of Comical Repreſentation, leſs Regular then a Comedy, but ſtuffed with rambling and extravagant paſſages of Wit.

Farcy, (*Ital. Farcina*) ſuch a diſeaſe in Horſes, as is equivalent to the Elephantiaſie or Leproſie in Man.

Fardingdeal or *Farundel of Land*, the fourth part of an Acre.

Farendon, a famous Market Town with a ſtrong Caſtle in *Barkſhire*, remarkable beſides, for the Fort raiſed by *Robert* Earl of *Gloceſter*, againſt King *Stephen*, who notwithſtanding won it by deſperate aſſaults.

Farinaceous, (*Lat.*) any thing made of Corn, or any thing mealy or brittle.

Farly things, ancient, or of yore.

Farraginous, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Farrago or mixture of ſeveral Grains together; which they call a *Maſlin*.

Farreation, (*Lat.*) a Ceremony anciently performed at Marriages.

To *Farrow*, to bring forth; from the *Latin* word *Parere*: It is ſpoken of Sows.

Farſang, (*Paraſanga*, a *Perſian* word) ſignifying a League, which is three *Engliſh* miles.

Farundale. See *Fardingdeal*.

Farſi. See *Perſia*.

Farthelling a Sail, is the wrapping it up cloſe together, and ſo binding it with the Caskets to the Yard.

Farthelling Lines, ſmall Lines made faſt to all the Top-ſails, Topgallant-ſails, and the Miſſen-yard Arms.

Faſcicular, (*Lat.*) made into a Faſcile, which is a bundle or fardel.

Faſcination, (*Lat.*) an eye-biting, or bewitching by the eye, or by the force of imagination.

To *Faſciate*, (*Lat.*) to bind, from *Faſcia* a ſwath.

Faſhion Pieces, (a term in Navigation) are pieces of Timber like a pair of great Horns, to which all the Planks that reach to the after-end of the Ship are faſtened.

Faſt-freights, (*old word*) Full-freight.

Faſtidious (*Lat.*) breeding a loathing.

Faſtigation, (*Lat.*) a making, or growing ſharp at the top like a Pyramid.

Faſtuoſity, (*Lat.*) inſufferable pride.

Fathom or *Fadom*, (*Orgyia*) the meaſure of ſix Foot, generally meaſured by the utmoſt expanſion of both Arms; and by this meaſure all Ropes and Cables at Sea are meaſured, and the depth of any part of the Sea is ſounded. Whence comes the Metaphorical expreſſion to *Fathom*, *i. e.* to ſound or try the depth of a Mans capacity or underſtanding.

Fat, (*old word*) is a meaſure containing eight Buſhels.

Fatality, (*Lat.*) unavoidable neceſſity, or that which is appointed by Fate, which is the order of Affairs from all eternity.

Fatidical, (*Lat.*) foretelling that which is to come.

Fatigation, (*Lat.*) weariſomneſs.

Fatigue, (*French*) the ſame.

Fatuity, (*Lat.*) ſottiſhneſs, ſtupidity.

Faventia now *Faenza*, a City of *Italy*, in the Province of *Romania*, under the Popes Juriſdiction. This place is eminent for the making of white Earthen Fruit-diſhes.

To *Faulter* or *Falter*, to fail or be defective in ſpeech; from the *Italian Falta*, a fault or defect.

Faunus, the Son of *Saturn*; he civilized Mens manners, built Temples, and made Laws, and was one of the ancienteſt Kings of *Italy*.

Favonian, belonging to *Favonius* or the Weſt wind.

Favorinus or *Phavorinus*, a Philoſopher and hearer of *Dion*; he was called Father by *Herodes Atticus* to whom he bequeathed his Library. Three extraordinary things he gave out concerning himſelf, *viz.* That being a *Gaul* he ſpoke *Greek*, that being an Eunuch he was taken for an Adulterer, and, that being in disfavor with the Emperor *Adrian*, he lived. *Philoſtratus*, *Gellius*, *Ælian*.

Fauſt, (*Lat.*) lucky.

Fautor, (*Lat.*) a cheriſher, or favorer.

Fay, (*old word*) Faith.

Faytours, (*French*) Vagabonds.

F. E.

Fealty, from the *French* word *Feaulte*, *i. e.* Fidelity. An oath taken at the admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holds his Land.

Feaſible, (*French*) eaſie to be done.

Febricitation, (*Lat.*) a falling ſick of an Ague or Feaver.

February, ſo called of *Numa Pompilius*, *a Februis Expiatoriis*, or Sacrifices for purging of Souls; for the ſecond day of this Month, a Feaſt was

kept, and Sacrifice was offered to *Pluto*, for the Souls of their Anceſtors.

Februation, (*Lat.*) a praying for the Souls of the Deceaſed.

Fecial, or *Fœcial*, (*Lat.*) an Herald or Embaſſador of War. Among the ancient *Romans* there were Twenty in number; the principal of whom, was called *pater patratus*.

Feculent, or *Fœculent*, (*Lat.*) full of Dregs.

Fee, in *Latin Feodum*, it is taken in Common Law for all thoſe Lands which are held by perpetual right.

Fee-farm, in Common Law, is Land held of another to himſelf and his Heirs for ever, for a certain yearly Rent.

Fee-ſimple, or abſolute, is Land whereof we are ſeized with theſe general words; To us, and our Heirs for ever.

Fee-tail, or conditional, hath this limitation; To us, and the Heirs of our body.

Felapton, a word by which Logicians denote the ſecond Mood of the third figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm, wherein the firſt Propoſition is an univerſal Negative, the ſecond an univerſal Affirmative, the third a particular Negative.

Felicity, (*Lat.*) Happineſs.

Fellon, a Bliſter, or Wheal on the Body, from the *Latin* word *fel*, choler.

Felmonger, (*Lat.*) one that dealeth chiefly in Sheep skins, and parteth the Wool from the pelts, which is either dreſſed to make Leather for Gloves, or made into Parchment.

Felo de ſe, a ſelf-murderer.

Felony, in Common Law, is any Offence which is next to petty-Treaſon; as Murder, Theft, Rapes, burning of Houſes, *&c.*

Feminine. See *Fæminine*.

Fence-month, the month wherein Deer begin to fawn; which is about Midſummer, wherein it is unlawful to hunt in the Foreſt. It begins about the ninth of *June*, and continues to the ninth of *July*.

Fenders, pieces of old Cables, Ropes, or billets of Wood hung over a Ships ſide, to keep another Ship from rubbing againſt it, called alſo Fend-bolts.

Fennel, (*Lat. Feniculum*) a common Herb good againſt the Stone, and to provoke Urine.

Fenny-ſtones, (*Orchis Palmata*) a plant ſomewhat of the nature and kind of the *Cynos Orchis*, or *Dog-ſtones*.

Fenugreek, an Herb which hath been found growing in great abundance, in ſeveral parts of *Greece*.

Feodary, or *Feudatory*, an Officer belonging to the Court of Wards and Liveries, who is to be preſent with the Eſcheator at the finding of any office; and alſo to ſurvey and value the Land of the Ward.

Feoffment, in Common Law, is the gift or grant of any Honors, Caſtles, Manors, *&c.* unto another in Fee-ſimple, by delivery of Seiſin, either by word or writing.

Fœneration, (*Lat.*) a putting out Money to uſe.

Feracity, (*Lat.*) fruitfulneſs.

Feral, (*Lat.*) dangerous or deadly.

Feral-ſigns, are, *Leo*, and the laſt part of *Scorpio*.

Fercoſt, (*Ital.*) a kind of Ship, or Boat.

Fere, (*old word*) a Companion.

Ferdfare, an Acquitment of a man to go into the Wars.

Ferdinando, a proper name of men, called by the *Spaniards Hernando*; by the *Italians*, *Ferando*; by the *French Ferrant*. Some think it derived from the *Saxon* words, *Fred rand*, i. e. pure Peace. Others think that the *Spaniards* have for the ſweeter ſound drawn it from *Bertrand*, i. e. fair and pure. Of this name there have been two *German* Emperors, two Kings of *Aragon*, five of *Caſtile*, two of *Naples*, and one of *Portugal*.

Ferdwit, an acquitment of a Murderer in the Army.

Feretrius, *Jupiter* ſo called *a ferendis ſpoliis*, i. e. from ſpoils taken in War.

Feriation, (*Lat.*) a keeping Holiday, a ceaſing from Work, Idleneſs.

Ferine, (*Lat.*) Bruitiſh, Beaſtly, Wild.

Ferio, a word uſed in Logick, to denote the fourth perfect Mood of the firſt figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm, wherein the firſt Propoſition is an univerſal Negative, the ſecond a particular Affirmative, the third a particular Negative; as, *No fooliſh Authors are to be commended, Some Poets are fooliſh Authors, Therefore ſome Poets are not to be commended.*

Feriſon, the ſixth Mood of the third figure, wherein the Propoſitions are anſwerable to *Ferio* in the firſt figure; as, No ſeverity pleaſeth, Some ſeverity is good, therefore Something which is good pleaſeth not.

Ferit. (*Ital.*) a Blow.

Ferity, (*Lat.*) Salvageneſs, Bruitiſhneſs.

Ferm, or *Farm*, a Houſe, or Land, or both; taken by Indenture of Leaſe, or Leaſe-Parol.

Fermanagh, a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Ulſter*, the people whereof were anciently called *Erdini*.

Fermentation, (*Lat.*) a ſwelling with ferment or leaven: alſo a working: in Chymiſtry, it is a ripening or reſolving of any thing into it ſelf, whether it be done by any ferment added to it, or by digeſtion only.

Fern, (*Filix.*) a plant very common in dry and barren places, and diſtinguiſhed into Male and Female; it is otherwiſe called *Brakes*.

Ferocity, (*Lat.*) fierceneſs.

Feronia, an ancient Heathen Goddeſs, a Goddeſs of the Woods.

Ferraria, one of the principal Cities of *Romania* a Province of *Italia Ciſpadana* once a Dukedom, now under the Popes Dominion.

Ferret, from *Forare*, to peirce; or *Furari*, to ſteal; a little Beaſt called in *Latin Viverra*, made uſe of for the catching of Rabbets.

Ferry,

Ferry, a paſſage over the Water from the *Greek* word *Phero*, to carry.

Ferruginous, (*Lat.*) like ruſt of Iron, of an Iron colour.

Ferrumination, (*Lat.*) a ſoldering together of metals; a word uſed in Chymiſtry.

Fers, the Queen in Cheſſe-play.

Fertility, (*Lat.*) Fruitfulneſs.

Fervent, or *Fervid*, (*Lat.*) Hot; by a Metaphor, eager or vehement.

Ferula, an Herb growing in *Africa* called in *Engliſh*, Fennel-Gyant, from whoſe Root *Gum Arabick* proceedeth.

Feruler, (*Lat.*) a kind of chaſtiſing inſtrument; called alſo a Palmer.

Feſſe, one of the moſt conſiderable Kingdoms of that part of *Africa*, called *Barbaria*. The King whereof is alſo King of *Morocco*.

Feſs-point, a term in Heraldry, being a line going through the midſt of the Eſcutcheon, called the girdle of Honor: it comes from the *Latin* word *faſcia*.

Feſtination, (*Lat.*) a haſtning or making ſpeed.

Feſtino, a word uſed by Logicians to denote the third perfect mood of the firſt figure of a Categorical ſyllogiſm, wherein the firſt propoſition is an univerſal Negative, the ſecond a particular Affirmative, the third a particular Negative. As No wickedneſs is excuſable, Some faults are not wickedneſs; therefore Some faults are excuſable.

Feſtivity, (*Lat.*) mirth, rejoycing, ſolemnity.

Feſton, in Architecture ſeems to be that kind of flowr-work or fruage which is called *Encarpo*, about which the Voluta wreaths in manner of a Faſcia, or Garland.

Feſtucous, (*Lat.*) having a tender Sprig, or Branch.

Fetid, (*Lat.*) ſmelling ill, or ſtinking.

Fetiſe, (*old word*) handſome.

Feu, the name of an extraordinary high Mountain, near the City of *Kaochen*, in the Province of *Quantung*, in the Kingdom of *China*.

Feud, *Feed*, or *Feid*, a Combination of one Family againſt another, being inflamed with Hatred or Revenge.

Feverfew, (*Lat. Parthenion*, *Matricaria* and *Febrifuga*,) an Herb of a cleanſing and opening quality, counted excellent for all Diſeaſes of the Mother, and good againſt Feavors.

Feverſham, or *Faverſham*, a flouriſhing Town in *Kent*, where King *Altheſtane* aſſembled the Nobles, and Learned men of his Kingdom, to make Laws; and where King *Stephen* founded an Abby for the Monks of *Clugny*, in which he himſelf, *Maude* his Wife, and *Euſtace* his Son, were Entombed.

Fewmets, a term in Hunting; the dung of a Deer.

F. F.

F Faut, the ſeventh or laſt Note of the two firſt Septenaries of the *Gam Ut* (the laſt reaching no farther than *E*) being alſo the *Cliff* Note of the Baſſus or the loweſt part. In the firſt it anſwers to the *Greek* Ὑπάτη μέσων, in the other to τρίτη ὑπερβολαίων.

F I.

Fiants, or *Fnants*, the Dung of a Badger, or Fox, and all Vermine.

Fibrous, (*Lat.*) full of Fibers, which are the ſmall ſtrings, or threads which hang about the Roots of any Plant: alſo little ſtrings about the Veins, and Muſcles of a Body.

Fibulation, (*Lat.*) a buttoning, or Joyning together.

Fictile, (*Lat.*) made of earth.

Fiction, (*Lat.*) a feigning, or inventing.

Fictitious, (*Lat.*) feigned, invented.

Ficus, (*Lat.*) the *Piles*, or *Hæmorrhoides* in the fundament. They are alſo called, *Alaniſca Sycon*, and *Sycoſis*.

Fid, is a little Okum put in at the Touch-hole of a Gun, made like a nail, and covered with thin Lead bound about it to keep the powder dry in the Piece. Alſo *Fid*, or *Fidder*, in Navigation, is an Iron pin made tapering and ſharp at the end, to open the ſtrands of the Ropes when they ſplice two Ropes together.

Fidicula, commonly called *Lyra*, and by ſome *Vultur Cadens*, or the falling *Vultur*, one of the Northern Conſtellations. See *Lyra*.

Fidelity, (*Lat.*) Faithfulneſs.

Fidejuſſor, (*Lat.*) a Pledge, or Surety.

Fidius, an ancient Heathen God, ſaid to be the Son of *Jupiter*, he is called the God of Faithfulneſs.

Fiduciary, (*Lat.*) Truſty, alſo a Feoffee in Truſt.

Fierabras, (*French*) fierce at Arms.

Fieri facias, a judicial Writ that lieth for him that hath recovered in an Action of Debt, or Damages.

Fieſole, a noted Town of *Italy*, under the Dominion of the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*.

Fife, a County of *Scotland*, ſhooting far into the Eaſt; between two Arms of the Sea, *Forth* and *Tau*.

Fifteenth, a certain Tax, which uſed to be levied by the Parliament, and impoſed upon every City, or Borough through the Realm.

Fightts, in Navigation, are the Maſt-clothes which hang round about the Ship, to hinder men from being ſeen in fight, or any place wherein men may cover themſelves, and yet uſe their Arms.

Figment, (*Lat.*) a fiction, or fained tale.

Figuration. See *Ethopœia*.

Figurative, (*Lat.*) ſpoken by a figure.

Figure, (in Grammar,) is a diſtinguiſhing of

words into ſimple and compound, in Rhetorick it is a ſhape or frame of ſpeech finer than uſual. In Logick it is a due diſpoſition of the middle term of a ſyllogiſm with the two extreams, and according to this triple diſpoſition a figure is threefold, the firſt figure is when the middle term is the ſubject of the Major, and the predicate of the minor propoſition, the ſecond, is when it is the Predicate in both premiſes, the third is, when it is the ſubject in both, according to this Verſicle.

Sub præ prima, bis præ ſecunda, Tertia bis ſub.

Figuretto, a kind of ſtuff ſo called from the flowres or other figures which are wrought upon it.

Filaceous, (*Lat.*) made of thread, or flax: alſo full of filaments, which are the ſmall threads or ſtrings about the Roots of Plants.

Filanders, a ſort of little Worms, which breed in Hawks: alſo Nets for wild Beaſts.

Fillazers, (*French*) certain Officers belonging to the Common Pleas, who make out all Original Proceſſes real, perſonal and mixt.

Filtale, or *Filk-ale*, a kind of entertainment, made by Bailiffs for thoſe of their Hundreds, for their gain: it is alſo called *Sothale*.

File, in *Latin Filacium*, a thread, or wire, whereon Writs, or other Exhibits in Courts are faſtned: alſo in Heraldry, it is one of the modern ways of differencing Coat-Armours; alſo in Military Diſcipline, it is a certain number of men ſtanding in depth one behind another.

File-leader, (a term in the art Military,) every one in the firſt rank is a File-leader.

Filial, (*Lat.*) relating to a Son.

Filiation, (*Lat.*) Son-ſhip.

Filipendula. See *Dropwort*.

A *Fillet* in Heraldry, is made, or conſtituted, by adding one line to the chief underneath it; the content whereof is the fourth part of the chief.

Filly-foal, a Mare Colt.

Film, a membrane or thin skin, enwrapping the brain, and ſeveral other parts of the body, and alſo the Infant in the Womb, of which there are three ſorts, *Chorion*, *Amnios*, and *Allantois*.

Filozella, a kind of Stuff.

Filtration, (*Lat.*) a ſtraining through a courſe cloath, in Chymiſtry it is the ſeparation of any liquid matter from its Fæces, by making it run through a brown paper made like a Tunnel.

Fimaſhing, the dunging of any ſort of wild Beaſts, moſt probably from the old *French* word *Fimaiſon*.

Fimbriated, (a term in Heraldry) Edged or bordured with another colour.

Final, (*Lat.*) having an end, brought to an end.

Final cauſe, in Logick, is that cauſe for which a thing is that which it is.

Financer, a receiver, or teller in the Exchequer, from the *French* word *Finance*, Wealth or Treaſure.

Finders, a word often uſed in Statutes, and it ſignifies the ſame with thoſe that we call ſearchers, imployed about the diſcovery of Goods imported or exported without Cuſtom.

To *Find* the Ships Trim, a term in Navigation to find how ſhe will ſail beſt.

Fine, a mulct, or penalty; alſo a formal conveyance of Land, by acknowledging a perfect agreement before a Judge.

Fine-force, a *French* word ſignifying abſolute conſtraint.

Fineſſe, (*French*) ſubtilty, craft, cunning or deceit.

Finite, (*Lat.*) limited, bounded.

Finmarchia, a Province adjoyning to *Norway*, and under the Dominion of the King of *Denmark*.

Finnia, or *Finlandia*, one of the four Provinces, into which the Kingdom of *Sueden* is divided, the other three being *Botnia*, *Lappia*, or *Lappenland*, *Gothia*, or *Gothland*.

Finours, of Gold, or Silver, are thoſe that purifie thoſe metals by fire from the droſs.

Fionia, (*Funen*) one of the two chief Iſlands, the other being *Silandia*, which are a part of the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

Fire-boote, an allowance to maintain competent fire for the uſe of the Tenant.

Fire-drake, a fiery-Meteor, ingendred of a hot exhalation inflamed between two Clouds.

Firkin, a ſort of meaſure containing nine Gallons.

Firma, in the Practick of *Scotland*, is the duty which the Tenant pays to his Landlord.

Firmament, (from the *Latin Firmus*, i. e. *ſolid*) the ſtarry Heaven; it is turned about the Cryſtalline-Heaven, being both of an uniform motion, and finiſh their courſe in 25000 years; which motion appears not, but by the obſervation of ſundry ages. For 430 years before Chriſts time, the firſt Star in *Aries*, was in the vernal interſection; which ſtill keeps that name, though now removed almoſt 29 degrees; ſo that in more than two thouſand years, the fixed Stars have not travelled from Weſt to Eaſt, ſo much as one whole ſign of the Zodiack.

Firmus, a *Roman* Emperor, of that vaſt ſtrength, that bearing himſelf up from any place with his Arms, and bearing an anvil upon his breaſt, he could endure the Smiths beating upon it for a long time. Alſo an ancient Writer of *Horticulture*, mentioned by *Pliny*.

Firſt fruits, the profits of every ſpiritual living for one year; in ancient time given to the Pope, afterwards to the Prince.

Firth, a Bugbear or frightful Apparition, as it is expounded in *Somners* Gloſſary; haply from the old *Saxon Fyhrto*, Terror or Aſtoniſhment.

Fiſcal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a fiſque, *i. e.* a Treaſury, or Exchequer.

A *Fiſh*, any piece of Timber made faſt to the Maſt or Yard to ſtrengthen it when it is in danger

of

of breaking; alſo the *Fiſh* is a Tackle hung at the end of the Davy, by the Strap of the Block, in which there is a runner hooked at the end; which hitching the Flook of the Anchor, they hale by the Fall that belongs to it, and ſo raiſe the Flook to the Bow or Chainwal of the Ship.

Fiſſure, (*Lat.*) a cleft, or diviſion.

Fiſtick-Nuts. See *Piſtacia*.

Fiſtulary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Pipe, or to a diſeaſe called *Fiſtula*, which is a kind of Ulcer eating into the Body, with a long narrow paſſage like a Pipe.

Fitch, the Fur of the Polecat.

Fitched, (from the *Latin Figere*,) a term in Blazon, as a Croſs Fitched, *i. e.* Sharp at the end.

Fitz, (*French Fils*) a word commonly added to the ſirnames of ſeveral great Families of this Nation, deſcended from the *Norman* Race; as, *Fitz Herbert*, *Fitz Walter*, *i. e.* The Son of *Herbert*, or the Son of *Walter*; it being anſwerable to *Ben* in *Hebrew*, *Bar* in *Chaldee*, and *Ap* in *Welſh*.

Fivefinger, a Fiſh reſembling a Spur-rowel, which gets into Oyſters, when they open and ſucks them out. By the Law of the Admiralty Court; a great penalty is laid upon thoſe that deſtroy not this fiſh, or throw it into the Sea.

Fixation, (*Lat.*) a fixing; alſo in Chymiſtry it ſignifies a making any volatil ſpiritual body to indure the fire, and not flie away, whether it be done by often reiterated diſtillations, or ſublimations, or by the adding of ſome fixing thing to it.

Fizgig, a kind of Dart, wherewith Mariners ſtrike fiſhes as they ſwim.

F. L.

Flabellation, (*Lat.*) a fanning with a Flable, Fan.

Flaccid, (*Lat.*) drooping or flagging.

Flagellantes, a ſort of Hereticks, which went up and down ſcourging themſelves, and begging Alms, they were ſo called from *Flagellum*, a Scourge.

Flagitation, (*Lat.*) an earneſt begging.

Flagitious, (*Lat.*) hainous, wicked.

Flagrancy, (*Lat.*) a lightſome burning; alſo a vehement deſire.

Flageolet, (*French*) a certain Muſical Inſtrument, being a kind of Pipe or Fluit, but ſomewhat leſs.

Flag-worm, a certain kind of Inſect, ſo called becauſe it is found and bred in flaggy Ponds, or Sedgy places, hanging to the ſmall ſtrings or fibres that grow to the Roots of the Flags, and are uſually found in a yellowiſh or reddiſh husk or caſe.

Flair, when a Ship is ſomewhat howled in near the Water, and the work above that hangs over again, and is laid out broader aloft, the work is ſaid to *Flair* over.

Flambeau, (*French*) a kind of Torch.

Flaminia, that part of *Italia Ciſpadana*, which is at this day called *Romania* or *Romandiola*. In this Province is the ancient City and Univerſity of *Bononia*, *Ravenna*, the Seat of the ancient *Exarchs*. *Ferraria*, once a Dutchy, but now under the Popes Dominion. *Ariminum* once an ample Port with other Towns and Cities of Note.

Flamins, certain *Roman* Prieſts inſtituted by *Pompilius Numa*, ſo called from the Filamines or Coifs, which they wore upon their Heads.

Flammeous, (*Lat.*) flaming or flame coloured.

Flanch, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary; formed of an Arch-line, beginning from the corner of the Chief, and compaſſing with a ſwelling Emboſſment toward the Nombril of the Eſcutcheon.

Flandria, (*Flanders*) the chief of thoſe Ten Provinces of the *Low Countreys*, remaining in the King of *Spains* Dominion, and which ſynechdochically gives denomination to all the reſt. The chief City of this Province is *Gaunt*.

Flank, (a term in the Art Military) is the ſide of the company from the Front to the Rear, the right ſide being named the right Flank, and the left ſide the left Flank.

Flaring, a term in Navigation. See *Flair*.

Flaſh of Flames, (*old word*) a Sheaf of Arrows.

Flask, a term in Blazon, being an Ordinary conſiſting of an Arch-line drawn ſomewhat diſtant from the corner of the Chief, and ſwelling by degrees, toward the midſt of the Eſcutcheon.

Flat Key in Muſick. See *Cliff*.

Flatulent or *Flatuous*, (*Lat.*) windy.

Flavius Joſephus, an eminent Hiſtorian of the *Jewiſh* Nation, very highly eſteemed both by his own Countrey-men, and by the *Romans*, who thought him worthy to have his ſtatue erected in *Rome*, and his Books, preſerved in their Publick Library. He wrote in the *Greek* Tongue the *Jewiſh* Antiquities; as alſo a particular Hiſtory of the deſtruction of *Jeruſalem*.

Flavius Vegetius Renatus, a Writer in the *Veterinarian* or *Mulomedick* Art, beſides his extant Treatiſe of Military Diſcipline.

Flaunes, (*Oagala*, *Lacticinia*) Milk-Meats or Dainties made of Cream; a word uſed by *Ghaucer*, haply from the *Old French* word *Flans*, Sweetmeats.

Flavor, a certain relliſh proper to Wine.

Fleabane, (*Coniza*) a whitiſh Herb growing by Ditch ſides, ſo called from its vertue in driving away Fleas.

Fleawort, (*Lat. Pſyllium*) an Herb ſo called becauſe the Seed thereof reſembles a Flea, both for colour and bigneſs.

Flebring, (*old word*) ſlander.

Flecked, a term in Heraldry, arched like the Firmament.

Fledwit, a *Saxon* word, ſignifying in Common Law an Outlawed Fugitive, coming to the Peace, and diſcharged from Amerciament.

Fleet, a Priſon in *London*, ſo called becauſe it ſtands upon the River *Fleta*, or *Fleet*.

Fleme,

Fleme, a Chyrurgions Inſtrument to lance the Gums with.

Flemed, (*old word*) daunted or frighted: From the *Old Saxon Fleam*, flight.

Flemeſwit or *Flehenwit*, from the *Saxon Flezen*, to flie away, ſignifieth in Common Law, a liberty to challenge the Cattle, or Amerciament of ones Man; a Fugitive.

Flensburgh, a very eminent Port Town of South *Jutland*, in the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

Fleſh, in Herbariſm, is all that part or ſubſtance of any Fruit, between the outer rine or skin and the ſtone, or between the skin and the core, or that part of any root that is edible.

Flexanimous, (*Lat.*) having a flexible or eaſie mind.

Flexibility, (*Lat.*) eaſineſs to bend.

Flexion, (*Lat.*) a bending.

Flint, the name of a Caſtle in *Flintſhire*, begun by King *Henry* the Second, and finiſhed by King *Edward* the Firſt. Here King *Richard* the Second, being circumvented, was delivered into the hands of *Henry* of *Lancaſter*, Duke of *Hereford*, who ſhortly after claimed the Crown.

Flittermouſe, (*old word*) a Bat, otherwiſe called a *Rearmouſe*.

Flitting, a removing from one place to another; it is ſpoken of a Horſe eating up all the Graſs round within the compaſs of his rope, when he is tied to a ſtake.

Flixweed, (*Lat. Thalictrum,*) a drying aſtringent Saturnine Herb which grows by Hedge ſides, and in Highways. It is called by ſome *Sophia Chyrurgorum*.

Flo, (*old word*) an Arrow, or Dart.

Floan, in Navigation, is ſaid of any of the Sheets not haled home to the Blocks.

To *Floccifie*, (*Lat.*) to eſteem lightly, or at a low rate.

Floddon, the name of a Hill near *Brampton* in *Northumberland*: Memorable for the Battle fought there, between *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, and *James* the Fourth, King of *Scotland*, who was vanquiſhed and ſlain.

Flora, a Godeſs among the *Romans*, called *The Godeſs of Flowers*. Some report her to have been a famous ſtrumpet, who when ſhe died, left a great ſum of Money to the Commonwealth, deſiring that her memory might be celebrated with yearly Feaſts, which were ſolemniſed on the Eight and twentieth of *April*, and called *Floralia*.

Floramor, (*Lat. Amaranthus*) a Flower, called *The Flower of Love*, *Paſſevelors*, *Purple Velvet flower*, or *Flower gentle*.

Florein, a kind of Coyn, valuing about three ſhillings of our Money.

Florence, (*Lat. Flouriſhing*) a proper name of a Woman; alſo *Florentia* or *Florence*, the chief City of *Tuſcany* in *Italy*.

Florentinus, a learned Juriſconſult, Counſellor to the Emperor *Alexander Severus*.

Florentius, or as ſome call him *Florentinus*, one of thoſe cited in *Conſtantines Geoponicks* for what he wrote in Planting and Agriculture; his Writings are ſaid to be yet preſerved in the *Vatican* Library.

Florey-blew, a kind of Blew colour uſed in Painting or Limning, being the ſcum of boiled *Glaſtum* or *Woad*, dried and beaten to powder.

Florid, (*Lat.*) flouriſhing, or adorned with flowers.

Florida, a Countrey of *Northern America*, adjoyning to *Virginia*. It is called *Florida*, becauſe firſt diſcovered on *Palm-Sunday*, which the *Spaniards* call *Paſcua de Flores*.

Floſculous, (*Lat.*) ſprouting or blooming with flowers,

Flotes, certain pieces of Timber joyned together with Rafters overthwart, which ſerve to convey burthens down a River with the ſtream.

Flotſon or *Flotzam*, Goods that being loſt by Shipwrack, lie floating upon the Sea; which with *Jetſon*, *i. e.* Goods caſt out of the Ship being in danger of wreck, and beaten to ſhore; *Lagam* or *Ligam*, thoſe which lie at the bottom of the Sea; and *Shares*, *i. e.* Goods divided among many. Are all given to the Lord Admiral.

Flouke, of an Anchor, that part which taketh hold on the Ground.

Flower delyſſe. See *Orrace*.

Flower gentle. See *Floramor*.

It flows tide and half tide, a term in Nagivation, that is, it will be half flood by the ſhore before it begins to flow in the Channel.

Fluctuation, (*Lat.*) a riſing or ſwelling of waves, a toſſing too and fro; alſo a wavering in opinion.

Fluctivagant, (*Lat.*) toſſed on the Sea, wandering on the waves.

Fluellin. See *Speedwel*.

Fluent, (*Lat.*) flowing.

Fluidity, (*Lat.*) aptneſs to flow.

Fluminous or *Fluvial*, (*Lat.*) pertaining to Rivers, or full of Rivers.

Fluores, the Mineraliſts call ſuch kind of Stones, as coming out of Mines, are like unto precious Stones.

Fluſh fore and *aft*, Decks in Ships laid level from Stern to Stern. See *Deck*.

Fluxing. See *Salivation*.

Fluxibility, (*Lat.*) aptneſs to flow.

Fluxion or *Flux*, (*Lat.*) a flowing, alſo *Flux*, a looſneſs.

Fly, that part of the Compaſs where the Thirty two Points of the Winds are deſcribed.

Fly-boat, a Veſſel of no great burthen, but ſwift and light built for ſailing.

To *Fly Groſs*, in Faulconry is ſaid of a Hawk when ſhe flies at the great Birds, as Cranes, Geeſe, *&c.*

F. O.

Focillation, (*Lat.*) a comforting or cheriſhing.

Foder or *Fodrum*, from the *Dutch* word Voeden, to feed, a courſe kind of Meat for Cattle; alſo

alſo Prerogative that a Prince hath to be provided of Corn for his Horſes toward any expedition. Alſo *Fodder* is taken for Two thouſand pound weight of Lead.

Fæculent, (*Lat.*) full of dregs.

Fæcundity, (*Lat.*) fruitfulneſs.

Fœdity, (*Lat.*) filthineſs.

Fœmena, in Chymiſtry, ſignifies Sulphur.

Fœminine, (*Lat.*) of the Female Sex.

Fœminine Gender, in Grammar. See *Gender*.

Fœneration, (*Lat.*) a practiſing of Uſury.

Fogo, an *American Iſland* which caſts forth ſulphury flames.

Fohines, the firſt Monarch of the *Chinois*, who began his reign about Three thouſand years before Chriſt.

To *Foine*, (*French*) to prick.

Foines, a kind of Fur which is black at the top, taken from a little Beaſt of the ſame name.

Foiſon, (*French*) abundance.

Foiſt, a Pinnace, or little Ship.

Foix, a ſmall Province, which is alſo an Earldom, with its chief Town of the ſame name in *Aquitainick* in *France*.

Foliage, branched work; a term in Sculpture and Architecture.

Foliatanes, a certain Religious Order of Men who lived only upon leaves.

Folio, a Book is ſaid to be in Folio, when it is of a large volume, conſiſting of Sheets only once doubled, or making but two leaves a piece.

Folkland, (*Sax.*) Copihold Land.

Folkmoot, from the *Saxon* words *Folk*, *i. e.* People; and *Gemettan*, to meet, ſignifies either the County-Court, or the Sheriffs-Turn.

Follicle, (*Lat.*) a little Bladder, or Purſe.

Fomen (*old word*) Enemies.

Fomentation, (*Lat.*) a cheriſhing in Phyſick, it ſignifies the often applying of warm cloaths dipped in ſome liquor to the Body.

Fond or *Fund*, (*Lat.* a *Bottom* or *Foundation*) among Bankers or Money-changers, a Stock or Bank of Money. Among Letter-founders, a parcel of Printing Letters, as many as are Printed at a time; alſo to *Fond* (*old word*) to contend.

To *Fony* (*old word*) to take.

To *Fonne*, (old word uſed by *Chaucer*) to be fooliſh.

Fons ſolis, a Fountain in *Lybia*, near the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, which is at midnight hot as boiling Water.

Fontanel, (*Lat.*) an artificial Iſſue made in a Mans Arm or Leg, to carry away ſome peccant humor out of the Body; it is ſo called as reſembling a little Fountain.

Fontainbleau, a retiring place of the Kings of *France*, built by King *Francis* the Firſt, it is ſo called by contraction, *qu. Fontain de belle eau*, there being in the ſecond Court a Fountain of moſt pure Water.

Foot of a Verſe, a certain number of ſyllables two or three, or more long ſhort or mixt; which ſerve for the more exact meaſuring of any Verſe, every Verſe conſiſting of a certain number of feet, thoſe of two ſyllables are the *Spondee*, *Trochee*, *Jambus*, *&c.* thoſe of three the *Moloſſus*, *Dactyle*, *&c.* ſome of four, as *Choriambus*, *Epitritus*, *&c.*

Foot-geld. See *Fout-geld*.

Foot-hote, (*old word*) ſtraight-way.

Foot-hooks. See *Futtocks*.

Foquiem, one of the ſix Maritime Præfectures, or Provinces of *China*, having its chief City of the ſame name; the reſt are *Cantam*, *Chequiam*, *Nanquin*, *Xanton*, and *Paquin*.

Foraminous, (*Lat.*) full of holes.

Foraneous, (*Lat.*) pertaining to a Court, or Market place.

To *Forbar*, to deprive for ever.

Force, in Common Law, ſignifieth unlawful violence.

Forcers, a Chyrurgions Inſtrument to pull out Teeth.

Forchers, a word uſed by ſome *Venatick* Writers for the *Vertebræ* or Spondyles of the Backbone of a Deer.

Forcible Entry, is a violent Actual Entry into any Houſe or Land.

Forcipated, (*Lat.*) bending or hooked.

To *Fordoe*, (*old word*) to kill.

Forecaſtle, in Navigation, is the forepart of the Ship above Decks, over the Bow.

Foregoers, Purveyors going before the King and Queen in Progreſs.

Foreign anſwer, a matter not tryable in this or that Countrey.

Foreign Attachment, the Attachment of a Foreigners Goods found within any Liberty.

Foreign matter, a matter triable in another Countrey.

Foreign opposer, an Officer of the *Exchequer*, to whom all Sheriffs and Bailiffs do repair, to be oppoſed of their Green Wax; and to be oppoſed or examined upon their *Eſtreats*.

Fore-judger, in Common Law is a Judgment whereby a Man is put by the thing in queſtion.

Fore-knight and Main-knight, in Navigation are two ſhort thick pieces of Wood carved, with the head of a Man faſt bolted to the Beams upon the ſecond Deck.

Foreland or *Foreneſs*, an ancient word uſed for a Promontory, which jutteth out foremoſt.

Forelock-bolts, in Navigation, are Bolts that have an eye at the end; whereinto a Forelock of Iron is driven to keep them from ſtarting.

Foreloin, in hunting is, when a Hound going before the reſt of the cry, meets chace, and goes away with it.

Foreſt, (*q. Foreſta*, *i. e.* a ſtation of wild Beaſts) is defined to be a ſafe Harbor, or abiding place for Deer, or any ſort of Beaſts, that are wild and delight in Woods. Alſo a Province of *Gallia Celtica*, the chief Town, whereof is *Monebriſon*.

Foreſtaller or *Regrater*, one that buys ware, before it comes to the Market, and ſells it again at a higher price.

Forfare, (*old word*) forlorn.

Forfeiture, in *Latin Forisfactum* or *Forisfactura*; ſignifies the tranſgreſſing of a penal Law, or the effect of it.

Forfeiture of Marriage, is a Writ that lies for the Lord by Knight-ſervice againſt his Ward, who refuſeth a convenient Marriage offered him by his Lord, and marries another within age, without the Lords aſſent.

Forelorn, loſt; from the *Dutch* word Verlorein; whence Forlorn-hope, a party of Soldiers put upon the moſt deſperate ſervice. In ſome old *Engliſh* Writers, *Forletten* ſignifieth the ſame.

Fore-reach, when two Ships ſail together, or one after another; ſhe which ſails faſteſt, is ſaid to Fore-reach upon the other.

Forinpopolo, a pleaſant Town of *Flaminia* or *Romandiola*, a Province of *Italia Ciſpadana*.

Forletten, (*old word*) abandoned, or forſaken.

Forli. See *Forum Livii*.

Formal, (*Lat.*) belonging to form.

Formal Cauſe, in Logick is that which gives an inward eſſence to Subſtances and Accidents.

Formality, (*Lat.*) outward ſhew, preciſeneſs.

Formation, (*Lat.*) a forming or faſhioning.

Formedon, a Writ at Common Law for him who hath right to Lands or Tenements by vertue of an *Entail*, ſo called, becauſe it contains the form of the gift.

Formicans Pulſus, a weak Pulſe, beating extream thick; and yet ſo feebly, as it is compared to the creeping of a Piſmire, as the name imports.

Formeth or *Seateth*, a term in Hunting, applied to a Hare, when it ſquats in any place.

Formidable, (*Lat.*) to be feared.

Formoſity, (*Lat.*) beauty, fairneſs.

Formulary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Form; alſo uſed in the Subſtantive, for a Preſident, or Proceeding in Law.

Fornication, (*Lat.*) an Arching or Vaulting; alſo a haunting of Stews, Whoredom.

Foreneſs. See *Foreland*.

Forſes, (*Greek Catadupæ*) Waterfals.

Forſlagon, (*old word*) ſlain.

Forſpreak, (*old word*) an Advocate.

Forſwonk and *Forſwat*, (*old Engliſh*) over-laboured and Sun-burnt.

Fortitude, (*Lat.*) valor, or ſtoutneſs of mind.

Fortlet, ſignifieth in Common Law, a little Fort, or place of ſome ſtrength.

Fortuitous, (*Lat.*) accidental, or coming by chance.

Fortuny, a kind of Tournament, or running a Tilt on Horſ-back with Launces; a ſport much uſed here, in old times.

Forum Cornelii. See *Imola*.

Forum Livii, (*Forli*) a richly ſeated Town of *Flaminia* or *Romania*, a Province of *Italia Ciſpadana*.

Forwelked, (*old word*) dried.

Forwyned, (*old word*) withered.

Foſſet, a little long Coffer or Cheſt; from the *Latin* word *Foſſa*, a Ditch.

Foſſway, a High-way digged out, and made paſſable. See *Ikneild*.

Foſſion, (*Lat.*) a digging.

Fother or *Foder*, a Twenty hundred pound weight.

Fotheringhay, a Caſtle in *Northamptonſhire*, kept by *William* Earl of *Aumarl*, againſt King *Henry* the Third, when the Nobles of *England* revolted.

Fotion, (*Lat.*) a cheriſhing.

Fongade, (*French*) a kind of fire-work.

Foul-water, in Navigation, is when the Ship comes into the ſhallow Water, and raiſeth the Sand or Oaze with her way, but toucheth not the ground.

Foulk, (*Lat. Fulco*) a proper name, from the *Dutch* word Volg, *i. e.* Noble.

Founes, (*old word*) devices.

Fourche, (in *French* a Fork,) ſignifieth in Common Law a delaying, or putting off an Action.

Foutegeld, ſignifieth in the Foreſt Law, an Amerciament for not cutting out the Balls of great Dogs Feet in the Foreſt; it cometh from the *Dutch* word Fuſz, and Gelten to looſen. To be quit of *Foutgeld*, is a priviledge to keep Dogs unexpeditary or unlawed without control.

Founder, is when a Ship by an extraordinary leak becomes full, or half full of Water.

Foxgloves, (*Lat. Digitalis*, *Virga Regia*, or *Campanula Sylveſtris*,) a Martial Plant, bitter in taſte, hot, and dry, and having a cleanſing quality: The *Italians* call it *Aralda*, upon which they uſe this Proverb, *Aralda tutte piaghe ſalda*: Aralda *is a ſalve for all ſores*.

Foxes-evil. See *Alopecia*.

F. R.

Fracid, (*Lat.*) rotten ripe.

Fraction, (*Lat.*) a breaking; alſo a diſſention among parties. In Arithmetick, it is taken for a number, having two denominations.

Fracture, (*Lat.*) a breaking; in Chyrurgery it is taken for the breaking of a bone in any member or part of the Body.

Fragility, (*Lat.*) aptneſs to break, brittleneſs.

Fragment, (*Lat.*) a broken part, or piece of any thing.

Fragrancy, (*Lat.*) an odorouſneſs, or ſweetneſs of ſmell.

To *Frain*, an *Old Scotiſh* word, to ask or deſire.

Fraiſheur, (*French*) freſhneſs, coolneſs, livelineſs.

Frank, a *French* Coyn of about the value of two ſhillings.

Franchiſe, (*French*) Liberty; it is taken in Common Law for a Priviledge, or exemption from ordinary Juriſdiction: Alſo an immunity from tribute, or toll granted by the King to a Perſon

Perſon and his Heirs. This in ſome Statutes is called *Franchiſe Royal.*

Franci, a certain People anciently inhabitating a part of *Germany*, who entered into *Gallia*, under the conduct of *Pharamond*, and conquered a great part of the Kingdom; whence it came afterwards to be called *France.*

Francis, (*Franciſcus*, *Franciſca*) a proper name of Men or Women; from the *German* word *Frank*, *i. e.* free, not ſervile; anſwerable to the *Greek Eleutherius*, and the *Latin Liberius*. And for the nicety of diſtinction between the Mans name and the Womans, it is vulgarly thought fit to call the one *Francis*, and the other *Frances*. Of this name there have been two Kings of *France.*

Franciſcans, an Order of Fryers inſtituted by S. *Francis* in the year 1198. They were injoyned Chaſtity, Obedience, Poverty, and many other ſtrict rules of life and converſation.

Frank-Almoin, (*French*) ſignifies in Common Law, ſuch Lands and Tenements as are beſtowed upon thoſe People that give themſelves up wholly to the ſervice of God for pure alms.

Frank-bank, ſuch Copihold Lands as the Wife, being eſpouſed a Virgin, hath after her Husbands deceaſe, for her Dower.

Frank-chace, a liberty of free Chace in a Circuit annexed to a Foreſt, whereby all men, though they have Land of their own within the Circuit, are forbidden to cut down Wood within the view of the Foreſter.

Frankendale, (*Francodalium*) one of the chief Towns in the Territory of the Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhine.*

Frank-fee, that which is in the hand of the King, or Lord of the Mannor, being Ancient Demeſn of the Crown, whereas that which is in the hand of the Tenants, is Ancient Demeſn only.

Frank-ferm, is Land wherein the nature of Fee is changed by Feoffment out of Knights-ſervice, for certain yearly ſervices.

Frankincenſe, an odoriferous Gum iſſuing from an *Arabian* Tree of the ſame name, in Leaves and Bark like unto the Lawrel. It is uſed in Phyſick, and alſo for the perfuming of Rooms and Garments; it is moſt plentiful in that part of *Arabia* called *Panchaia.*

Frank-law, is taken for a free injoyment of all thoſe priviledges, which the Law permits to a Man not found guilty of any hainous offence.

Frankling, a diminutive from *Franck* (*Lat. Municeps*) a Free-Citizen, a Burgheſs, a Free-holder. There is alſo a ſort of red legged Bird fit for Hawking, which ſome call a *Franklin* or *Franklin.*

Frank-marriage, a Tenure in Tail ſpecial, whereby a Man hath Land with a Woman, to him and the Heirs of his Body, without doing any ſervice, but fealty to the Donor.

Frank-pledge, a Pledge, or Surety for Freemen.

Frankford, a famous City upon the River *Menus*, being the chiefeſt Mart Town in *Germany*, and one of the Imperial Cities in the Circle of the *Rhine.* There is alſo another *Frankford* upon the *Oder*, in that part of the Circle of the Empire, which is called the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh.*

Franconia, a Countrey in the Eaſt part of *Germany*, called *Frankenland*; being one of the Ten Circles of *Germany*, and otherwiſe called *Francia Orientalis.*

Frantick. See *Phrenetick.*

Fraternity, (*Lat.*) a Brother-hood; alſo a company of Men entered into a firm Bond of Society, or Friendſhip.

Fratricelli, a ſort of Hereticks, inſtituted by one *Harmannus*, in the year 1304. They Preached Community among Chriſtians, and that it was unlawful for them to be Governors one over another.

Fratricide, (*Lat.*) the killing of ones Brother, or one that kills his Brother.

Fraudation, (*Lat.*) defrauding, or depriving.

Fraudulency, (*Lat.*) deceitfulneſs, craftineſs.

Fraxinella, a Plant like a little Aſh, with very beautiful flowers, good againſt obſtructions, Stone, and Strangury.

To *Fray her Head*, a Dear is ſaid by Hunters, when ſhe rubbeth it againſt a Tree to renew it.

Frea, the ſame as *Friga.*

Freameth, is ſaid by Hunters of a Boar making a noiſe in rutting time. In Agriculture it is a term for Arable Land worn out of heart, and laid fallow till it recover.

Frederick, (*Germ.*) Rich Peace: Of this name there have been three Emperors of *Germany*, and three Kings of *Denmark.* For *Frederick*, we commonly uſed *Frery* and *Fery.*

Fredericksburgh, a moſt noble and ſtrong Caſtle belonging to the King of *Denmark*, in his chief Iſland of *Selandia.* It was begun by King *Frederick* the Second, but perfected by *Chriſtianus* the Fourth.

Frediſwid, (*Sax.*) very free, a Womans proper name.

To *Free the Boat*, in Navigation is to caſt out Water.

Free-booter, a Soldier that makes inroads into an Enemies Countrey for Cattle, or any other commodity from the Enemies Countrey: It cometh from the *Dutch* words Freuy, *i. e.* free, and Beut, *i. e.* prey; the *Italians* call them *Banditi.*

Free-Chappel, a Chappel founded within a Pariſh, over and above the Mother Church; unto which it is free for the Pariſhioners to come, or not to come.

Freedſtol, (*i. e.* The Stool of Peace) a certain Chair of Stone, erected by King *Athelſtan*, in honor of *John de Beverley*, Archbiſhop of *York*, to which offenders uſed to flie for ſanctuary.

Freehold, Free Tenure or Land, which a Man holdeth in Fee-tail, or at the leaſt for term of life.

Free-warren, (in *Latin Libera Warrena*) the power of granting, or denying Licence to any to hunt, or chaſe, in ſuch or ſuch Lands.

Freeſe, a ſort of Woollen Cloth probably ſo called, as firſt made or invented by the *Friſons*; alſo the ſame as *Friſe* in Architecture.

Fremund, (*Sax.*) Free Peace, a proper name.

Fremd, (*old word*) ſtrange.

Frendleſs-man, in the *Saxon* Tongue, ſignifieth an Out-law.

Freoborgh or *Fridburgh*, the ſame in the *Saxon* Tongue; as *Frank-pledge* in *French*, a Surety for the Peace, or Good-behavior.

Frery, a proper name of a Man contracted from *Frederick*, which ſignifieth in *Saxon* Tongue Rich Peace.

Freſcades, (*French*) ſhady cool walks, or other refreſh ments againſt the heat of the Summer.

To *walk in Freſco*, (*Ital.*) to take the freſh air; alſo to drink in *Freſco*, to drink freſh liquor. Alſo to Paint in *Friſco*, to Paint upon bare Walls, Cieling, or the like.

Freſh Diſſeiſin, in Common Law, is that *Diſſeiſin*, that a Man may ſeek to defeat of his own power, without the help of the King, or the Judges.

Freſh Force, a force done within forty days.

Freſh-gale, in Navigation, is when a Wind blows immediately after a calm.

Freſh-ſhot, is, when any great River comes into the Sea, ſo that it is freſh water for a mile, or two.

Freſh-ſpel, in Navigation, is a relieving the rowers in the Long-boat with another gang.

Freſh-ſute, is ſuch an earneſt following of an offender, as never ceaſeth from the time of the offence committed, until he be apprehended.

Fretrots, a ſort of Hereticks not much different from thoſe which are called *Adamites*.

Fretted, in Heraldry, is ſaid of a Field, or Bordure, when ſeveral Lines run croſſing one another; it is otherwiſe called *Diapered*.

Freyberg, a Town of *Scheidnitz*, one of the Seventeen Principalities of *Sileſia*.

Fryers Minors, *Auguſtine* Preachers, and *Carmelites*, (which are the four principal orders) ſee in their proper places; to theſe alſo belong Fryers Obſervants, Conventuals, Capouchins.

Fryers-Cowl, (*Ariſarum*) a biting Herb ſomewhat of the temper of Wake-Robin.

Fricaſſe, (*French*) a kind of fried meat.

Frication, (*Lat.*) a rubbing or chafing.

Friedburgh, another Town of *Schiednitz* in *Sileſia*.

Frigg, a certain Godeſs, anciently worſhipped by the *Saxons*, under the form of an *Hermaphrodite*.

Frigate, (*Ital. Fregata*) a ſwift ſailing Ship, and of late, all our Men of War are generally from their manner of building called *Frigats*.

Frigefaction, (*Lat.*) a making cold.

Frigeratory, (*Lat.*) a place to make or keep things cool.

Frigidity, (*Lat.*) coldneſs.

Friperer, (*French*) in *Latin Interpolator*, one that cleanſeth old Apparel, to ſell again.

Fripery, the place where theſe kind of Friperers drive their trade.

Friſeſomorum, a word by which Logicians denote the fifth Imperfect Mood of the firſt figure of a Syllogiſm; in which, the firſt Propoſition is a Particular Affirmative, the ſecond a Univerſal Negative, the third a Particular Negative.

Friſia or *Frieſland*, is either *Friſia Orientalis*, or *Eaſt Frieſland*, a Province of *Germany* in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, or *Friſia Occidentalis*, *Weſt Frieſland*, a *Belgick* Province, one of thoſe belonging to the United States; alſo *Frieſland* an Iſland in the Weſtern Oeean.

Frith, (from the *Latin Fretum*) a *Strait Sound* or *Narrow Sea*.

Frithſoken or *Frithſocne*, a Liberty, Priviledge or Power of having *Frank-pledge*. From the *Saxon* words *Frid* or *Frith*, *i. e.* Peace; and *Söcne*, *i.e.* Priviledge or Liberty.

Fritillary, (*Fritillaria*) a flower made after the faſhion of a Box, out of which Dice are caſt, and is therefore ſo called from the *Latin* word *Fritillus*, it is many times very finely chequered.

Fritiniency, (*Lat.*) the chirping of a Swallow.

Friuli, (*Forum Julii*) a Province of *Italia Ciſpadana*, the chief Town whereof is *Utinum* or *Udene*.

Frivolous, (*Lat.*) vain, of little worth.

Frize, (as *Ital. Freggio*) a term in Architecture, the garniſhing of the upper end of a Pillar.

Frog-bit, (*Morſus Ranæ*) an Herb much of the nature of, if not a kind of Water-Lilly.

Froiſe. From the *French Froiſſer*, to bruiſe; or the *Latin Frixare*, to fry; a kind of Pancake.

Frondoſity, (*Lat.*) a flouriſhing with green leaves, being juſt under the architrave.

Frontale, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Forehead; alſo uſed ſubſtantively for an attire of the Forehead; called alſo a *Frontlet*.

Frontiſpiece, (*Lat.*) the Forefront of a Houſe; alſo a Picture placed before any Book.

Frontiers, (*French*) the borders or limits of any place. Haply a *Fronte quæ eſt limes capitis*. Skin.

Frontiniack, a kind of ſweet luſcious *French* Wine.

Fronto, the Maſter in Philoſophy and Rhetorick of the Emperor *Marcus Antoninus*, who had ſo great a veneration for him, that he deſired of the Senate to have his ſtatue erected in the Capitol. Alſo an Author *De re Ruſtica*, of whom ſome fragments are extant in the *Geoponicks*, aſcribed to *Conſtantine*.

Front-ſtall, a part of a Horſes Bridle.

Frontals, certain Medicaments to be applied to the Forehead in diſtempers of the Head.

To *Frote*, (*old word*) to rub.

The *Frounce*, a diſeaſe in a Hawks tongue, called in *French Barbillon*.

To *Fructifie*, (*Lat.*) to bring forth fruit.

Frugality, (*Lat.*) thriftineſs, ſparingneſs in expences.

Fruggin,

Fruggin, a Fork to ſtir about the Fuel in an Oven, from the *French* word *Fourgon*, an Oven-Fork.

Fruitery, (*French*) a place for Fruit.

Frutage, (*French*) Branched Work, or the repreſentation of Fruit in Sculpture or Painting.

Frumenty, Pottage made of Wheat, from the *Latin* word *Frumentum*, *i. e.* Wheat.

Fruſtraneous, (*Lat.*) in vain, fruſtrate.

Fruſtration, (*Lat.*) a making vain, a deceiving; in Aſtrology it is uſed when a light Planet would come to a Conjunction with one more heavy; and before it doth accompliſh it, the more weighty Planet is joyned with another.

Fruſtulent, (*Lat.*) full of *Fruſta*, or ſmall pieces.

Frutication, (*Lat.*) a ſprouting, or ſhooting forth of young Branches.

Fryth, (*old word*) Wood.

F. u.

Fucation, (*Lat.*) a mending the complexion by Drugs, or artificial colour.

Fugacity, (*Lat.*) aptneſs to flie away.

Fugalia, (*Lat.*) certain Feaſts celebrated by the ancient *Romans*, in remembrance of the expulſion of Kings out of *Rome*.

Fugation, (*Lat.*) a putting to flight.

Fugue, (*French*) a term in Muſick, when two parts anſwer one the other in the ſame Point, or ſeveral Points follow one another in the ſame part in ſeveral Keys.

Fugitive Goods, the Goods of a Fugitive, or him that flies away for Felony, which are forfeit to the King or State.

Fuir, or *Fuer en fait*, is, when a Man doth corporally flie. *Fuer en ley*, is, when being called in the County he appeareth not, until he be Outlawed.

Fulbert, (*Sax.*) full bright, a proper name.

Fulciments, (*Lat.*) Props, Supporters.

Fulda, a great Abby in *Buchovia*, in the Circle of the *Rhine* or *Alſatia*.

Fulgidity or *Fulgency*, (*Lat.*) gliſteringneſs or brightneſs.

Fulguration, (*Lat.*) a lightning, or flaſhing of fire in the Clouds, which precedes the Thunder. In Chymiſtry it is an operation by which all Metals, excepting Gold or Silver, are meteoriſed or reduced into Vapors, Exhalations, and Fumes, by the help of Lead in a Copel, through the violence of a well kindled animated fire.

Fulfremed, (*Saxon*) perfect.

Fuliginous, (*Lat.*) Sooty, or full of ſmoak.

Fullers Earth, an inconcrete ſubſtance mixed with Niter, which makes it and the Water that comes from it abſtergent like Sope, it is digged out of Pits about *Brickhil* in *Bedfordſhire*, (whence it is carried to moſt parts of the Nation) and in ſome other places. Being diſſolved in Vinegar, it diſcuſſes Pimples and Tubercles, repreſſes Inflammations, and cures Burnings.

Fullonical, (*Lat.*) pertaining to a Fuller or Scourer of Cloath.

Fulmination, (*Lat.*) a ſtriking with lightning; alſo metaphorically taken for threatning: Alſo in Chymiſtry, it is a metallical gradation, cauſing a ſudden and bright light.

Fulvid, (*Lat.*) of a kind of dusky colour.

Fumets, by the Hunters uſed for the ordure of an Hart.

Fumidity, (*Lat.*) ſmoakineſs.

Fumigation, (*Lat.*) a perfuming with the ſmoak of Sweet-wood, or other matter, either for qualifying the air, or helping ſome kind of diſtempers. In Chymiſtry it is the calcining of Bodies by the fume of ſharp Spirits, whether vegetable or mineral, the Bodies being laid over the mouth of a veſſel wherein the ſharp Spirits are.

Fumitory, a kind of Herb called in *Latin Fumaria*, in *Greek* Καπνος, in *Spaniſh Palomilla*; it is of a biting quality, and hot in the firſt degree.

Funambulator, (*Lat.*) a Dancer on the Ropes.

Function, (*Lat.*) the performance or exerciſe of any duty or office.

Funditor, (*Lat.*) a ſlinger, or dancer.

Funebrous, (*Lat.*) ſad, mournful, relating to Funerals.

Funen. See *Fionia*.

Funeſtation, (*Lat.*) a polluting with a dead body.

Fungoſity, (*Lat.*) ſpunginеſs, or a being thin, and full of holes, like a Muſhrom.

Funnel, an Inſtrument very ſmall at one end, to convey Liquors into any narrow-mouthed veſſel. Some think it contracted from the *Latin Infundibulum*.

Furacity, (*Lat.*) an inclination to ſteal or pilfer.

To *Furbiſh*, (*French*) to poliſh, or make bright.

Furcation, (*Lat.*) a putting into the faſhion of a Fork.

Furies, feigned by the Poets to be the three Daughters of *Acheron* and Night, *Alecto*, *Megera*, and *Tyſiphone*, whoſe office was to torment the minds of tranſgreſſors. They poſſeſt *Oreſtes* for a while, but afterwards being appeaſed, they were called *Eumenides*.

Furibund, (*Lat.*) mad or raging.

Furina, a Godeſs among the *Romans*, who was held to be the Patroneſs of Thieves.

To *Furle* the Sails of a Ship, to fold or wrap them together.

Furling-lines, certain ſmall lines made faſt to the Top-ſail, Top-gallant-ſail, and the Mizen-yards Arms.

Furlong, a certain meaſure containing twenty poles in length; being the eighth part of a mile.

Furnivals, an ancient Family, Lords of *Fernham* in *Buckinghamſhire*, who hold their Lands by this Tenure; namely to find the King upon his Coronation day, a Glove for his right hand, and to ſupport his right Arm, while he holds his Scepter.

Furole, (*French*) a kind of little Meteor appearing in the night by ſome called St. *Hermes* fire.

Furres, which are of ſeveral ſorts, as Sables, Lucerns, Genets, Foines, Martens, Minivers, Fitch, Shanks, Calabre. See in their proper places.

Furring, (in Navigation) is a ripping off the firſt planks of a Ship, and putting other Timbers upon the firſt, and ſo putting on the planks upon the Timbers, which they call plank upon plank.

Furtive, (*Lat.*) done by ſtealth, ſecret.

Furrs, (*Lat. Geniſta ſpinoſa*) a pricky buſh well known, it opens the obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, helpeth the Jaundice, provoketh Urine, cleanſeth the Kidneys from Gravel or Stone ingendred in them.

Furſtenberg, a Town in *Ukera*, which is a part of the *Marquiſate* of *Brandenburgh*, giving title to a Count or Earl.

Fuſibility, (*Lat.*) aptneſs, or eaſineſs to be melted.

Fuſil, (*Lat.*) a ſpindle; alſo a term in Heraldry, being the reſemblance of a ſpindle in a Coat of Arms.

Fuſion, (*Lat.*) a melting. In Chymiſtry, it is the melting, or making fluid of Metals, or Minerals.

Fuſtian, in *Latin Xylinum*; a kind of ſtuff made of the down of a certain fruit growing in the upper part of *Egypt*.

Cajus Fuſius, an ancient *Roman* Orator.

Futility, (*Lat.*) vanity, lightneſs.

Futtocks, or *Foothooks*, thoſe compaſſing Timbers which are ſcarfed upon the ground Timbers, and give breadth to a Ship, of which thoſe next the Keel are called the lower ground *Futtocks*, the other are called the upper *Futtocks*.

Future, (*Lat.*) that which is to come: alſo Future tenſe is a term in Grammar. See *Tenſe*.

F. Y.

Fyre levin, (*old word*) lightning.

G A.

Gaal, (*Hebr.*) Abomination, the Son of *Ebed* who moved the *Sechemites* againſt *Abimelech*, and took the City of *Sechem* by force.

Gabala, a Town of *Cyria Cava*, which is now called *Gibel*, or *Margad*.

Gab, (*old word*) to prate, or lie.

Gaberdine, (from the old *French* word *Galvardine*) a Shepherds courſe Frock or Cloke made ſubſtantially ſtrong and thick to bear out the rougheſt weather.

Gabberies, (*French*) Mockeries, Gibings, wilie Deceits.

Gabel, (*French*) any kind of Tribute, or Impoſt.

Gabion, a kind of Fortification made of Baskets filled with Dirt.

Gable end of a Houſe, a term in Architecture, ſignifying the top of a Houſe. Some take it for the forepart, or frontiſpice, called alſo *Delicia*.

Gabrantovici, the name of an ancient people of *Britain*, who inhabited ſome part of *York-ſhire*.

Gabriel, (*Hebr.*) the ſtrength of God, an Angel who appeared unto the Prophets *Daniel* and *Zacharie*, and to the Virgin *Mary*.

Gabroſentum, an ancient Frontier ſtation of the *Romans*, kept by the ſecond Band of the *Thracians*; it is thought to have ſtood in that part of the Biſhoprick of *Durham* and *Northumberland*, where now *New-Caſtle* and *Gateſhead* ſtand.

Gadde-fly, (*Aſilus Tabanus*) a certain Inſect which ſtings Cattel, called alſo a Brie; or *Gadbee*.

Gad, (*Hebr.*) a Troop or Band, the Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*, and Father of one of the Twelve Tribes; alſo a Prophet who converſed with King *David*.

Gaddo Gaddi, a rare Florentine Painter who excelled in Moſaick work, and wrought it with better judgment than any of his Predeceſſors.

Gadera, a conſiderable Town of *Cæloſyria*, one of the four parts of *Syria*, properly ſo called. *Gades*. See *Cadiz*.

Gadling, (*old word*) ſtragling.

Gage, in Common Law, ſignifieth a Pawn or Surety; alſo to gage deliverance, or to wage deliverance, ſignifieth to put in Surety.

To *Gage* a Ship, to ſtick a nail into a Pole, and put it down by the Rudder, thereby to know how much water the Ship draws.

Gaging-rod, an Inſtrument to meaſure Veſſels of any ſort of Liquor.

Gaiety, (*French*) Chearfulneſs, Gallantry; ſome ſay it is derived from the *Latin* word *Gaudeo*, to Rejoyce.

Gainage, in Common Law, is Land held of the baſer kind of Soke-men, or Villeins.

Gainsborough, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, where anciently the *Daniſh* Ships lay at Road, and where *Swene Tingsgate*, a *Daniſh* Tyrant, after he had miſerably haraſſed the Countrey, was ſtabbed by an unknown man.

Galactite, (*Greek*) a kind of precious ſtone, ſo called, becauſe it is as white as Milk.

Galanga, a Plant growing in *China* and the Eaſt-*Indies*, whence it is brought over, whoſe Root is almoſt of the ſame form and operation with Ginger.

Galanthis, the ſervant maid of *Alcmena*, who for deluding *Juno*, that ſought to hinder the birth of *Hercules*, was turned into a Weaſel.

Galathea, a Sea-Nymph, the Daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, who being beloved of *Polypheme*, and preferring *Acis* before him, *Polypheme* killed his Rival with a great ſtone which he pluckt out of a Rock: whereupon *Acis* was turned into a River of the ſame name.

Galatia, one of the four Mediterranean Regions of *Aſia* the leſſer, the other three being *Phrygia Major*, *Piſidia* and *Lydia*.

Galaxie, (*Greek*) a broad white Circle in the ſky: which is made by the light reflected from a great Company of little Stars. It is called the Milky-way.

Galbanum, a kind of Gum iſſuing out of a Plant called Fennel Gyant, growing in *Syria*.

Gale, when the wind bloweth gently, ſo that a Ship may bear her top Sails atrip; it is called a loom-gale; when it is much wind, a freſh, or ſtiff gale.

Galeges, or *Galages*, (in *French Galloches*) a kind of outward ſhooe, worn in dirty weather, which hath been anciently in uſe among the *Gaules*, from whence the word is derived. They are vulgarly called *Galloſhoes*.

Galena, the ancient name of a Town in *Berkſhire*, now called *Wallingford*.

Galenus, a famous Phyſitian of *Pergamus*, who flouriſhed in the time of the Emperor *Commodus*, and writ many excellent Volumes, which are extant.

Galeon, or *Galleon*, (*French*) a great Ship of War.

Galeote, (*French*) a ſmall Gally: alſo one that rows in a Gally.

Galgacus, the name of a valiant *Britain*, who led an Army againſt the *Romans*.

Galilæa, a Region of *Syria*, bordering upon *Samaria*, the chief Towns of this Region are *Nazareth*, where our Saviour ſojourned, *Bethſaida*, *Cana*, and *Capernaum*.

Galingale, the Aromatical Root of the Ruſh *Cyperus*, called *Acorus*.

Galla moſchata, a ſweet ſmelling Confection ſold at the Apothecaries.

Galleaſſe, (*French*) a great double Gally.

Gallia, a great Countrey of *Europe* anciently inhabited by the *Gaules*, now called *France*.

Galliard, (*French*) luſty: alſo ſubſtantively taken for a kind of Dance, or luſty jovial Air.

Galliardiſe, (*French*) luſtineſs, livelineſs.

Gallicism, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking after the Idiom of the *French* tongue.

Gallie-foiſt. See *Foiſt*.

Galliegaskins, or *Galligaſcoines*, a kind of Breeches, firſt in uſe among the Inhabitants of that part of *France* which is called *Gaſcoin*.

Gallimafry, a kind of meat made up of ſeveral ſorts of meats minced together. It was ſo called, either becauſe it was allotted to the Gally-ſlaves, or elſe becauſe it was invented by the *Gaules*.

Gallipolis, vulg. *Callipoli*, a Town of *Terra di Otranto*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Galloches. See *Galege*.

Gallon (*Congius*,) a Meaſure containing two Pottles or four Quarts.

Gallovidia or *Galloway*, a County of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Novanti*; in this County is the utmoſt Promontory of *Scotland*; there is alſo a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Conaught*, by ſome called *Galloway*; but more truly *Galway*.

Galls, certain rough ſpurious fruits which grow upon glandiferous Trees, as upon many Oaks in *Bohemia* and *Spain*, on whoſe Trunks and Boughs they often adhere without footſtalks; they are very aſtringent, contracting looſe parts, and ſtrengthning the weak ones, and reſtraining Fluxes.

Galloon, (*Fr. Galon*) a kind of Lace for the binding of the outſides of Garments.

To *Gallulate*, (*Lat.*) to begin to have a great voice.

Gallus, a River in *Phrygia*, of which, when the Prieſts of *Cybele* drank, they were agitated with Divine fury, whence they were called *Galli*: alſo the name of a young man, who ſuffering *Sol* to diſcover the Adultery of *Mars* and *Venus*, was by *Mars* turned into a Cock.

Aelius Gallus, a very Authentick juris-prudential writer quoted in the *Pandects*.

To *Galpe*, (*old word*) to belch.

Galnes, in the practick of *Scotland*, ſignifies any kind of ſatisfaction for ſlaughter.

Gamahez, in *Arabick*, ſignifieth certain figures, or Images of things wrought exactly by nature.

Gamaliel, (*Hebr.*) Gods reward.

Gambado, from the *Italian* word *Gamba* a Legg, a thing made of Leather for a man to put his Leggs into, when he rides.

Gamboles, certain Games, or Tricks, which are in uſe about Chriſtmas time, from the ſame Original *Gamba*, becauſe uſually thoſe that ſhew Tricks of Activity have occaſion to toſs up their Leggs.

Gambra, a River in *Guiny* abounding with Crocodiles, River-horſes, Torpedoes, running-fiſhes, &c.

Gammot, an inciſion knife.

Gamut, the firſt note in the ordinary ſcale of Muſick: alſo the ſcale it ſelf is uſually called the *Gam Ut*.

To *Ganch*, to put men to death as they do in *Turky*, by letting them fall from a high place upon ſharp hooks. From the *Italian* word *Gancio*, a Hook.

Ganges, a very great River riſing out of the *Scythian* Mountains, and running thorow the middeſt of *India*.

Gang-flower, a certain Flower which flouriſheth in Proceſſion or Rogation week, by ſome called Rogation-flower.

Gangiators, or *Gaugiators*, ſignifies in the practick of *Scotland*, thoſe that examine weights and meaſures, mark cloth, &c.

Gangrene, (*Lat.*) a beginning of putrefaction, or a partial mortification of a member being a dreadful Symptome of a Diſeaſe in any member of the body, cauſing an inflammation with ſuch intollerable pain, as if there were a fire coal burning therein; the grieved part ſwelling into a great tumour, and appearing for the moſt part of a dusky or livid colour.

Gang-week, (*Ambarvalia*) the next week but one before *Whitſunday*, from the old word *Gang* to go, becauſe at this time perambulations are every where made for the ſurveying of the bounds of Pariſhes. See *Rogation week*.

Gantlet, or *Gauntlet*, (*French*) a certain Military Glove.

To run the *Gantlope*, a puniſhment uſed among Soldiers;

Soldiers; the offender being to run with his back naked through the whole Regiment, and to receive a laſh from every Soldier. It comes from *Gant*, a Town in *Flanders*, where it was invented; and the *Dutch* word *Lope*, which ſignifies running.

Ganymed, the Son of *Tros*, whom for his excellent form, *Jupiter* fell in love with; and cauſing him to be brought up to Heaven upon an Eagles back, made him his Cup-bearer, inſtead of *Hebe* the Daughter of *Juno*. Alſo it is Metaphorically taken for an Ingle, or boy hired to commit Sodomy.

Garamanter, a people of *Lybia* ſo called from *Garamas* their King, the Son of *Apollo*.

Garbe, a ſheaf of Corn, from the *French* word *Gerbe*, a bundle; alſo handſomneſs, graceful carriage, from the *Italian* word *Garbo*; alſo a ſharp piquant reliſh, in Wine or Beer.

Garbel, or *Garboord*, a plank next to the keel of a Ship.

To *Garble*, (*Ital. Garbellare*) to purifie, to ſort out the bad from the good; an expreſſion borrowed from *Grocers*, who are ſaid to garble their Spices, *i. e.* to purifie them from the droſs and dirt. Dr. *Skinner* thinks it beſt derived from the *Latin Cribellum*, a Sieve.

Garboil, (*French*) tumult or trouble.

Garbord, (in Navigation) is the firſt plank on the outſide next the Keel; the Garbordſtrake is, the firſt Seam next the Keel

Garcifer, in the practick of *Scotland*, ſignifies a boy that ſerves in the Mill.

Gard-robe, a kind of Herb, otherwiſe called Poets *Roſemary*. Alſo the ſame as Wardrop.

Gardmanger, (*French*) a Stove-houſe, or Cellar for meat.

Gare, a kind of very courſe Wool.

Gargariſm, (*Greek*) a liquid Medicine to waſh or cleanſe the throat and mouth, by holding the head backward, and gargling the liquor to and fro in the Palate.

Gargarus, the top of the Mountain *Ida*.

Gargantua, the name of a great Gyant or Monſter, from the *Spaniſh* word *Garganta*, a throat.

Gargilius Martialis, an eminent both Hiſtorian and Writer of *Horticulture* or tillage of Gardens.

Gargilon, an old term in hunting for the chief part of the heart in a Deer.

Garnement, (*French*) vulgarly *Garniſhment*, a warning for any one to appear for the better clearing of the cauſe, and informing of the Court.

Garneſy, an Iſland not inconſiderable in the *Britiſh*-Sea, toward the Coaſt of *Normandy*, to which both this Iſland and the adjoyning Iſland of *Jerſie* formerly belonged; but though that Dutchy hath been loſt many ages ſince; yet they have all along continued, and do yet remain under the Dominion of the King of *England*.

Garnet, a Tackle to hoiſe Goods into a Ship.

Garniſh, a Fee which Priſoners give their Keepers at their admittance into Priſon: alſo money ſpent upon their fellow Priſoners.

Garniſon, (*French*) preparation or furniture.

Garonne. See *Garumna*.

Garre, a kind of Diſeaſe incident to Hogs.

Garriſon, (*French*) a Town, or ſtrong hold, fortified and kept by Soldiers.

Garrulity, (*Lat.*) much tatling, or pratling.

Garter, the chief of the three Kings at Arms; alſo half a Bend in Blazon. See *Bend*.

Garumna, (vulg. *Garonne*) one of the grand Rivers of *France*, which riſing in the *Pyrenæan* Mountains near the Town of *Gnadalup*, paſſeth by *Tholouſe*, *Agin*, and *Burdeaux*, and at laſt falls into the *Aquitanick*-Sea near the Town of *Cordan*.

Gaſehound, a certain ſort of Dogs of an excellent hunting kind, being the ſame with that which among the old *Greeks* was called *Agaſæus*, from *Agazomai*, i. e. to Admire, becauſe of its admirable ſwiftneſs.

Gaſteneſs, (*old word*) terror.

Gaſtromyth, (*Greek*) one that ſpeaketh inwardly, as it were out of his Belly.

Gaſtroepiploick-vein. See *Vein*.

Gather-bag, the bag or skin, incloſing a red Deer in the Hinds belly.

Gaude, (*old word*) a toy, or trifle.

To *Gaude* (*old word*) to mock, to ſcoff at.

Gaudy-days, certain Feſtival days obſerved in Colledges, or the Inns of Court.

Gavelet, an ancient kind of *Ceſſavit* uſed in *Kent*, whereby the Tenant in Gavel-kind, ſhall forfeit all his Lands and Tenements, to the Lord of whom they are holden, if he withdraw his due Rents and Services.

Gavel-kind, from the three *Saxon* words *Gife Eal Cyn*. i. e. given to all the kin, ſignifieth in Common Law an equal diviſion of the Fathers Lands among all the Children, or of the Lands of a Brother deceaſed among his Brethren, if he have no iſſue of his own.

Gaunt, in *Latin Gaudavum*, the chief City of *Flanders*, which is ſaid to have 20 Iſlands, and 48 Bridges within the Walls.

Gawdy-days. See *Gaudy-days*.

Gawen. See *Waldwin*.

Gawgeours, the ſame as *Gaugeators*, they are alſo called *Gagers*.

Gazet, (*French*) a certain Venetian Coyn: alſo a brief general relation of the Occurrences, or Affairs of the World. Some derive it from the *Italian* word *Gazetto* a Magpie; becauſe it is to relate no more than what it is taught or allowed by publick Authority.

Gazul and *Subit*, two *Ægyptian* weeds of which being burnt to aſhes, they make the fineſt ſort of Glaſſes, which are called *Venice* Glaſſes, becauſe they are made at *Venice*.

G E.

Geat, a ſort of precious ſtone, or ſolid Bitumen, otherwiſe called black Amber, and thought by ſome to be the ſame with *Gagates* whence it is derived.

Gedaliah, (*Hebr.*) the Greatneſs of the Lord: the Son of *Paſhur*, conſtituted Governor over the remnant of the *Jews* in *Jeruſalem* during the *Babyloniſh* Captivity.

Gedroſia, a Province bordering upon *Drangiana*, in the Kingdom of *Perſia*; it is now called *Rheſimur* and *Guſaratte*, its chief Cities are *Parſis* and *Cuni*.

Gehenna, a certain Valley, where the *Iſraelites* ſacrificed to *Moloch*: Metaphorically taken for Hell.

Geld, (*Saxon*) money, or tribute; it is alſo called *Gild*, or *Guild*.

Geldable, one of the three parts into which *Suffolk* is divided; the other two being St. *Edmunds* liberty, and St. *Andreys* liberty.

Geldria, *Gelderland*, one of the United Provinces, (anciently a Dutchy) in the *Low-Countreys*.

Gelicide, (*Lat.*) an Iſicle.

Gelidity, (*Lat.*) icyneſs, coldneſs.

Gelones, a certain ancient people of *Scythia*, who paint their faces that they may appear the more terrible in War.

Geloum, a certain Lake in *Sicily*, near which there are two Fountains, of that nature that the waters of one make Women fruitful, the other barren.

Gem, or *Gemme*, a Jewel, or precious Stone; alſo a Bud, or Bloſſom.

Gemination, (*Lat.*) a doubling.

Gemells, in Heraldry, is ſaid of ſo many Bars, or the like, when they are double.

Geminels, (*Lat.*) Twins; alſo, one of the twelve Signs in the Zodiack, into which the Poets feign that *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, the Sons of *Tyndarus* and *Leda*, were changed, is called *Gemini*.

Geminus, an ancient Aſtronomical writer, of whom there is an excellent work in that kind extant.

Gemites, a kind of precious ſtone.

Gemmerie, a Cabinet to keep Jewels in; a Jewel-houſe.

Gemote, a Court belonging to a Hundred.

Gemmoſity, (*Lat.*) an abounding with Jewels; alſo a ſprouting forth of Bloſſoms.

Gemony, a place in *Rome*, where malefactors were caſt headlong into the River *Tiber*.

A *Gemow-ring*, a kind of double Ring, linked with two or more links.

Gendarme, (*French*) a Horſe-man compleatly Armed.

Gender, in Grammar the difference of words as they are declined, either with a Maſculine Article, as *Hic* in *Latin*; which is chiefly appropriated to the names of men, and male Creatures, and thoſe words are ſaid to be of the Maſculine Gender. Or with a Fœminine Article; as, *Hæc* in *Latin*, which is chiefly appropriated to the names of Women or female Creatures, and thoſe words are ſaid to be of the fœminine gender; Or with the Neuter Article *Hoc*, which is appropriated to neither, and thoſe words are ſaid to be of the Neuter gender; but thoſe words which denote things inanimate, or capable of no ſex, are declined with any of the three Articles as it happens, and ſome both with the Maſculine *Hic*, and the Fœminine *Hæc*; others indifferently with either, and all Adjectives have all three Genders. When one Gender that is either Maſculine or Fœminine, is indifferently applyed to both Sexes, it is called the *Epicœne* Gender.

Genealeathud, (*Saxon*) approached.

Genealogie, (*Greek*) a Deſcription of ones Family, Deſcent, or Lineage.

† *Geneogloſſum*, (*Greek*) the Muſcle which cauſeth the tongue to proceed beyond the teeth and lips.

Generation, (*Lat.*) an ingendring or begetting.

Generoſity, (*Lat.*) nobleneſs of mind, or of blood.

Geneſis, (*Greek*) the ſame as Generation from the *Latin*; alſo the title of the firſt Book of *Moſes*; becauſe it treats of the Beginning, or Generation of the World.

Genethliaques, (*Greek*) Books, which treat of the foretelling of mens fortunes, by the Calculation of their Nativities.

Genets, a kind of fur, which is taken from a Beaſt of the ſame name.

Geneva, a fair Emporial Town upon the Lake *Leman* in *Savoy*, next to the Borders of *Swizzerland*. It was once governed by a Biſhop who was the Prince of the place, but ever ſince *Calvins* time hath had the Government of a Commonwealth.

Genial, (*Lat*) feſtival, joyful, helpful to Generation.

Geniculation, (*Lat.*) a joynting.

Genital, (*Lat.*) apt to ingender, or beget; alſo Genitals are taken ſubſtantively for the Members of Generation.

A *Geniting*, (*Pomum Præcox*) a kind of Apple, which is firſt ripe of any others.

Genitive caſe in Grammar is the ſecond of the ſix Caſes, by which is chiefly implyed property or poſſeſſion. In the modern European tongues, it is known by the præfixing of an Article, as *del*, *du*, and in Engliſh *of*, &c. but in the *Latin* and *Greek*, and other ancient tongues, by varying its termination from the Nominative Caſe; as *Domini* from *Dominus*.

Genius, (*Lat.*) the good, or evil Spirit attending on every man, or proper to each ſeveral place: alſo a mans nature, fancy, or inclination.

Genoa, the chief City of *Liguria* in *Italy*; famous for Traffick; and for the Magnificency of its buildings called *Genoa Superba*.

Genſericus, a King of the *Vandals*; he took *Carthage*,

Carthage, ſpoiled the Temple, and made Stables of them for his Horſes.

Gent, (*old word*) proper, handſome.

Gentian, (*Lat. Gentiana*) an Herb found out, as ſome ſay, by *Gentius* King of *Illyrium*; it is otherwiſe called *Filwort*.

Gentiliſm, (*Lat.*) Heatheniſm, or the belief of the Gentiles.

Gentilitial, (*Lat.*) pertaining to kindred, or anceſtors.

Gentil, (*Galbula*, *Termes*) a ſort of Inſect, called a Maggot, uſed for a bait to catch fiſh.

Gentiles, in Grammar, are thoſe ſort of Nouns which betoken a mans being of ſuch or ſuch a Countrey; as *Anglus*, *Græcus*, *Italus*, &c.

Genua. See *Genoa*.

Genuflexion, (*Lat.*) a kneeling, or bending of the knee.

Genuine, (*Lat.*) natural, or proper.

Genus, (*Lat.*) a kind, ſtock, or linage; alſo, one of the five Predicables in Logick, being that which containeth under it, the Species, or leſſer conſiderations; alſo in Grammar a Gender.

Geodæſia, (*Greek*) the art of meaſuring of Land.

Geography, (*Greek*) the exact deſcription of all the Regions and Countreys of the Earth.

Geomanty, (*Greek*) a kind of divination, by certain Circles made on the Earth.

Geometry, (*Greek*) the meaſuring of the Earth; but it is commonly taken by Synecdoche for the art of meaſuring in general.

Geoponical, (*Greek*) belonging to Tilling or manuring Ground.

George, a proper name, ſignifying in *Greek* Husband-man. The chief of this name was *George* of *Cappadocia*, a Tribune under *Diocleſian*, who killed a mighty Serpent in *Africa*, to whom a Virgin was caſt, to have been devoured; and therefore is by ſome ſuppoſed the ſame with our S. *George* of *England*, of whoſe Chivalry and Knight Errantry, ſo many *Romantick* Stories are delivered.

Georgians, a people inhabiting *Georgia*, a Countrey by *Aſia* the Leſs, the more Weſternly part whereof was anciently called *Iberia*, the more Eaſternly *Albania*, calling themſelves Chriſtians, though differing in many points from us, and honoring S. *George* as their chief Patron. Alſo a Sect of Hereticks inſtituted at *Delft* by *David George*, whoſe Doctrine was, That both the Law and the Goſpel were unprofitable for Salvation.

Georgicks, (*Greek*) Books that treat of Husbandry and Tillage.

Geornlick, (*Saxon*) willingly.

Gerah, an *Hebrew* meaſure, being the twentieth part of a Shekle.

Gerard, (*Saxon*) All towardneſs, a proper name: For *Gerard* we frequently uſe *Garret*, and ſometimes *Gerald*.

Gerfalcon, a kind of Bird, which is between a Vulture and a Hawk.

Germander, *Lat. Triſſago*, and *Quercula Major*. *Gr. Chamædrys*, an Herb called *Engliſh-Treacle*, being a received remedy againſt hardneſs of the Spleen, and difficulty of Urine.

Germanity, (*Lat.*) a Brotherhood, Siſterhood, or very near Relation.

Germination, (*Lat.*) a budding forth.

Gerſa Serpentaria, a kind of Ceruſs made of the Roots of *Aron* or *Cuckow-pint*.

Gertrude, the proper name of a Woman; from the *Saxon* word *Ger*, and *Trude*, *i. e.* All-truth.

Gertrudesberg, the Town of *Gertrude*, a Town of *South Holland*.

Gervaſe, a proper name of Men; from the *German* word *Gerfaſt*, *i. e.* All faſt, firm, or ſure, anſwering to the *Latin* word *Conſtans*; others contract it from the *Greek Gerouſios*, *i. e.* Ancient, or honorable. The chief of this name was a famous Martyr, who ſuffered under *Nero* at *Milan*.

Gerunds, in Grammar are certain parts of a Verb, ſo called from bearing a double ſignification, both Active and Paſſive; they are proper to the *Latin* tongue, and are threefold ending in *Di*, *Do*, and *Dum*: As for the vulgar modern tongues, the *Italian* and *Spaniſh* imitate the *Latin* in the Gerund in *Di*.

Geryon, a certain King of the *Spaniſh* Iſlands, called *Baleares*; who is feigned by the Poets to have had three Bodies, and to have been killed by *Hercules*.

Geſamund, (*Sax.*) Aſſembled, a proper name of Men.

Geſſant, in Heraldry is ſaid of a Lions-head born over a Chief.

Geſtation, (*Lat.*) a carrying.

Geſticulation, (*Lat.*) a making ſigns by geſtures or motions of the Body; alſo a kind of Morrice-dancing.

Geſtion, (*Lat.*) a doing, or carriage of any buſineſs.

Geſts, (*Lat.*) great actions, or exploits performed.

Getealed, (*Sax.*) numbered.

Gethild, (*Sax.*) patience.

Getulians, a certain barbarous people, who were the firſt inhabitants of *Africa*.

Gules, a term in Heraldry, ſignifying a Red or Vermilion colour.

Gewgaws, or *Gugaws*, trifles for Children to play with; derived as ſome think from the *Latin* word *Gaudere*, to rejoyce.

G. H.

Ghetta, an Earthy Mineral not long ſince found in *Turky*.

Gheus, an ignominious term heretofore given to the Proteſtants in *Flanders*, the word ſignifying as much as beggar.

Ghittar, a ſort of Muſical Inſtrument heretofore very much in uſe among the *Italians* and *French*,

French, and now of late among the *Engliſh*. Some derive it from the *Latin Cithara*.

Ghittern, a ſort of Muſical Inſtrument for the manner of playing not much unlike a Cittern.

G. I.

Gibboſity, (*Lat.*) a bunching out ſtill more and more towards the middle, but more eſpecially taken for a bunching in the back; alſo the Moons being three parts full of light.

To *Gibe*, (*old word*) to mock, from the *French* word *Gaber*.

Gibellines. See *Guelphs*.

Gibralter, a Town of *Andaluſia*; whence the *Straits* of *Gibraltar* are denominated. See *Streights*.

Gibſere, a pouch, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Gideon or *Gedeon*, (*Hebr.*) a Breaker, or Deſtroyer, he was the Son of *Joaſh*, and being conſtituted a Judge over *Iſrael* defeated a mighty hoſt of the *Midianites* with Three hundred Men only.

Gifta, (*Sax.*) Marriage.

Gifu, (*Sax.*) Grace.

Gigantick, Big-bodied, Giant-like.

Gigantomachy, (*Greek*) the ancient War of the Giants againſt Heaven, often mentioned by the Poets.

Giglet or *Giglot*, a wanton Woman, or Strumpet. *Chaucer*.

Gigot, (*French*) a ſmall part cut off from a Joynt of Meat.

Gigs, ſwellings with black heads growing in the inſide of the Lips of Horſes.

Gilbert, a proper name of Men, ſignifying in the *German* tongue, Goldlike bright; anſwering the *Latin Aurelius* or *Aurelian*; others write *Giſlebert*, *i. e.* Bright pledge.

Gilbertines, a certain Religious Order inſtituted by one *Gilbert* of *Lincolnſhire*, *An.* 1145. They firſt ſeated themſelves at *Sempingham*, and conſiſted of Seven hundred Fryers, and One thouſand one hundred Nuns.

Gild. See *Geld*.

Giles, a proper name of Men contracted from *Ægidius*, which ſome derive from the *Greek* word *Aigidion*, *i. e.* A little Kid. Others derive *Giles*, from *Julius*, as *Gilian* from *Juliana*.

Gillet, a Womans name contracted in like manner from *Ægidia*.

Gillingham, a Foreſt in *Dorſetſhire*, where *Edmond Ironſide* overthrew the *Danes* in a great pitcht Field.

Gill-go-by-Ground. See *Aleboof*.

Gilthead, (*Aurata*) a kind of Fiſh ſo called from its Golden colour.

Gimlet, a Piercer to pierce any Barrel of Liquor withal. Probably from the *French Gibelet*.

Gimmal. See *Gemmow-ring*.

To *Gingreat*, to chirp like a Bird. From the *Latin Gingrire*.

Ginne, a Snare; contracted as ſome think from *Engin*.

Gippus, a certain *Roman*, who uſing to feign himſelf aſleep, while his Wife lay with other Men: One time he ſtarted up and cryed, *Non omnibus dormio*. I ſleep not to all Men. Whence it became a Proverb.

Gippon, (*French*) a kind of ſhort Caſſock or Coat.

Gips, (*Gypſum*) a kind of Chalk or Mortar.

Giraff, a certain Beaſt in ſome parts of *Aſia* reported ſo high, that a Man on Horsback may ride under its belly, having the hindmoſt legs ſhorter than the formoſt; ſo that not being able to ſtoop down to Graſs, it feeds on the Leaves of Trees.

Giraſol, (*Leucopetanon*) a ſort of Stone or Gem of a whitiſh ſhining colour, and ſending forth a golden ſplendor toward the Sun; and therefore commonly called the *Sun-ſtone*.

Girle, a term in Hunting, being a Roebuck of two years.

Gironne, a term in Heraldry. See *Gyron*.

Girt, (a term in Navigation) a Ship is ſaid to be *Girt*, when the Cable is ſo *Taught*, that upon the turning of the Tide, ſhe cannot get over it with her Sternport.

Girthol, in the Practick of *Scotland*, ſignifieth a Sanctuary.

Girvii, a people in times paſt inhabiting the Fenny parts of *Lincolnſhire*, *Cambridgeſhire*, *&c.* The word ſignifying Fen-dwellers.

Giſarms, a kind of weapon with two pikes, which ſome call Biſarms.

Giſlebert. See *Gilbert*.

Giſte, (*French*) a Couch, or reſting place: Alſo *Giſts* of the Kings Progreſs, a writing which contains the names of the Towns or Houſes, where he intends to lie upon the way.

Gite, (*old word*) a Gown.

G. L.

Glaciation, (*Lat.*) a freezing.

Gladdon or *Gladwin*, ſtinking, *Greek* ξύειρ, and ἰρὶς ἄγρια. *Lat. Spatula fœtida*, an Herb whoſe flower reſembleth the *Flower-de-Luce*. It is otherwiſe called *Spurge-wort*.

Glade, (*Interlucatio*) an open and light paſſage made thorough a Wood, by lopping off the Branches of Trees all along that way; therefore ſome derive it from the *Greek* κλαδὸς, a Branch.

Gladiator, (*Lat.*) a Sword-man, or Fencer, from the *Latin* word *Gladius*, a Sword.

Gladuſe, (*Britiſh*) the proper name of divers Women, from *Claudia*.

Glandage, (*French*) Maſtage, or the ſeaſon of feeding Hogs with Maſt.

Glandulus, (*Lat.*) full of Kernels, from the *Latin* word *Glans*, a Kernel.

Glanoventa, an ancient Town of *Northumberland*, Gariſoned by the firſt Cohort of the *Morini*; ſo called, becauſe it ſtood upon the Bank of the River *Venta*, now called *Wantsbeck*.

Glaſquo, the chief City of *Clideſdale* in *Scotland*.

Glaſtenbury, a famous Abby founded by *Joſeph* of *Arimathea*; near unto which, in *Wiral* Park, groweth a Hawthorn, which is reported to put forth Leaves and Bloſſoms upon *Chriſtmaſs-day*, as freſh in *May*. Alſo in the Church-yard there grew a Walnut-tree, which, as ſome have affirmed, did not put forth his leaves until Saint *Barnabies* Feaſt.

Glaucias, an exact Writer of ſome ſorts of Plants by the Teſtimony of *Pliny*.

Glaucitation, (*Lat.*) a crying like a whelp.

Glaucoma, (*Greek*) ſo called from changing the Cryſtalline humor of the eye, into a fiery redneſs.

Glaucon, a *Botanick* Writer, particularly of the Herb *Bupleuron*, he is chiefly taken notice of by *Pliny*.

Glaucus, the Son of *Hippolacus*; he aſſiſted *Priamus* in the *Trojan* War, and taking *Diomeds* Brazen Arms for his own, which were of Gold, he was killed by *Ajax*; and his Body being carried into *Lycia* by the Winds, was changed into a River: Alſo the name of a Fiſher, who taſting of a certain Herb, leaped into the Seas, and was a Sea-god. Alſo a *Lemnian* Statuary of great repute, mentioned by *Stephanus*.

Glave, (*old word*) a kind of crooked Sword or Bill.

To *Glaze*, to verniſh. From the *Dutch* Gleiſſen, to ſhine.

Glebe Land, Land belonging to a Parſonage from *Gleba*, a Clod, or Turf.

Glede, (*old word*) a hot Ember, or Coal; alſo a Puttock, or Kite.

Glee, joy or mirth; from the *Dutch* word Gloozen, to recreate.

Gleire, (*old word*) white.

Glimmering, a glancing, or trembling light; probably from the *Daniſh* word *Glimmering*, to ſhine.

Glin, (*old Britiſh* word) a Dale.

Globoſity, (*Lat.*) being round like a Bowl, or Globe.

Globous, (*Lat.*) round like a Globe, which in Geometry, is a ſolid Body round every way, in faſhion of a Ball.

Globe, *vide* Sphear.

Gloceſter, the chief City of *Gloceſterſhire*, it was called by the *Saxons Gleveceſter*, in *Latin Glevum*, by the *Britains Caer Glove*, *i. e.* Fair City. It is alſo called by ſome *Claudio Ceſtria*, from the Emperor *Claudius*, who, as it is fabulouſly reported, married his Daughter *Geniſſa* to *Arviragus* the *Britiſh* King.

Gloceſter-Hall, a place for Students in *Oxford*, built by *John* Lord *Gifford* of *Brimesfield*.

Glome, (*old word*) a bottom of Thred.

Glomeration, (*Lat.*) a rolling or gathering into a round lump.

Gloomy, (*old word*) dusky, or dark.

To *Gloſe*, (*old word*) to flatter. Probably from the *Greek* γλῶσσα, a Tongue, as it were to have a fair Tongue.

Gloſſator, or *Gloſſographer*, he that makes a Gloſs or Comment, to interpret the hard meaning of words or things.

Gloſſopetra, (*Greek*) the name of a Stone, ſo called from its reſemblance of a Tongue, vulgarly *Tongue-ſtone*.

Gluckſtade, a well fortified City, and the chiefeſt next to *Hamburgh*, in the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*.

Glutination, (*Lat.*) a joyning together with Glew.

Glycerium, a Courteſan of *Theſpia*, who gave the Picture of *Cupid* which ſhe had of *Praxiteles*, as a Legacy to the *Theſpians*.

Glycon, a Phyſician, who, as *Suetonius* and *Cicero* teſtifie, attending upon *Panſa*, the Conſul, for his health, was caſt into Priſon upon ſuſpition of poyſoning his Patrons wound.

Glyſter. See *Clyſter*.

G. N.

Gnarity, (*Lat.*) knowingneſs, experience.

Gnarr, or *Gnurre*, a hard knot in Wood; alſo a Churle.

Gnathonical, playing the *Gnatho*, *i. e.* A paraſite, or deceitful fellow.

Gnatſnapper, a certain Bird otherwiſe called a Fig-eater, in *Latin Ficedula*.

Gnavity, (*Lat.*) a being induſtrious, active, or vigorous in any buſineſs.

Gneſna, a Town of *Caliſch*, one of the five Satrapies of *Polonia Major*, and the Metropolitan See of all *Poland*.

Gnew, (*old word*) gnawed.

Gnoff, (*old word*) a Churl, a Fool.

Gnomonick, (*Greek*) belonging to a Gnomon, which in Geometry is one Diagonal with two Complements of any Parallelogram; it is vulgarly taken for a Carpenters Square, or the Style or Cock of a Dial.

Gnoſticks, from the *Greek* word *Gnoſis*, knowledge; a Sect of Hereticks, inſtituted by one *Carpocras* in the year 125. They aſſumed to themſelves a great degree of knowledge, denied the Day of Judgment, and held two Supream Deities, one good, the other bad.

Gnurre. See *Gnarr*.

G. O.

Goa, the braveſt and beſt defenced City in all the *Eaſt Indies*, where the Viceroy of *Portugal* keeps his Reſidence and Seat of Juſtice.

Goar. See *Gore*.

Goaring, in the Sea-mans phraſe, Cut ſloping; ſpoken of a Sail.

Goats-beard, (*Greek Tragopogon*) an Herb with long ſtaring leaves; the Root of it is held to be reſtorative in Conſumptions.

Goatſrue, (*Galega*) an Herb with leaves ſomewhat like the leaves of Vetches, but of a lighter colour: It preſerveth the heart from Palpitations,

and

and melancholy vapors, and reſiſteth poyſon, peſtilence, and the ſmall Pox.

Goblins. See *Elves.*

Gobonated, a term in Heraldry, as a Bordure Gobonated, is, when it is divided into two colours, in ſuch ſort, as if it were cut into ſmall gobbets.

To *Go to God*, ſignifieth in Common Law to be diſmiſſed the Court.

Godard, a proper name of Men, ſignifying in the *German* tongue, Godly diſpoſition.

Godfrey, another proper name ſignifying Gods Peace, the moſt eminent of the name, was that famous Champion in the Holy War; who after the taking of *Jeruſalem*, was firſt choſen King thereof, but refuſed to be crowned with a Crown of Gold, in a place where the Saviour of Mankind had been crowned with a Crown of Thorns.

Godwin, (*Germ.*) Victorious in God.

Goety, (*Greek*) Witchcrafr, Diabolical Magick.

Goſiſh, (*old word*) ſottiſh.

Gog, (*Hebr.*) a Roof of a Houſe, the Son of *Shemaiah*; allo a people, who together with *Magog*, is mentioned in *Ezekiel*, as Nations that ſhall be perſecutors of the Church: Alſo among certain Writers (though I doubt little better than fabulous) of the ancient *Britiſh* Hiſtory, there is mention made of a certain Gyant called *Gogmagog*, twelve Cubits high, who inhabiting this Land at the coming of *Brutus*, was by *Corineus* thrown down a ſteep Rock in *Cornwal*, ever ſince called *Gogmagogs* Leap.

To be *a-Gog*, to be eagerly bent upon a thing: alſo to be puft up with Pride.

Goggle-eyed, having great full eyes ſticking out of the head like a ſort of Pudding made of a Sheeps Paunch ſtuffed, called in *French Gogue*; from whence the word is moſt probably derived.

Golden-number or *Prime*, a number which beginneth with one, and increaſeth yearly one, till it come to nineteen, and then beginneth again; and therefore it is called *Circulus Decennovalis*, as being a circle or revolution of nineteen years, in which the Aſpects, between the Sun and Moon, have been thought to return to the ſame place, they were at nineteen years before, becauſe in that ſpace of time the Dragons-head made its Zodaical revolution. The ſeveral parts of it are called the Golden number, becauſe it hath been formerly written in Calenders in Golden (though now commonly in Red) Letters, or haply by reaſon of the Golden uſe thereof; the uſe of it is to find the Change, Full, and the Quarters of the Moon.

Golden Fleece, ſmall Grains of Gold which are found by Rivers and Brooks, and gathered up by the help of Sheep-skins with the Wool on. Of theſe Grains there were great plenty upon the *Colchian* ſhore, which gave occaſion to the Fable of *Jaſon*, and his *Argonauts.*

Golden Rod, (*Lat. Aurea Virga*) a reputed Herb of *Venus*, of a cleanſing aſtringent quality.

Goldfoil, Leaf Gold.

Golgotha, a place hard by *Mount Sion*, full of malefactors bones: It ſignifieth in the *Syrian* tongue, a place of dead Mens ſculls.

Goliah, (*Hebr.*) a Gyant of the *Philiſtines*, who defying the Army of the *Iſraelites*, was incountred by little *David*, and ſlain.

Golierdies, (*old word*) ravenouſly mouthed.

Golp, (*Span.*) a flaſh or blow.

Goman, (*Sax.*) a married Man.

Gomor, (*Hebr.*) Conſuming, the Son of *Japhet*; from him divers Authors affirm to have been deſcended the *Cimbri*, a warlike people, who originally poſſeſt a very large part of *Europe*: Alſo an *Hebrew* meaſure containing the quantity of one Gallon, or ſomewhat more.

Gomphoſis, (*Greek*) the joyning together of a Bone.

Gonagra, (*Lat.*) the Gout of the Knees.

Gondola, or *Gondolot*, a kind of Boat much uſed at *Venice.*

Gonfennon, (*old word*) a little Flag.

Gonorrhœa, (*Greek*) a diſeaſe which cauſeth a frequent emiſſion of the Genial Seed, without any erection of the Yard, and comes not always from a Venereal cauſe, but ſometimes from a ſprain or wrench; it is vulgarly called *The Running of the Reins.*

Good abearing, or *Good behavior*, ſignifieth in Common Law, an exact carriage of a Subject toward the King and his Liege-people.

Goodmancheſter, a Town in *Huntingdonſhire*, ſo abounding in Tillage, that Kings in times paſt, coming that way, were received in Countrey faſhion with One hundred and eighty Ploughs.

Goods Eſcheat, Goods confiſcate.

Gooſe-bill, a Chyrurgions Inſtrument, ſerving to the ſame purpoſe as the *Crowbil.* See *Crowbil.*

Gooſgraſs, (*Lat. Aparine*) a ſort of Herb otherwiſe called *Cleavers*, good to cleanſe the Blood, and ſtrengthen the Liver.

Gooſwing, in Navigation, is a fitting up the Sail, ſo as the Ship may go before a Wind or Quarter-wind, with a fair freſh gale.

Gorbelly, one who is all Paunch or Belly.

Gorcrow, a Raven.

Gorcum, a noted Town of that part of the *United Provinces* which is called *South Holland.*

Gordieus, a Mountain of *Armenia*, where the Ark of *Noah* is ſaid to have reſted after the Flood.

Gordius, a King of *Phyrgia*, who being raiſed from the Plough to the Throne, hung up the furniture of his Oxen in the Temple as a memorial, which being tied in a very intricate knot, and the Monarchy of the World being promiſed to him that could unty it, *Alexander* the Great after he had long tried in vain, at length cut in two with his Sword. Whence the Gordian Knot came to be a Proverb, being taken for any thing which is difficult to be expounded.

Gore, a term in Blazon, and conſiſts of two Arch-lines drawn from the ſiniſter Chief, and bottom of the Eſcutcheon, and meeting in a ſharp Angle in the Feſspoint. This ſignifies a Rebatement of Cowardice.

Gorge, in Faulconry is that part of the Hawk that firſt receiveth the Meat, and is called the Craw or Crap in other Fowls.

Gorgias, a *Sicilian* Philoſopher, and Rhetorician of *Leontium*, the Diſciple of *Empedocles*, and Maſter of *Iſocrates*. He grew ſo rich, that he was able to erect a Statue to *Apollo Delphicus*, as is teſtified by *Cicero* in his *Brutus*, and *De Oratore*. Alſo a moſt eminent Rhetorician, who recited at the *Olympian* Games, an eloquent Exhortation to Concord, at a time when *Greece* was miſerably divided by Civil Wars and Diſtractions.

Gorgius, gallant, ſumptuous; ſome think from the *Greek* word *Gargairo*, *i. e.* to ſhine.

Gorgons, the three Daughters of *Phorcys*, *Meduſa*, *Sthenio*, and *Euriale*: With *Meduſa Perſeus* fought, and cutting off her head, turned it into a ſtone. Alſo particularly taken for the head of *Meduſa* in Aſtrology.

Gorlois, a Prince of *Cornwal*, whoſe Wife *Uther-Pendragon*, fell in love with; and injoying her by the means of his Magical deluſions, he begat King *Arthur*.

Gormandize, (*French*) to play the gourmand, *i. e.* a glutton or great devourer. Some derive it from the *Latin* words, *Se guloſe mandere*, *i. e.* To eat greadily.

Gormonceſter, a Town in *Huntingdonſhire*, the ſame with *Goodmanceſter* above mentioned. It was called *Gormanceſter*, from *Gormon* the *Dane*; unto whom, after an agreement of Peace, King *Alfred* granted this Town with the adjoyning Territories; it is thought to have been the ſame Town with that which was called in old times, *Duroſiponte*.

Goſpel, a *Saxon* word, ſignifying Good-ſaying, or Gods Word; it is commonly taken for one of the four Evangels in the *New Teſtament*.

Goſs-hawk, *quaſi Groſs-hawk*, a kind of Hawk called in *Greek* *Aſterias*, becauſe of its ſpots, which are like little Stars.

Goſſip, one that undertakes for a Child in Baptiſm, the word ſignifieth in the *Saxon* tongue, Spiritually of kin.

Goſſomers, a kind of thin Cobweb-like exhalation which hovers in the Air at the beginning of Autumn; if it fall upon the ground (as oft-times it doth) and ſheep eat thereof, the Countrey people conceive it will rot them; and therefore they will not let them out of their Fold, if they can chuſe till be gone. It is called in *Latin* *Fila Virginis*.

Gothenburgh, one of the chief Towns of that part of the Kingdom of *Sueden* which is called *Gothia Occidentalis* or *Weſt Gothland*; there being alſo *Oſtro Gothia* or *Eaſt Gothland*, in which is *Lincoping* and *South Gothland*, called alſo *Smalandia*, in which are the Towns of *Wexo* and *Calmar*. And doubtleſs out of this whole Countrey of *Gothia* or *Gothland* it was, that thoſe *Gothi* came, who in former times over-run the greateſt part of *Europe*.

Goule, (*old word*) Uſury, from the *Latin* word *Gula*, *i. e.* the Throat.

Gourd, a kind of Plant ſomewhat like a Cucumber; alſo uſed by *Chaucer* for a Bottle.

Goureth, (*old word*) ſtareth.

Goutwort, otherwiſe called, Herb-Gerard, Aſh-weed, Jumpabout, an Herb, whoſe property it is to help the cold Gout, and Sciatica; as alſo Joynt-aches, and other cold griefs, *Latin*, *Podagraria*, *Germanica*, and *Herba Gerardi*.

Goyavier, a ſort of Fruit growing in the *Weſt Indies*.

G. R.

Graan. See *Strigonium*.

Gracchus Sempronius, a great Captain of the *Romans*, who ſubdued the *Celtiberians* a people of *Spain*, and repaired their chief City *Illurcis*, calling it by his own name *Gracchuris*: He had two Sons by his Wife *Cornelia*, *Caius* and *Tiberius*, who were both ſlain in a popular ſedition ſeeking to re-eſtabliſh the *Agrarian* Laws.

Graces, the three Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*, *Aglaia*, *Enphroſyne*, and *Thalia*; the Godeſſes of Elegance and handſome converſation.

Gracility, (*Lat.*) ſlenderneſs.

Gradation, (*Lat.*) an aſcending by degrees. In Rhetorick it is the ſame figure of Sentence, which by a *Greek* name is otherwiſe called *Climax*.

Gradatory, (*Lat.*) a place to which we go up by ſteps, particularly an aſcent from the Cloiſter to the Quire in ſome Churches.

Gradual, (*Lat.*) by degrees, alſo ſubſtantively taken for that part of the Maſs, which uſes to be ſung between the Epiſtle and Goſpel: Alſo a certain Book of Offices in the *Roman* Church. Alſo the Gradual Pſalms, thoſe 15 Pſalms from 118 to 133, gradually ſung on the 15 ſteps of *Solomons* Temple.

Graduate, (*Lat.*) he that hath taken a degree at the Univerſity.

Græcia, a famous Countrey of *Europe*, the Nurſe of Learning, and of all the Arts; its chief Regions are *Attica*, *Bœotia*, *Phocis*, *Achaia*, *&c.*

Græ, the three Daughters of *Phorcys*, who had but one eye, and one tooth among them, which they uſed by turns; they helped *Perſeus* to overcome their Siſters the *Gorgons*.

Graffer, is uſed in ſome of the Statutes, for a Notary or Scrivener, from the *French* word *Greffier*.

To *Graft*; in Husbandry is to place a Cyon upon a Stock, ſo as the Sap may paſs from the Cyon without any impediment.

A *Gray*, (*Melis*, *Taxus*,) a Beaſt called a *Brock* or *Badger*.

Grains of Paradiſe, a certain Plant, otherwiſe called *Cardamomum*.

Grame, (*old word*) ſorrow, miſhap, or anger.

Gramercy,

Gramercy, from the *French*, *Grandmerci*, *i. e.* Great thanks; an expreſſion of giving thanks.

Gramineous or *Gramincal*, (*Lat.*) graſſie, or made of Graſs.

Gramineal Crown. See *Crown*.

Grammatical, (*Greek*) belonging to the Art of Grammar, *i. e.* the method of attaining to any Language by certain Rules.

Grampus, a ſort of Fiſh ſomewhat like a Whale but leſs.

Granada, a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Caſtile*, having its chief City of the ſame name.

Granadil, (*Spaniſh*) a Diminutive of *Granado*, which ſignifieth a Pomegranate; alſo a certain Engin like a Pomegranate, which is to be ſhot out of a piece of Ordnance.

Granary, (*Lat.*) a place to lay Corn in.

Granate, (*Lat. Granatus*,) a ſort of precious ſtone, ſo called becauſe it is like the ſtone of a Pomgranate, it is an imperfect kind of red Ruby or Carbuncle, but ſomewhat darker and leſs elaborated by nature.

Grandævity, (*Lat.*) *qu.* greatneſs of Age, Antiquity, Seniority, Elderſhip.

Grand Cape, in Common Law, is a Writ that lieth, when any real Action is brought, and the Tenant appears not, but maketh default upon the firſt Summons.

Grand Diſtreſs, in Common Law, is a Diſtreſs taken of all the Lands or Goods that a Man hath within the County or Bailiwick.

Grandezza, or *Grandeur* (*Spaniſh* and *French*) Greatneſs of State, or of Spirit.

Grandiloquence, or *Grandiloquy*, (*Lat.*) Majeſty, or height of Stile.

Grandimontienſers, a Religious Order, erected in the year 1076. by one *Stephen* of *Avern*.

Grandinous, (*Lat.*) belonging to Hail.

Grandity, (*Lat.*) greatneſs.

Grand Sergeanty. See *Sergeanty*.

Grange, from the *Latin* word *Grana*, a building which hath Barns, Stables, Stalls, and all other places neceſſary for Husbandry.

Granicus, a River in *Bithynia*, famous for the great Battle fought near it, between *Alexander* and *Darius*, wherein above 600000 *Perſians* were ſlain and taken.

Granito, (*Ital.*) a kind of ſpeckled marble found in divers places of *Italy*.

Graniferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Kernels or Grains.

Grantceſter. See *Gron*.

Granulation, (*Lat.*) a reducing of Bodies, eſpecially Metallick and Mineral, into *Granulæ*, or ſmall Grains; it is a word peculiar to Chymiſtry.

Granule, (*Lat.*) a little grain.

Graphical, (*Greek*) curiouſly deſcribed, or wrought.

Graplings, crooked Irons that hold Ships together; they are called alſo *Grapnels*.

Graſſation, (*Lat.*) a ſpoiling or laying waſte.

Gratiæ Expectativæ, certain Bulls whereby the Pope uſed to grant out Mandates of Eccleſiaſtical Livings.

Gratianople. See *Grenoble*.

Gratianus, the name of a *Roman* Emperor, ſirnamed *Eunarius*; he was perfidiouſly ſlain by *Andragathius*, one of his Captains at *Lions* in *France*.

Gratification, (*Lat.*) a rewarding or making amends.

Gratioſa, one of the *Azores* Iſlands. See *Azores*.

Gratis, (*Lat.*) freely, for nothing.

Gratuity, (*Lat.*) a free reward.

Gratulation, (*Lat.*) a rejoycing in anothers behalf; alſo a thanking.

A *Grave*. See *Greve*.

To *Grave* a Ship, to preſerve the Calking by laying over a mixture of white Tallow or Train Oyl, Roſin, and Brimſtone.

Graveolence, (*Lat.*) a ſmelling rank or ſtrong.

Graver, a ſmall piece of Steel uſed in Graving, formed Lozange, or Diamond-ſquare; there are different ſorts of Graving. See *Selegraving*. Alſo a Barber Chirurgeons Inſtrument for the taking Scales off from the Teeth.

Gravidity, (*Lat.*) a being with Child.

Gravity, (*Lat.*) heavineſs or weight, being applied to Bodies; alſo graveneſs, or ſoberneſs in behavior.

Graunt, in Common Law is a gift in Writing of ſuch a thing as cannot be paſſed in word only.

Greace, (a term of Hunting) the Fat of a Boar, or Hare: The Fat of a Boar hath an addition, and is called *Bevy-greace*.

Greach-breach. See *Grith-breach*.

Greaves, (*French*) Armor for the Legs.

Greciſm, (*Greek*) a ſpeaking after the *Idiom* of the *Greek* tongue.

Gree, willingneſs, from the *French* word *Gre*, or the *Latin Gratum*; alſo in Heraldry it is uſed for a ſtep or degree.

Green-cloath, the name of a Court of Juſtice that ſits in the Counting-houſe of the Kings Court.

Greenhew, a term uſed in the Foreſt Laws, ſignifying every thing that groweth green within the Foreſt: It is alſo called *Vert*.

Green-wax, a word uſed in Statutes, and ſignifies the Eſtreates of Iſſues, Fines, and Amercements, in the *Exchequer*, and delivered to the Sheriffs under the Seal of the Court, to be levied by them in their ſeveral Counties.

Greenwich, (*qu. Green Creek*,) a Town in *Kent*, where in old times there lay at Rode a great Fleet of the *Danes*, under *Thurkil* their Captain, who put to a cruel death *Ealphег*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. This place is alſo famous for a Royal Palace, built by *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloceſter*, and by him named *Placence*: He alſo built here upon a high Hill, a pleaſant Tower famous in *Spaniſh* Fables.

Greeſe, a ſtair, or ſtep, from the *Latin* word *Greſſus*.

Gregal,

Gregal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a flock.

Gregory, a proper name of a Man, ſignifying in *Greek* Watchful, anſwering to the *Latin Virgilius*. Of this name there have been fifteen Popes or Biſhops of *Rome*.

Gregorian, a kind of Cap ſo called, as the Invention of one *Gregory* a Barber. Alſo *Gregorian* Accompt, a correction of the Kalender by Pope *Gregory* the Thirteenth, making the year to conſiſt of Three hundred ſixty five days, five hours, forty nine minutes, and twelve ſeconds. Whereas before, according to the *Julian* Accompt, *i. e.* That which was inſtituted by the Emperor *Julius Cæſar*, it conſiſted of Three hundred ſixty five days and ſix hours.

Grenoble (*Gratianopolis*) a Town in *France*, the chief City of the *Lower Delphinate*, built doubtleſs as the name imports by the Emperor *Gratianus*.

Greſham Colledge, a fair Houſe in the City of *London*, once the habitation of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, who conſtituted it a Colledge, and indowed it with Revenues for the maintaining of Profeſſors of Divinity, Law, Phyſick, Aſtronomy, Geometry, and Muſick. The ſaid Sir *Thomas Greſham* built alſo a ſtately Fabrick, commonly called the *Royal Exchange*.

Greve or *Grave*, a word of authority among the *Low Dutch*, ſignifying as much as Lord or Governor.

Griff-graff, (*French*) by hook or by crook.

Griffith. See *Gryffith*.

A *Grig*, a young Eel.

Grilliade, (*French*) a kind of meat broiled.

Grimace, (*French*) a making of wry faces, either through anguiſh of pain or contempt and mockery of any one.

Grimbald, or *Grimoald*, a proper name of Men, ſignifying in the *German* tongue, Power over Anger.

A *Griph*, (*old word*) a riddle.

Griſhild, (*Germ.*) the proper name of divers Women, ſignifying Grey-Lady, in *Latin Geſta*.

Griſons, the People of *Rhætia*, Neighbors to the *Switzers*, and like them a Commonwealth Cantoniſed into ſeveral Confederacies.

A *Grit*, a kind of Fiſh, otherwiſe called a *Grample-fiſh*. Alſo *Grits* Atoms of *Sand* or *Gravel*.

Grith-breach, or *Gich-breach*, a breach of Peace; *Grith*, ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue Peace.

Grobianiſm, (*French*) ſlovenly behavior.

Grommets, in Navigation, are little Rings made faſt to the upper ſide of the Yard, to which the Caskets are faſtned.

Gormel, or *Gromil*, a kind of Herb, called alſo *Pearl-plant*.

Gron, a *Saxon* word ſignifying a Fenny place, whence ſome derive *Grandceſter*, a Town in *Cambridgeſhire*.

Groninga, (*Groningen*) one of the *United Provinces* of the *Netherlands*, under the States General. The chief City whereof is *Groning*, ſaid to be built by one *Grannius*, deſcended from the Kings of *Frieſland*.

Gronlandia or *Groenlandia*, (*Greenland*) a great Iſland, in the Northern or *Hyperborean Sea*, always under the Juriſdiction of the Kings of *Norway*; and conſequently now under the King of *Denmark*.

Groſvenour, *i. e.* great Hunter, the name of a Noble Family of *Cheſhirr*, commonly contracted into *Gravenour*.

Grot, (*Ital.*) a kind of mixt, or confuſed piece of Painting or Sculpture, Antick work: Hence it is taken for any rude miſhapen thing.

Gorveling, *quaſi Ground-lying*: A Lyingprone, or with ones face downward upon the Ground; alſo a term in Hunting, the Deer is ſaid to feed Groveling, when ſhe feeds upon her belly, being tired with the Chaſe.

To *Ground a Ship*, to bring her on the Ground to be trimed.

Ground-pine, (*Chamæpitys*) a kind of Herb which creeps upon the Ground, and hath reſemblance to the Pine-tree.

Groundſwel, a certain Herb, called in *Latin Senecio*, becauſe it quickly decays.

Grouppade, (*French*) a term in Horſmanſhip, being a lofty kind of management, and higher than ordinary Curvet.

A *Grown*, an Engin to ſtretch Woollen Cloath with, after it is woven.

To *Grown*, the Foreſters ſay, A Buck Growneth, when he makes a noiſe at Rutting time.

Gramoſity, (*Lat.*) a curdling of any liquid ſubſtance into a thick maſs or clod.

Gryffen, (*Gryps*) a certain Animal feathered, like a Fowl, and having four feet as a Beaſt. Some derive it from the *Hebrew* word *Garaph*, *i. e.* To ſnatch.

Gryph. See *Griff*.

Gryffith, an *Old Britiſh* name, ſignifying ſtrong faithed.

G. U.

Guacatane, a kind of *Indian* Pilewort.

Guadalajara, a Town of *Caſtilia Nova*, a Province of that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kings.

Guadalquivir, a River of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*; anciently called *Bætis*.

Guadiana, another River in *Spain*, now called *Ana*, which runs fourteen miles under Ground: Whence they boaſt of a Bridge, whereon Ten thouſand Cattle may feed.

Guaiacum, a certain drying Wood, which is good againſt the Venereal diſeaſe. It is brought out of the *Weſt Indies*, where the diſeaſe is ſaid to have been firſt known.

Guaiana, one of the Four Provinces of *Southern America*, upon the *Mar del Nort*; the other three being *Rio de la Plata*, *Braſilia*, and *Nova Andaluſia*.

Guaſtald, he that hath the cuſtody of the Kings Manſion-houſes. *Caſtelein* being he, who only hath the cuſtody of Caſtles and Fortreſſes.

Guaſtaliens,

Guaſtalienſ, a Religious Order of Men and Women, begun in the year 1537. by the Counteſs of *Guaſtalia*.

Guatimala, one of the ſix Provinces of *Northern America*, upon the *Mar del Nort*, the reſt being *Canada*, *Nova Francia*, *Virginia*, *Florida*, and *Nova Hiſpania*.

A *Gubbin*, (*old word*) a fragment.

Gubernation, (*Lat.*) a governing, or ruling.

Gudgeons, Rudder-irons to Ships.

Guelphes and *Gibellines*, two great Factions in *Italy*.

Guenliana, a valiant Lady, the Wife of *Griffin*, Prince of *Wales*; ſhe valiantly aſſailing *Maurice* of *London*, who invaded thoſe parts, was with her Son *Morgan*, ſlain in the Battle.

Guerdon, (*Freneh*) a reward; ſome derive it from the *Greek* word *Cerdos*, *i. e.* gain.

Gugaws. See *Gewgaws*.

Guidage, Money paid for ſafe conduct, through a ſtrange Territory.

Guidon, a Cornet of a Troop of Horſe, that is, either the Colours or Banner it ſelf, or he that carries it.

Guildhal, a place where the Magiſtrates of any City meet to conſult about Trading, Judicial Proceedings, or any other Grand Affair. *Guild*, being a Society Incorporate, from the *Dutch* word *Guelt*, *i. e.* Money.

Guien, a Province of *Gallia Aquitanica*, the chief City whereof is *Bourdeaux*.

Guilford, (*Sax. Geglford*,) a Town in *Surrey*, the Royal Manſion in times paſt of the *Engliſh-Saxon* Kings, who had ſeventy five *Hages*, *i. e.* Houſes, wherein remained one hundred ſeventy five Men. Here *Elfred*, the Son of King *Ethelred*, was moſt barbarouſly betrayed by *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*; who contrary to his faithful promiſe, delivered him into the hands of *Harald* the *Dane*, and by a cruel decimation ſlew almoſt all his Men that came with him out of *Normandy*.

Guinethia or *Guineth*, that part of *Wales*, commonly called *South Wales*; it is alſo called *Venedotia*.

Guiny, a Kingdom of *Africa*, heretofore called *Nigritarum Regio*; the two moſt noted places whereof are the Caſtle of *Mina*, built by the *Portugals*, and the Promontory called *Sierra Liona*.

Guipuſcoa, one of the Diviſions of *Cantabria*, (the other is *Biſcaia*) a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Caſtile*.

Guld, a kind of Weed growing among Corn, called in *Latin Maneleta*. Whence came the Law of *Maneleta*, ordained by King *Kenneth* of *Scotland*; which was, that if any one ſuffered his Land to be overrun with Weeds, he ſhould forfeit an Ox.

Gules. See *Geules*.

Gule of Auguſt, the firſt day of *Auguſt*, otherwiſe called *Lammas-day*, in old Almanacks S. *Peter ad Vincula*; it cometh from the *French* word *Guel*, *i. e.* a Throat; becauſe on that day, a certain Maid having a diſeaſe in her Throat, was cured by kiſſing the Chains that S. *Peter* had been bound with at *Rome*.

Gulf or *Gulph*, (*Profunda Maris*) a ſtrait paſſage between two Seas, it comes from the *Greek* word *Colpos*.

Guloſity, (*Lat.*) Gluttony.

Gultwit, an *Old Saxon* word, ſignifying an amends for Treſpaſs.

Gummilda, the Wife of *Aſmond*, King of *Denmark*: She killed her ſelf for grief, that her Husband had been ſlain in Battle.

Gunora, a famous *Norman* Lady, who flouriſhed in *Shropſhire* and *Cheſhire*, and held the Hamlet of *Lanton* in cheif, as of the Honor of *Montgomery*, by the ſervice of giving to the King a Barbed-headed Arrow, whenſoever he ſhould come into thoſe parts to hunt in *Cornedon* Chace.

Gunwale, a piece of Timber in a Ship, which reacheth from the Half-deck to the Fore-caſtle on either ſide.

Gurgitation, (*Lat.*) an ingulphing or ſwallowing up.

Gurnard, (*Cuculus*) a kind of fiſh ſo called.

Guſſet, an abatement in Heraldry, formed of a Travers Line drawn from the Dexter Chief, and deſcending perpendicularly to the extream Baſe parts, or contrariwiſe.

Guſt, in Navigation, is a ſudden Wind.

Guſto, (*Ital.*) a right reliſh, ſavor, or taſte of any thing.

Gutta Roſacea, a preternatural redneſs in the Noſe and Cheek, and ſometimes in all the Face.

Gutta Serena, a ſort of diſeaſe in the eye, wherein there is an appearance of a clear ſpeck or drop, which nevertheleſs hinders the ſight of the eye.

Guttural, (*Lat.*) belonging to the throat.

Guzarate. See *Gedroſia*.

Guzes, in Heraldry, ſignifieth the ball of the eye.

Guy, a proper name of Men, in *Latin Guido*, from the *French* word *Guide*, *i. e.* a Leader or Director.

Guy, a certain Rope uſed in a Ship, to keep any thing from ſwinging in too faſt.

G. Y.

Gy, (*old word*) a Guide.

Gyges, a certain *Lydian*, to whom *Candaules* the King, having ſhown his Wife naked, ſhe animated him to kill the King; which he did by the help of a Ring, which made him inviſible, and afterwards marrying her, he made himſelf King.

Gymnaſiarch, (*Greek*) the chief Governor of a *Gymnaſe*, which is a place for all manner of exerciſe, both of Mind and Body.

Gymnoſophiſts, (*Greek*) a Sect of Philoſophers among the *Indians*, who went naked, living in Deſerts, and feeding upon Herbs.

Gyndes,

Gyndes, a River, (not far from *Euphrates*) which *Cyrus* beſieging *Babylon*, cut into forty ſix ſeveral Channels.

Gynglimus, (*Greek*) the joyning of a Bone, when the ſame Bone receiveth another, and is received by another.

Gypſation, (*Lat.*) a Plaiſtring with Mortar.

Gyration, (*Lat.*) a fetching a compaſs; from *Gyrus*, a great circle.

Gyron, in Heraldry, ſignifieth a quarter, or half a Cube deſcribed by a Diagonal Line.

Gyſarme, the ſame as *Giſarme*.

H. A.

H *Abakkuk*, (*Hebr.*) a Wreſtler, a Prophet whom God appointed to carry food to *Daniel*, and whoſe Book of Propheſies is extant in the ſacred Scriptures.

Haberdaſher, one that ſells a great many ſeveral Wares; from the *Dutch* word Habt ihr das. *i. e.* Have you that.

Habeas Corpus, a Writ, which a Man indicted before Juſtices of the Peace, and laid in priſon, may have out of the *Kings Bench*, to remove himſelf thither at his own charges.

Haberdepois. See *Averdupois*.

Habergeon, a Diminitive of *Haubert*. See *Haubert*.

Habiliment, (*French*) Cloathing; alſo Armor.

Hability, (*Lat.*) an aptneſs, or capacity.

Habit, (*Lat.*) cuſtom or uſe; alſo the attire, or cloathing of the Body. It is alſo the laſt of the Ten Predicaments in Logick, which denominates a Subject to be cloathed.

Habitation, or *Habitacle*, (*Lat.*) a dwelling, a place of reſidence.

Habitual, (*Lat.*) growing to an habit, or cuſtom.

Habitude, (*Lat.*) the ſame as habit.

Hables, (*French*) a Haven or Port.

Hack, an Attribute the *Turks* beſtow on God, which ſignifieth Truth; as alſo *Hacieawlaw*, High Truth.

Hachee, or *Hach*, (*French*) a certain *French* diſh made of ſliced meat.

Hadad, (*Hebr.*) Rejoycing, a King of *Edom*; alſo *Iſhmaels* Son.

Hadarezer, or *Aderezer*, (*Hebr.*) Beautiful help, a King of *Zobah*, who was defeated by *David*, and his Subjects made tributary.

Hadock, (*Aſinus*) a kind of fiſh called a Cod-fiſh.

Hadrian, or *Adrian*, the name of a great *Roman* Emperor, who was ſo called from the City *Hadria* ot *Adria*, whence he deduced his original. The word is derived by *Geſner*, from the *Greek* word Ἁδρὸς, *i.e.* groſs, or wealthy.

Hadrianople, or *Adrianople*, (*Greek*) a City of *Macedonia* in *Greece*, built by the Emperor *Adrianus*, and therefore ſo called.

Hæmatopodes, (*Greek*) certain Birds ſo called from the colour of their feet, which *Pliny* ſays look red like blood.

Hæmon, a young man of *Thebes*, who loving *Antigone*, the Daughter of *Oedipus*, and *Jocaſta* hearing that ſhe was put to death by *Creon*, he killed himſelf over her Tomb.

Hæmopolis, or *Hæmoploſis*, (*Greek*) ſpitting of blood, coming from the vital parts.

Hæmorrhagy, (*Greek*) a violent burſting out of blood.

Hæmorrhoides, (*Greek*) a certain diſeaſe called in *Engliſh* the Piles, which proceedeth from an abundance of Melancholy blood; by which the Veins of the Fundament are diſtended.

Hæmus, a great Mountain dividing *Theſſaly* from *Thrace*; at the foot of which, are the fields of *Tempe*: It was ſo called from *Hæmus*, the Son of *Boreas*, and *Orythia*.

Hærede Abducto, a Writ that lieth for him, who having the Wardſhip of his Tenant under age, hath him conveyed away from him by another.

Hæreſie, (*Greek*) a diviſion in the Church, cauſed by ſome erroneous opinion contrary to the Fundamental Points of Religion.

Hæſitation, (*Lat.*) a ſticking at any thing, a doubting.

Hafnia, (*vulg. Copenhagen*) the chief City, not only of *Selandia*, but of the whole Kingdom of *Denmark*; being moreover a rich and pleaſant Port-town upon the *Baltick Sea*, and alſo remarkable for the Kings Houſe, the Armory, the Academy, and other ſtately ſtructures.

† *Haga*, a word uſed in ſome old Writs for a Houſe.

Hagar, (*Hebr.*) a ſtranger, or chewing the Cud, *Sarahs* Hand-maid, who conceiving by *Abram*, and bringing forth *Iſhmael*, deſpiſeth her Miſtreſs, and is ſent away: From her deſcended the *Hagareni*.

Hagard, (*French*) untamed, unruly; alſo a *Hagard* Hawk, is taken for a wild Hawk.

Haggai, (*Hebr.*) pleaſant, a Prophet of the *Jews*, whoſe Book of Prophecies is extant in the ſacred Scriptures.

Haggaſe, (*Tomaculum*) a kind of Pudding made of Hogs fleſh. Haply from the *Dutch* Hacken, to cut.

Hagiographer, (*Greek*) a Writer of holy things.

Haguenaw, an Imperial Town, in that part of *Germany* called the Circle of the *Rhine*, or *Alſatia*. A ſtrong place, and ſerving the King of *France*, (in whoſe hands it is) for one of his chief Magazines.

Haie, from the *French* word *Haye*, a kind of Net to catch Conies; which is commonly pitched under Hedges.

Hail, a word of Salutation; from the *Saxon* word *Heal*, *i. e.* health.

Hainault. See *Hannonia*.

Haimhaldatio Catallorum, ſignifieth in the Practick of *Scotland*, a ſeeking reſtitution for Goods wrongfully taken away.

Haire,

Haire, is, when a Maſculine and Diurnal Planet in the day time appears above the Earth, or a Feminine Nocturnal Planet in the night time under the Earth.

Haketon, a Jacket without Sleeves. *Chaucer.*

Halberd, a kind of Weapon, called in *Spaniſh Halabarda.*

Halberſtad, a Town in the Dutchy of *Brunſwick*, in the Circle of *Lower Saxony.*

Halcyon, (*Greek*) a Bird, called a Kings-fiſher, which builds its Neſt, and breeds upon the Seaſhore, about the Winter Solſtice, for the ſpace of fourteen days, wherein the weather uſeth to be very calm; whence, by a Metaphor, peaceable and quiet times, are called *Halcyon-days.* The Poets feign, that *Halcyone*, the Wife of *Ceyx*, was turned into this Bird. See *Alcyon.*

To *Hale* up the *Brales.* See *Brales.*

Haledon, a place in *Northumberland*, where *Oſwald*, King of that County, in a great pitcht Field againſt the *Britiſh* King *Cedwal*, having erected a Croſs unto Chriſt, obtained the Victory, and afterwards became a devout Chriſtian. This place was in old times called *Heaven-field.*

Half-merk, or Noble, a piece of Coyn valuing ſix ſhillings eight pence.

Half-ſeal, is taken for the Sealing of Commiſſions unto Delegates, appointed by an appeal in Eccleſiaſtical or Maritime Cauſes.

Halicarnaſſus, the chief City of *Caria*, where the famous Tomb of *Mauſolus* was built by Queen *Artemiſia.*

Halidome, (*Saxon*) Holy Judgment; whence, *By my Halidome*, uſed anciently to be a great Oath among Countrey People.

Halieuticks, (*Greek*) Books treating of the Art of Fiſhing.

Halifax ſignifying in *Old Engliſh*, *Holy Hair*, a Town in *Yorkſhire*, ſo called from a Maids-head, that had been cut off by a Prieſt of that place; which being hung upon a Yew-tree, as a holy Matter, was had in great veneration by the people; who gathering of the Sprigs of the Tree, took it for her Hair.

Halinitre, (*Greek*) a kind of Mineral, commonly called *Salt-peter.*

Halituous, (*Lat.*) thin, breathy.

To *Hall a Ship*, to call her to know whence ſhe is, and whither bound.

Hallage, (*French*) a Fee due for Cloaths brought for ſale to *Blackwel-Hall*; or to the Lord of a Market, for commodities vended there.

Hallandia, a Province of the Kingdom of *Denmark* conterminous to *Scandia*, one of the chief *Peninſulas* of that Kingdom.

Hallelujah. See *Allelujah.*

Hallucination, (*Lat.*) error, or blindneſs of judgment.

To *Halm*, (from the *Hebrew* word *Halam*) to ſhake the Stalk of Corn, from the Ear to the Root.

Halſier, a term in Navigation, he that draws the Halſer or Cable, wherewith Boats are towed along ſome Channel.

Halo, (*Greek*) a Circle about the Moon, and others of the Stars.

Haloneſus, an Iſland in the *Ægean Sea*, which was defended by Women, when all the Men were ſlain.

To make *Halt*, (*French*) to make a ſtop, a term of War.

Halyards, in Navigation, are thoſe Ropes which ſerve to hoiſe all the Yards up, except the Croſs-Jack, and the Sprit-Sail Yard which are ſlung.

Halyattes, a King of *Lydia*, and Father to *Cræſus*, who was overcome by *Cyrus.*

Halymote. See *Healgemote.*

Ham, (*Hebr.*) Crafty or heat, one of *Noahs* three Sons, and the Father of *Canaan*, whence deſcended the *Canaanites.*

Hamadryades, (*Greek*) Wood Nymphs.

Haman, (*Hebr.*) making an uproar, the Son of *Hamedatha*, he ſeeking the ruine of *Mordecai*, and the *Jews*, is caught in his own ſnare, and hanged upon the ſame Gallows he had prepared for *Mordecai.*

Hamburgum, (*Hamburgh*) the nobleſt *Emporium* and Port Town, not only of *Lower Saxony*, of which it is the principal City, but even of all *Germany.* Some think it ſo called *qu. Gambriviorum Burgus*, as having been the Seat of the *Gambrivii*, an ancient people of *Germany*; others *qu. Hammonis-Burgus*, ſuppoſing *Jupiter Hammon* to have been anciently worſhipped here; but I rather think it is *Hamburg qu. Hanſe-burg.* Of which ſee more beneath in *Hanſe-Towns.*

Hames, too crooked pieces of Wood, which incompaſs a Horſe-collar; from the Ham of the Leg which is crooked, or the *Latin* word *Hamus*, a Hook.

Hamkin, a kind of Pudding.

Hamling of Dogs. See expeditating.

Hamlet, a Dwelling-houſe, a Diminutive; from the *Dutch* word Ham, *i. e.* home.

Hammocks, Hanging-beds uſed in Ships.

Hamor, (*Hebr.*) an Aſs, or dirt, the Father of *Sechem.* See *Sechem.*

Hampton-Court, a magnificent Palace belonging to the Kings of *England*, ſtanding in *Middleſex* upon the River *Thames.* It was begun by Cardinal *Wolſey*, and finiſhed by King *Henry* the Eighth.

Hanjar, a certain kind of Dagger worn by the *Baſhaws* Wives, richly beſet with Jewels.

Hanaper, the Clerk of the Hanaper is an Officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, and ſo is the Comptroller.

A *Handſpeek*, a Wooden Leaver, uſed in ſtead of a Crow of Iron to traverſe the Ordnance.

Hankwit or *Hangwit*, (*Saxon*) a Fine laid, either for the eſcape, or the illegal hanging of a thief.

Hannah, (*Hebr.*) Gracious or Merciful, the Wife of *Elkanah*, and Mother of *Samuel* the Prophet.

Hannibal. See *Annibal.*

Hanno, a *Carthaginian*, who ſeeking to make himſelf Maſter of *Carthage*, was at length taken, and had his eyes put out.

Hannonia, or *Haynault*, a Province of the *Low Countreys*; one of thoſe belonging to the King of *Spain*. The chief Towns whereof are *Mons*, *Valenciennes*, and *Camerick*.

Hanſelines, upper ſlops. *Chaucer*.

Hanſe-Towns, certain Towns in *Germany*, as *Hamburgh*, *Magdenburgh*, *Lubeck*, *&c*, being the principal Seats of the *Dutch* Merchants. *Hans* ſignifying in the *Dutch* tongue, A Society or Corporation of Merchants.

Hanſel, (*Dutch*) the firſt Money that is beſtowed with a Tradeſman in a morning.

Hans-en-kelder, a *Dutch* word, ſignifying Jack in the Cellar; it is commonly taken for a Child in the Mothers Belly.

Hanſiatick, Towns, the ſame as *Hanſe-Towns*.

Hanten, (*old word*) to uſe, or accuſtom.

Haphertlet, a kind of courſe Coverlet for a Bed.

Haque, a ſort of hand Gun three quarters of a yard long.

Haquebut, (*French*) the ſame as *Harquebus*.

Haracana, or *Herocane*, a violent Whirlwind or Tempeſt, which happeneth once in nine years. Some ſay, it comes from the *Spaniſh* word *Arancar*, to pull up by the roots.

Harald, or *Herauld*, (*French*) *Quaſi herus altus*, *i. e.* High-maſter, is an Officer, whole imployment is to denounce War, or proclaim Peace, to judge and examine Gentlemens Arms, to marſhal the ſolemnities at a Princes Coronation, and ſuch like.

Haran, (*Hebr.*) Anger, the Father of *Lot*.

Harangue, (*French*) a Speech, or Oration.

Haraphah, (*Hebr.*) a Medicine, a *Philiſtim*, whoſe Sons being Gyants, were ſlain by *David* and his Servants.

To *Haraſe*, (*French*) to tire out, to weary, to diſquiet: A haraſſed, or tired Jade.

Harbinger, from the *Dutch* words, Her Berghen, *i. e.* Hither keep; an Officer in a Princes Court, that allotteth thoſe of the Houſhold their Lodgings in time of progreſs; but vulgarly taken for any one that goeth before, and provideth lodging.

Harbour, a Hart is ſaid to Harbor, when it goes to reſt.

Hare-lip, a Lip cloven like a Hares-lip.

Hare-pipe, a ſnare made of a piece of Elder or Cane, to catch a Hare with.

Hares ears, (*Bupleurum*, *Auricula Leporis*,) an Herb which grows chiefly among Oaken-woods in Stony-grounds.

Hares-foot, (*Lagopus*) an Herb of a binding faculty; and therefore uſed in the ſtopping Fluxes and *Gonorrhœas*, and healing of Ruptures.

Hariant, or *Hauriant*; in Heraldry, is, when a fiſh is repreſented ſtanding upright.

Hariolation, (*Lat.*) a ſooth-ſaying.

Harlem, a City of *South Holland*, where Printing was firſt invented by *Laurence Jans*, a rich Citizen thereof, about the year 1440. Or as others ſay, by *John Gottenbergh*.

Harlot, or *Arletta*, Concubine to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, and Mother to *William* the Conqueror; in diſgrace of whom, all Whores came to be called Harlots.

Harman, a proper name of Men, ſignifying in *Dutch*, the General of an Army, anſwerable to the *Greek Polemarchus*.

Harmodius, and *Ariſtogeiton*, two famous conſpirators againſt *Hipparchus* the Tyrant of *Athens*.

Harmonia, the Daughter of *Mars* and *Venus*, and the Wife of *Cadmus*; to her is attributed by ſome, the firſt invention of Muſical Harmony.

Harmonious, or *Harmonical*, full of Harmony, *i. e.* Muſical conſent, or agreement.

Harold. See *Harald*.

Harpalice, the Daughter of *Lycurgus*; ſhe was a great Huntereſs, and hearing that her Father was taken priſoner by the *Getans*, reſcued him by force of Arms.

Harpe, the name of the Fauchion, wherewith *Mercury* ſlew *Argos*, and *Perſeus Meduſa*.

Harping Irons, certain Irons to ſtrike great fiſh withal, being at one end like a Barbed Arrow, and having at the other end a Cord.

Harpings, the bredth of a Ship at the Bow.

Harpocrates, an Image uſed in the Ceremonies of *Serapis* and *Iſis*, made with one hand upon his mouth, and called by the *Egyptians*, *The god of ſilence*.

Harpyes, the three Daughters of *Pontus* and *Terra*, *Ællo*, *Celæno*, and *Ocypete*; they were part Women, and part Birds, having Claws like Vultures. *Homer* ſaith, that upon *Celæno*, whom he calls *Podarges*, *Zephyrus* begat *Balius* and *Zanthus*, the Horſes of *Achilles*.

Harrow, (*old word*) ſignifying away, or fye.

† *Haske*, (*old word*) for ſign, as Fiſhes *Haske*, the ſign *Piſces*.

Hart, in the Foreſt Laws, is a Stag of ſix years old; if, having been hunted by the King or Queen, he eſcape alive, he is called a *Hart Royal*; and if this Hart be ſo hunted by the King or Queen, that he is forced out of the Foreſt, the King cauſeth Proclamation to be made, That no perſon ſhall hurt, chaſe, or kill him, then he is termed a *Hart Royal Proclaimed*.

Hart Hall, a place for Students in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, built by *Walter Stapleton*, Biſhop of *Exeter*; together with *Exeter* Colledge, in the time of King *Edward* the Second: Who, in imitation of him, built *Oriel* Colledge, and Saint *Mary* Hall.

Harts-tongue, (*Phyllitis*, *Lingua Cervina*) an Herb with long green Leaves like a Tongue, but ſmooth; it is much commended for any diſtemper of the Liver and Spleen, and the Paſſions of the Heart.

Hartwort, a pretty Plant very wholeſome for Harts or Stags to feed on; it is called in *Latin Seſeli Æthiopicum*.

Haſel,

Haſel, (*Lat. Corylus*, or *Avellana Sylveſtris*) a Tree well known, whence the Hazel Nuts, which are hard of digeſtion, and therefore unwholſome; yet by reaſon of their dryneſs, they are commended to be eaten after fiſh, to hinder the ingendering of flegm.

Harquebuſſe. See *Arquebuze*.

Hatches of a Ship, are Trap-doors to let things down into the Hold; they are alſo called *Scuttles*.

Havana, a Port Town of the Iſle of *Cuba*, the moſt famous and frequented of all the *Weſt Indies*.

Hauberg, or *Haubert*, (*French*) a Coat of Mail.

Havelock, a certain *Daniſh* Foundling of the Royal Blood; who, as it is reported, was foſtered by one *Grime* a Merchant, and from a Scullen in the Kings Kitchin, was for his valor, and conduct in Military Affairs, promoted to the marriage of the Kings Daughter.

Haven, (*Lat. Portus*) the entrance of the Sea within the Land, at the Mouth of ſome River or Creek, where Ships may ride at Anchor.

Havering, a Town in *Eſſex*, an ancient retiring place of the Kings of *England*; ſo called from the fabulous conceit of a Ring delivered by a Pilgrim, as ſent from S. *John Baptiſt* to King *Edward* the Confeſſor.

Havre de Grace, a noted Town or Port Town of *Normandy*, by ſome called *New Haven*. It was built by King *Francis* the Firſt.

Haunt, a term in Hunting, the walk of a Deer, or the place of his ordinary paſſage; in *French Enceinte*.

Hauriant. See *Hariant*.

Hauſelines, or *Hanſelines*, (*old word*) Breeches or Slops.

Haw, a Hedge, from the *French* word *Hay*: Alſo an old word, ſignifying black; alſo a diſeaſe in the eye.

Haward, or *Hayward*, a Keeper of the common Heard of the Town, who is to look that they neither break, nor crop Hedges; from the *French* words, *Hay*, Hedge, and *Garde*, Cuſtody.

Hawiſe, a proper name of Women. See *Avice*.

Hawkers, a certain deceitful people that go up and down from place to place, buying and ſelling old Braſs and Pewter, which ought to be uttered in open Market. They are now taken for a ſort of people, who waiting for the firſt coming out of News Books and Pamphlets, run vending them up and down the Streets like Hawks that hunt every where after prey, whence they ſeem to be ſo called.

Hawkweed, (*Lat. Hieracium*) a Field Herb whoſe Leaves are torn on the ſides like Dandelion, but they are thicker and darker: It is good for all the diſeaſes of the Eyes, Inflammations, S. *Anthonies* Fire, and ſuch like eruptions.

Hawlkes, (*old word*) corners.

Hawten, (*old word*) inſolent.

Hawthorn, (*Oxyacantha*) White Thorn. from Haegdoren, Haeg, in *Dutch* ſignifying White.

Hazard, (*Ital. Azzarro*,) a certain place in a Tennis-Court, into which if the Ball chance to be ſtrucken, it is a loſs. Alſo a thing ſet upon a Billiard-table, which Gameſters avoid hitting as much as may be. It is alſo metaphorically taken for any doubtful event.

Hay, a Town in *Brecknockſhire*, called in *Britiſh* Trekethle, *i. e.* a Town in a Grove of Hazel-trees. It was formerly a very flouriſhing place, till ruined and depopulated by that Arch-rebel, *Owen Glendower dwy*.

Hayboot, ſignifieth in Common Law, a permiſſion to take Thorns, to make or repair Hedges.

Haydegines, (*old word*) a Countrey dance, or round.

Haylayks, Women-ſlaves, a word uſed among the *Turks*.

Hayn, (*old word*) hatred.

Hazael, (*Hebr.*) Seeing God, one whom God appointed *Eliſha* to anoint King over *Syria*, that he might take vengeance of *Iſrael* for their Idolatry.

H. E.

Headborough, the chief of the Frank-pledge, the ſame as Conſtable, or Tithing-man; from *Herod*, *i. e.* Head, and *Borhe*, *i. e.* Pledge. The ſame *Borough-head* and *Borſholder*.

Head-land, in Navigation is a point of Land that lies farther out at Sea, than the reſt uſually do.

Head-lines, in Navigation, are the Ropes that make faſt all the Sails to the Yard. *Head-ſails*, are thoſe belonging to the Foremaſt and Boltſpret, and keep the Ship from the Wind, or to fall off.

Heafling, (*Saxon*) a captive.

Heafod, (*Saxon*) a head.

Healgemote, or *Halymote*, a *Saxon* word ſignifying a Court Baron, or meeting of the Tenants in one Hall.

Hearſe, an empty Tomb, erected for the honor of the dead; from the *Greek* word *Arſis*, a lifting up.

Hearts-eaſe, or *Panſies*, (*Latin Herba Trinitatis*) an Herb whoſe flowers are like unto Violets, much commended for a Rupture, as the Diſtilled Water of the Herb and Flowers is for the Falling-ſickneſs.

Heathpoult, (*Tetrao*) a Bird of Game, ſomewhat like a Pheaſant. Otherwiſe called a *Groufe* or *Heathcock*.

Hebdomade, (*Greek*) the number ſeven, a week which conſiſts of ſeven days.

Hebe, the godeſs of youth, and daughter of *Juno*, without a Father; ſhe was for her beauty preferred by *Jupiter* to be his Cup-bearer: But one time falling down, and diſcovering her ſecret parts to the gods, ſhe was removed from her place.

Hebetude, (*Lat.*) bluntneſs, dulneſs.

Hebrews, a name given to the *Iſraelites*, becauſe they ſpake the ancient *Hebrew* Language, which continued in the Family of *Heber*, after the diviſion of Tongues.

Hebrides, certain Iſlands in the *Deucalidonian* Sea, called alſo *Ebuda*, and the Weſtern Iſlands; they are forty four in number, but the chief of them are *Leviſſa*, *Euſta*, *Mula*, and *Ila*.

Hebrus, a River of *Thrace*, where the Head of *Orpheus* was thrown, after his Body had been torn in pieces by *Bacchides*.

Hecalius, a name attributed to *Jupiter* by *Theſeus*; from *Hecale* an old Woman, who had devoted her life to *Jupiter*, for his ſafe return.

Hecataeus, a Grammarian of *Abdera*, mentioned by *Suidas*.

Hecate, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, and the Siſter of *Apollo*. Some think her to be the ſame with *Diana*, or the Moon; alſo the name of a famous Inchantreſs of *Thrace*.

Hecatomb, (*Greek*) a Sacrifice, wherein an hundred Beaſts were offered at one time.

Hecatompolis, an Epithet of the Iſland of *Crete*, which is ſaid to have had an hundred Cities in it.

Hecatompylæ, the name of a City of *Egypt*, otherwiſe called *Egyptian Thebes*.

Heck, the name of an Engin to take fiſh withal, from the *Dutch* word Hecken, *i. e.* To pick, or *Heck* a Bramble.

Heckled, (*old word*) wrapped.

Hecktick-Feaver, a Feaver which is habitual, and which inflames the ſolid parts of the Body; it comes from the *Greek* word *Hexis*, a habit.

Hecla, the name of a Mountain in *Iſleland*, where there is a terrible abyſs, or deep place, where nothing but the lamentable cries of perſons, as is ſuppoſed extreamly tormented, are heard for the compaſs of a League round about it.

Hector, the Son of *Priam* and *Hecuba*; he was accounted the ſtouteſt of all the *Trojans*, ſlew *Proteſilaus*, and *Patroclus*; but was at length ſlain himſelf by *Achilles*. The word ſignifieth, Defender.

Hecuba, the Daughter of *Dymas*, the Wife of *Priam* King of *Troy*: It is feigned of her, that after the taking of *Troy*, ſhe was turned into a Bitch.

Hederal-Crown, a Crown of Ivy, from the *Latin* word *Hedera*.

Hedymiles, a Singer to the Harp, remembered by *Juvenal*, *Satyr 6*.

Heeld, a term in Navigation, a Ship heelds Star-board, or Lar-board, that is, leans moſt to that ſide.

Heer, and *Hace*, (*old word*) hoarſe and harſh.

Hegeſias, a Philoſopher of *Cyrene*, who ſo livelỳ ſet forth the miſeries of Humane life, that he was the occaſion of many of his Auditors making away themſelves. Whereupon he was commanded by King *Ptolomy* to proceed no farther upon that ſubject. He is mentioned by *Cicero* in his Book *De Oratore*, and his *Tuſculan* Queſtions; alſo a Writer *De Re Ruſtica*, otherwiſe called *Ageſius*.

Hegeſippus, an ancient Writer of Eccleſiaſtical Affairs.

Hegeſiſtratus, an *Epheſian*, who was the Builder of the City of *Elea* in *Aſia*.

Hegira, the Epoche, or computation of time among the *Turks*.

Heinſarre, or *Hinſare*, (*Saxon*) a departing of a ſervant from his Maſter; from *Hein*, a houſe, and *fair*, paſſage.

Heir of Blood, in Common Law, is he who ſucceedeth by right of Blood in any Mans Lands or Tenements in Fee; but Heir of Inheritance, is he that cannot be defeated of his Inheritance upon any diſpleaſure.

Heirloom, ſignifieth all Implements of a Houſe; which having belonged to the houſe for certain deſcents, accrew to the Heir with the Houſe it ſelf. Loom, ſignifying a frame to Weave in.

Heighth, a vertue in writing or ſpeaking, wherein the expreſſions are neither too inflate, nor too creeping, but obſerving a decent Majeſty between both.

Helcheſaites, a Sect of Hereticks, who held it no ſin to deny Chriſt in times of perſecution; Their firſt Teacher was one *Helcheſaus*.

Helchyſm, the droſs and ſcum of Silver.

To *Hele*, (*old word*) to cover.

Helena, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*; ſhe was married to *Menelaus*, and brought forth *Hermione*; afterwards being ſtoln away by *Paris*, and being demanded of *Priamus* by the *Greeks*, the *Trojans* refuſed to ſend her back, which was the occaſion of a very great War, and of the deſtruction of *Troy*. The word ſignifieth in *Greek*, pitiful.

Heliacal, Riſing of a Star, is, when a Star which was at firſt hid by the Light of the Sun afterwards appears. From the *Greek* word *Helios*, *i. e.* the Sun.

Heliades, the Daughters of the Sun, and Siſters of *Phaeton*, who wept themſelves into Poplar-trees for the death of their Brother, and their tears became Amber; their names were *Phaethuſa*, *Lampeluſa*, and *Lampetia*.

Helice, a Town of *Achaia*, a Region of the *Peloponneſus* or *Morea*; alſo the utmoſt Northern Conſtellation called *Urſa Major*, or the Great Bear, conſiſting of twenty ſeven Stars; whereof the ſeven in the Tail are called *Plauſtrum* or *Charles* his Wain.

Heliconian, belonging to *Helicon*, a Hill of *Phocis*, ſacred to *Apollo*, and the Muſes.

Heliodorus, an eminent Sophiſt, whoſe Hiſtory of *Theagines* and *Caridea* is extant, and in no mean eſteem. Alſo a Poet, whoſe Ἀπολυτίης to *Nicomachus* are cited by *Galen*; alſo a Rhetorician who living in the time of the Emperor *Adrian*, was his favorite, and private Secretary.

Helioſcopy, (*Greek*) the furtheſt point of the Suns courſe into his Aſcenſion or Deſcenſion.

Heliotrope, (*Greek*) the name of a Plant commonly

monly called *Turn-ſole*; alſo a kind of precious ſtone.

Helix, a term in Geometry, being the ſame in *Greek*, as *Spira* in *Latin*. See *Spiral line*.

Helle, the Daughter of *Athamus*, King of *Thebes*, ſhe with her Brother *Phryxus*, croſſing over the *Pontick* Sea upon a Golden Ram, being frighted with the danger, fell into the Sea; from which accident, that Sea was ever called *Helleſpont*.

Hellebore, the name of a certain Plant, called alſo *Melampodium*, which is good againſt madneſs.

Helleniſtical, belonging to *Greece*, or the *Greek* Languague; from *Hellas*, the ancient name of that Countrey.

Helm, ſignifieth in Navigation a piece of Wood faſtned to the Rudder in a Ship or Boat; alſo the Helm of State is Metaphorically taken for the chief place in the Government of a Nation.

Helmet in ſtark Stowers, (*old word*) defended in ſharp aſſaults.

Helluation, (*Lat.*) a playing the glutton, a greedy devouring.

Helſingoburgum, (*Elſenburg*) a very ſtrong Town, with a Caſtle upon the *Sound*, in *Scandia* the chief Peninſule of the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

Helſingora, (*Elſeneur*) a very neat built Town, the third in *Selandia*, being alſo a noted Haven upon the *Sound*, and one of the chief Emporiums in the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

Helve, (*old word*) a handle of any thing.

Helvetia, a Countrey invironed by the *Alps*, and the Hill of *Jura*, the River *Rhene*, and *Rhone*; it is now called *Switzerland*, being divided into ſeveral Confederate Cantons, and under the Government of a Commonwealth.

Hemerology, (*Greek*) a Kalender, or Book wherein are regiſtred the paſſages of every day.

Hemicrany, (*Greek*) a diſeaſe in the head, called the *Meagrim*. See *Megrim*.

Hemi-cycle, (*Greek*) a half-circle.

Hemingſtone, a Town in *Suffolk*, which one *Baldwin le Pettour* held of the King, *Per Saltum, ſuffletum, & Bumbulum ſeu Pettum, i. e.* By this tenure, that on every *Chriſtmaſs* day before the King, he ſhould dance, puff up his cheeks and fart.

Hemiplegia, (*Greek*) the Palſie on one ſide only.

Hemiſphere, (*Greek*) half the Compaſs of the Heavens, or ſo much as is viſible above the Horiſon.

Hemiſtick, (*Greek*) half a verſe.

Hemuſe, a term in Hunting, for a Roe Buck of the third year.

Hemlock, a certain Plant, called in *Latin Cicuta*, whoſe juyce being poyſon, uſed to be given to capital offenders.

Henares, a River in *Spain*, near to which ſtands a Town called *Alcala di Henares*.

Henbane, in *Greek Hyoſcyamus*, an Herb which is counted rank poyſon.

Henchman, or *Heinſman*, a *German* word ſignifying a domeſtick ſervant. It is taken among us for a Page of Honor.

Hend, (*old word*) neat, fine, gentle.

Hendecaſyllable, (*Greek*) a verſe conſiſting of eleven ſyllables comprehending theſe Feet *Dactyle*, *Spondee*, and three *Trochees*, as

Quoquo diffugias pavens Mabili.

It is otherwiſe called *Phaleucium*.

Hengſton-hill, a Hill in *Cornwal*, where the *Britiſh Danmonii*, calling the *Danes*, to aſſiſt them to drive the *Engliſh* out of *Devonſhire*, were by King *Egbert*, totally defeated and ruined.

Hengwit. See *Hankwit*.

Hengeſt, the name of him who led the firſt *Engliſhmen* into this Iſle: The word ſignifies in the *Saxon Horſman*.

Heniochus, *vide Auriga*.

Henoch, (*Heb.*) *taught* or *dedicate*, *Cains* Son of whom the City *Henoch* was ſo called; alſo the Father of *Methuſhelah*.

Henry, the name of ſeven Emperors of *Germany*, eight Kings of *England*, four Kings of *France*, four Kings of *Caſtile*. The word comes from the *German Einrick*, *i. e.* Rich, and powerful; or *Herric*, *i. e.* Rich Lord; or elſe is contracted from *Honoricus*.

To *Hent*, (*old word*) to catch.

Hepatical, (*Greek*) belonging to the Liver.

Hephæſtian Mountains, certain burning Mountains in *Lycia*.

Heptaedrical Figure, or *Heptaedron*, a Geometrical figure conſiſting of ſeven ſides.

Heptagonical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Heptagon, or figure of ſeven Angles.

Heptarchy, (*Greek*) a ſeven fold Government; or Government of ſeven Men; as that of the *Saxon* Kings here in *England*.

Heraclea, a City in the *Turkiſh* Dominion, in that part called *Tractus Byzantinus*; alſo a City of *Pontus* in *Aſia* the Leſs; alſo *Heraclia*, a City of the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*.

Heracleon, an *Egyptian* Grammarian, whom *Suidas* reports to have Commentated upon *Homer*, and the *Lyricks*.

Heraclides, a Sophiſt of *Lycia*, mentioned by *Philoſtratus*; he flouriſhed under the Emperor *Severus*, and was had in great eſteem at *Smyrna*, where he profeſſed: Alſo a noble Grammarian of *Cilicia*, mentioned by *Stephanus*; alſo *Heraclides* ſirnamed *Ponticus*, a hearer of *Plato* and *Ariſtotle* at *Athens*. There is extant of his writing one only of the many Books he wrote, *viz.* his *Allegories* upon *Homer*, *Diog. Laert. Cic. Tuſc. Quæſt.* Alſo a noble *Macedonian* Painter, who firſt began with the Painting of Ships; he flouriſhed in the time of *Perſeus*, who was taken priſoner by *Paulus Æmilius*, and went to live at *Athens*.

Heraclitus, an *Epheſian* Philoſopher, ſirnamed σκοτεινὸς, becauſe of his obſcure ſtyle; he flouriſhed in the time of *Darius Codomannus*, and was called the Weeping Philoſopher, becauſe as oft as he beheld the Calamities and Unfortunate acci-

dents

dents hapning in the World, he ſtill fell a weeping. He is ſaid to have been torn in pieces by Dogs, as he lay ſleeping in the Sun covered over with Horſ-dung; which deſpiſing the common preſcriptions, he took as a Remedy againſt the Dropſie. Some ſay he was a Scholar of *Xenocrates* and *Hippaſus*, others that he had no Maſter; there were alſo three others of this name, the firſt a *Lyrick* Poet, the ſecond a *Halicarnaſſæan* of great Elegancy, the third a *Lesbian* Writer of the *Macedonian* Hiſtory.

Herald. See *Harald.*

Herawdes, (*old word*) feats of activity.

Herbage, ſignifies in Common Law, the fruit of the Earth, provided by nature for the Cattle: Alſo the liberty that a Man hath to feed his Cattle in another Mans Ground, or in the Foreſt.

Herbert, a proper name of Men, ſignifying in *Dutch*, Famous Lord.

Herbigage, or *Herborow*, (*old word*) Lodging.

Herbaliſt, or *Herbary*, (*Lat.*) One that hath knowledge in the nature and temperaments of Herbs.

Herbenger. See *Harbenger.*

Herb Chriſtopher, a kind of Aconite bearing Berries like Beads: It is to be ſeen only in the Gardens of them that delight in rarities.

Herb Paris, (*Triphyllus*, *Herba Paris*) an Herb otherwiſe called *True Love* or *One Berry*, the Leaves whereof grow like a True-lovers Knot, with a Berry in the midſt: It reſiſteth Poyſon, Peſtilence, Feavers, and Witchcraft; cureth Ulcers, Inflammations, and Impoſthumes.

Herb Robert, (*Geranium*) a kind of Cranesbill with Reddiſh Stalks; it helpeth the Stone, ſtayeth Blood howſoever flowing; it ſpeedily healeth all green Wounds, and old Ulcers.

Herb Two-pence, (*Nummularia*) an Herb of a moderately cold and dry quality.

Herbert, a proper name, ſignifying in *Dutch*, Bright Lord.

Herbipolis, now called *Wirtzberg*. An Epiſcopal See in that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of *Franconia*.

Herboſity, (*Lat.*) plenty of Herbs.

Herbulent, (*Lat.*) graſſy, full of Herbs.

Hercinia, a Wood in *Germany*, of a very large extent, both in length and bredth, and abounding with Wild Beaſts.

Herculean, belonging to *Hercules*, the chief of which name was *Hercules*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Alcmena*. He being hated by *Juno*, becauſe he was born of a Concubine, was by her ingaged in twelve very dangerous enterpriſes, which are called *Hercules* his twelve Labors; all which he overcame to his great renown: Whence every great atchievement came to be called an *Herculean Labor*. He is ſaid to have built two Pillars on *Mount Calpe*, and *Mount Avila*, as the utmoſt bounds of the Weſtern World, with the Inſcription of *Nil ultra*, and at this day thoſe places are called *Hercules Pillars*. This name *Hercules* ſignifying in *Greek*, Glory, or Illumination of the Air.

Herculeus Morbus, the Falling-ſickneſs.

Here de Cæſar, a certain Epoch or Account, from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* uſed to compute their number of years, as we do from the year of our Lord. It was alſo uſed in *Spain* for a great while. The word ſignifieth as much as, *The Monarchy of* Cæſar.

Hereditary, or *Hæreditary*, (*Lat.*) coming by Inheritance.

Hereditaments, ſignifie in Common Law, all ſuch things as deſcend to a Man and his Heirs by way of Inheritance, and fall not within the compaſs of an Executor, as Chattels do.

Herdelenge, a term in Hunting for the dreſſing of a Roe, which is called the undoing of a Boar.

Hereford, the chief City of *Herefordſhire*, anciently called *Treſawith*, from the Beech-trees growing there about. It was built, as ſome ſay, by King *Edward* the Elder, in that Tract of the Countrey called of old *Ereinuc* or *Archenfield*, out of the ruine of the ancient *Ariconium*. The fame of this City was augmented by the Martyrdom of *Ethelbert*, King of *Eaſt England*; who going to woo the Daughter of *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, was here forelaid and murthered by the procurement of *Quendred*, *Offaes* wife.

Hermitage, or *Ermitage*, (*French*) a ſolitary place, a dwelling for Hermites, *i. e.* Perſons that devote themſelves to a Religious ſolitude.

Hereſie. See *Hæreſie.*

Hereſiarch, or *Hæreſiarch*, (*Greek*) the principal Author of any Hereſie, or Sect.

Heretog, or *Heretogh*, a Leader of an Army, or a Duke; from the *Saxon* words *Here*, an Army, and *Toga*, to draw out.

Herility, (*Lat.*) Maſterly-authority.

Herillus, a Philoſopher of *Chaleedon*, the Diſciple of *Zeno*. He was a hearer of *Ariſtotle* and *Theophraſtus*, and concluded Knowledge to be the *Summum bonum*. He is mentioned by *Cicero* in his Book *De Finibus*, and his Academick Queſtions.

Heriot, or *Hariot*, hath formerly been uſed to ſignifie a Tribute given by a Tenant to the Lord of the Mannor, for his better preparation toward War. *Here*, in the *Saxon* tongue, ſignifying an Army. But now it is taken for the beſt Chattle that a Tenant hath at the hour of his death, which is due unto the Lord by Cuſtom.

Herlaxton, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, near which was Ploughed up a Brazen Veſſel, wherein a Golden Helmet, beſet with precious Stones (which was given as a preſent to *Catharine* of *Spain*, Wife to King *Henry* the Eighth) was found.

Hermagoras, an eminent both Philoſopher and Orator, mentioned by *Cicero* in his Book *De Claris Oratoribus*. Whether the ſame with him of *Amphipolis*, the Diſciple of *Perſeus*, mentioned by *Suidas*, may be queried.

Herman. See *Harman.*

Hermaphrodite, (*Greek*) a word compounded of *Hermes*, *i. e. Mercury* and *Aphrodite*, *i. e. Venus*, and ſignifieth one of both Sexes, Man and Woman. See the ſtory of *Hermaphroditus* and *Salmacis*, elegantly deſcribed in the Fourth Book of *Ovids Metamorphoſis*.

Hermetical, (*Greek*) belonging to *Mercury* the meſſenger of the gods, who is called in *Greek*, *Hermes*; or to *Hermes Triſmegiſtus*, the great *Egyptian* Philoſopher, who is thought to have lived not long after *Moſes*. He wrote a Dialogue in his Native tongue, intituled *Aſclepius*, which is yet extant; beſides which, there goes under his name a Dialogue, intituled *Pimander*, with ſome other things. He is reported by *Polydore Virgil*, to have been the firſt that diſtinguiſhed the day into twelve hours, by his obſervation of a certain Beaſt dedicated to *Serapis*, which uſed to Piſs twelve times in that ſpace, at equal diſtances of time. There flouriſhed alſo in the Reign of the Emperor *Adrian*, an *Egyptian* Philoſopher named *Hermes*, a perſon of great Juſtice and Learning, a hearer of *Syrian*, the Sophiſt and Condiſciple of *Proclus*.

Hermione, the Daughter of *Menelaus*; ſhe was betrothed by her Father, after the end of the *Trojan* War, to *Pyrrhus*, the Son of *Achilles*. Which *Oreſtes*, (to whom ſhe had been before eſpouſed by her Grand-father *Tyndarus*) taking ill, he ſlew *Pyrrhus* in the Temple of *Apollo*.

Hermitage, *Hermite*. See *Heremitage*.

Hermodactils, certain Roots like Fingers, but of what Plant is ſo uncertain, that they are called *Opprobrium Herbariorum*; they are ſometimes uſed in Medicines that purge humors from the Joynts, and remoter parts of the Body.

Hermocrates, an eminent Sophiſt of *Phocis*, who flouriſhing in the time of *Severus*, was forced by him to marry againſt his will, the Daughter of *Antipater*, the Emperors Secretary *Philoſtr.*

Hermodorus, an *Epheſian* Philoſopher who being baniſhed his Countrey, betook himſelf to *Italy*, and as *Pomponius* and *Pliny* teſtifie, became the Author and Interpreter of the Twelve Tables of the Decemviral Laws. There was alſo of the ſame name, a *Sicilian*, a hearer of *Plato*, his chief diſcredit was, That by his Philoſophy he ſought greedily after gain.

Hermogenes, a famous, both Sophiſt and Rhetorician of *Tarſus*, who at fifteen years of age, was ſo famed, that he received great preſents from *Marcus Antoninus*, but the older he grew, the more he declined. Whence *Antiochus* the Sophiſt ſaid of him, That he was in *Pueritia Senex*, in *Senectute Puer*. He is mentioned by *Volaterranus*.

Hermoglyphus, an excellent Statuary, but in Marble only.

Hermolaus, a Grammarian of *Conſtantinople*, who as *Suidas* teſtifies, wrote an Epitome of *Stephanus de Urbibus*, and dedicated it to the Emperor *Juſtinian*, alſo a Statuary mentioned by *Pliny*.

Herodianus, an *Alexandrian*, both Hiſtorian and Grammarian, the Son and Diſciple of *Apollonius*. He flouriſhed under *Marcus Antoninus*, and beſides his extant Hiſtory of the *Roman Ceſars*, is reported by *Suidas* to have written *De Arte Grammatica*.

Hermotimus, a Native of *Clazomena*, whoſe Soul, as the Tradition goes, uſed to leave his Body, and wander up and down, bringing him news of things that were done a great way off, his Body lying in the mean while as it were aſleep; but at length his enemies finding his Body, burnt it; ſo that his Soul had no habitation left to return to.

Hernious, (*Lat.*) Burſten-bellied.

Herod, ſirnamed *Antipater*, a King of the *Jews*, created by the *Roman* Senate; he deſtroyed the Temple built by *Zorobabel*, and erected another more magnificent in its place. He put his wife *Mariamne* to death, and his two ſons *Ariſtobulus* and *Alexander*.

Herodotus, an Hiſtorian of *Halicarnaſſus*, whoſe Nine Books of Hiſtory, intituled each by the name of one of the Nine Muſes, are extant. From the tyranny of *Lygdamus*, he retired to *Samos*, as *Suidas* delivers; and afterwards from the envy of his Countreymen to *Thurium*, where ſome ſay he died, others ſay at *Polla*. He is ſtiled by *Cicero Pater Hiſtoriæ*; alſo a *Megarenſian* Trumpeter in the time of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*. He had ſo ſtrong a Cheſt, that he was able to blow two Trumpets at a time.

Heroick, or *Heroical*, (*Greek*) noble, lofty, becoming a *Heroe*; whence Heroick Poem, that ſort of Poem which ſets forth the Deeds in War, and all other noble performances of Kings, Princes, and the greateſt of Men.

Heroick Verſe, that kind of Verſe which by the ancient *Greeks* and *Latins* was ſolely uſed in their Heroick Poems, without any other mixture. It is alſo called *Hexameter*, as conſiſting juſt of ſix feet, all Dactyls and Spondees, but without any certain order, only in the fifth place a Dactyl (ſometimes a Spondee) but in the ſixth place a Spondee alway. Of a Dactyl in the fifth place take this example.

Eurus ad Auroram Nabathæaque regna receſſit.

Of a Spondee in the fifth place this.

Æriaque Alpes, & Nubifer Apenninus.

Heroine, a Woman of a noble Spirit, and excellent virtues.

A *Heron*, a kind of Bird, called in *Latin Ardea*, *ab ardendo*; becauſe its dung burns whatſoever it touches.

Heron, an *Athenian* Orator, who Commentated upon *Herodotus*, *Xenophon*, and *Thucydides*, as is teſtified by *Suidas*. Alſo *Heron* or *Hero*, an eminent Writer of *Alexandria*, who beſides his Mechanicks, Pneumaticks, and other Writings, is ſaid to have written a Book of Agriculture, which

which ſome ſay is yet preſerved in the *Vatican* Library.

Herophila, the name of the *Erythræan Sibyl*, who having asked *Tarquin* a very great price for her three Books of Prophecies, and being refuſed it, ſhe burnt two; and afterwards received as much for that one that was left, as ſhe demanded for all the three.

Heroſtratus, one that to purchaſe himſelf fame, burnt the Temple of *Diana*.

Herſilia, the Wife of *Romulus*, who after her death, was worſhipped by the name of *Hara*, or the godeſs of youth.

Hertford, *i. e.* the Ford of Harts, the chief Town of *Hertfordſhire*, having a Caſtle upon the River *Lea*, built, as ſome ſay, by King *Edward* the Elder, and augmented by *Giſlebert de Clare*, who was Earl of this Town in King *Henry* the Seconds days. *Bede* treating of the Synod that was held here in the year 670. calleth it *Herudford*, *i. e. Redford*.

Herthus, a godeſs worſhipped by the ancient *Saxons*, in the ſame nature as *Tellus* by the *Latins*, ſome think the word Earth to be thence derived.

Heſiodus, an ancient Poet of *Aſcra*, of whom it is in diſpute, whether *Homer* or he were the ancienter; beſides what we have extant of him, as his *Opera & dies*, *ſcutum Herculis & Theogonia*, there are mentioned of his writing ſeveral other works.

Heſione, the Daughter of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, whom *Hercules* having freed her from a great Whale, gave in marriage to his friend *Telamon*, after he had ranſaked *Troy*; becauſe her Father *Laomedon* performed not his promiſe to him.

Heſperus, the Son of *Japetus*, and Brother of *Atlas*, who flying from his Countrey, went and inhabited in *Italy*, whence that Countrey came to be called *Heſperia:* He had three Daughters, *Ægle*, *Arethuſa*, and *Heſperethuſa*, called the *Heſperides*, who lived in the *Heſperian Garden*; whoſe Trees bare Golden Apples, that were kept by a watchful Dragon whom *Hercules* ſlew; it is alſo feigned of *Heſperus*, that after his death, he was changed into the Evening Star. Alſo the *Heſperides*, called alſo *Gorgones*, are certain Iſlands in the *Atlantick* Ocean, much celebrated by the ancients, both Poets and others; but which and where they were, is hard to determine. Some think they were thoſe ten Iſlands over againſt *Cape Verd*, which the *Duteh* now call *Saltz Inſeln*, the chief whereof is S. *Jago*, a Colony of the *Portugeſes*.

Heſts, (*old word*) Commands or Decrees.

Hete, (*old word*) Promiſed.

Heteroclites, in Grammar, are thoſe ſort of Nouns which are either defective or redundant, at leaſt differ ſome way or other in their manner of declining from the common ſort; as Verbs that ſo vary, are called *Anomalous*.

Heterodox, (*Greek*) being of another opinion or judgment, than what is generally received.

Heterogeneal, (*Greek*) being of another or different kind.

Heth, (*Hebr.*) Fear or aſtonied, *Canaans* Brother, of whom came the *Hittites*.

Heteroſcians, (*Greek*) people that live between the Equator and the Tropicks, whoſe ſhadows ſtill incline more one way than another.

Hetruria, a Countrey of *Italy*, otherwiſe called *Tuſcia*, or *Tuſcany*, the people whereof were in ancient times much given to ſooth-ſaying; it reacheth from *Macra* to *Tyber*. It is now under a Monarchical Government of a Prince, who is commonly ſtiled the Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*.

To *Hette*, (*old word*) to commit or dedicate.

Heveningham, a Town in *Suffolk*, which gave name and reſidence to an ancient Family, commonly contracted into *Henningham*.

Hew, (*old word*) colour.

Hewmond, (*old word*) ſhining.

Hexaedron, a Geometrical figure conſiſting of ſix ſides.

Hexagonal, (*Greek*) belonging to a Hexagon, or Geometrical figure having ſix angles or corners.

Hexameter Verſe, (*Greek*) a verſe conſiſting of ſix feet; it is otherwiſe called an Heroick Verſe, becauſe it is uſed in Heroick Poems. See *Heroick Verſe*.

Hexaptote, (*Greek*) a Noun declined with ſix Caſes.

Hexaſtick, (*Greek*) a Stanza, conſiſting of ſix Verſes.

Heydelberg, a City of *Germany*, in the Territory of the Prince Elector *Palatine*, ſo called from the *Dutch* words Heyd, *i. e.* ſweet Broom and Berg, *i. e.* a Hill.

Hezekiah, or *Hizkiah*, (*Hebr.*) a pious King of *Judah*, who obtained by Prayer, Victory againſt *Senacherib* King of the *Aſſyrians*, made great Reformation in the Temple, and had his life prolonged after a ſickneſs unto death.

H. I.

Hiation, (*Lat.*) an opening aſunder, or gaping.

Hibernia, a fair Iſland lying on the Weſtern part of *Britain*: It is now called *Ireland*.

Hibride, a Mongrel, or a Creature of a mixt generation; it comes from the *Greek* word ὕβρις, diſgrace.

Hichel, or *Hatchel*, an Inſtrument to kemb Hemp, or Flax with all.

Hickway, a certain Bird, otherwiſe called a Wood-picker, or Wryneck, in *Greek Jynx*.

Hidage, a certain Tax, which upon extraordinary occaſions uſed to be paid for every hide of Land.

Hide-bound, a diſeaſe in Cattle, when the skin cleaveth to their ſides. In Agriculture, it is a diſeaſe whereunto Trees, in like manner, by the cleaving of the Bark, are ſubject. And metaphorically, it is applied to a cloſe fiſted miſerly fellow.

Hide,

Hide of Land (from the *Dutch* word Heyd, *i.e.* A wild Field; alſo Heath and Broom) ſignifieth in Law, ſuch a quantity of Land as may be Ploughed with one Plough in a year, which according to ſome Mens accounts, is about a hundred Acres; eight Hides, being a Knights Fee.

Hide and *Gain*; the ſame as Gainage.

Hide, a kind of Sanctuary, or hiding place.

Hierarchy, (*Greek*) a Spiritual Government; alſo the holy Order of Angels, which conſiſteth of nine degrees, Seraphims, Cherubims, Thrones, Dominations, Principalities, Powers, Vertues, Arch-Angels, and Angels.

Hieratick Paper, fine Paper, dedicated to Religious uſes.

Hiero, an *Alexandrian* Writer of *Geoponicks*, whoſe writings are ſaid to be yet preſerved in the *Vatican* Library. There was alſo a *Sicilian* of the ſame name, mentioned by *Varro*.

Hierocles, an *Alexandrian* Philoſopher, whoſe Commentary upon *Pythagoras* his Golden Verſes, is extant; beſides ſome fragments collected by *Stobæus*. Alſo one of the *Mulomedick* Writers Printed with *Apſyrtus*, and the reſt.

Hieroglypicks, certain myſterious Characters or Images, uſed among the ancient *Egyptians*, whereby holy Sentences were expreſſed.

Hrerograms, (*Greek*) ſacred Writings.

Hierome, or *Hieronymus*, the name of one of the ancient Fathers, the word ſignifying in *Greek* Holy Name. There was alſo a Tyrant of *Sicily* ſo called, who contrary to the advice of his Father *Hiero*, taking part with *Hannibal* againſt the *Romans*, was at length ſlain by them. There was alſo a *Rhodian* Philoſopher, named *Hieronymus*, who placed the *Summum Bonum* in Indolence or Privation of pain.

Hieronymians, a certain order of Monks, inſtituted by S. *Jerome*. There were alſo certain Hermites ſo called, whoſe Order was founded in the year 1365. by one *Granel* of *Florence*.

Hieroſolyme, the famous City of *Judea*, vulgarly called *Jeruſalem*.

High-creſted. (A term in Archery.) See *Shoulder-head*.

High-rigged. (A term in Archery.) See *Shoulder-head*.

Hight, (*old word*) named.

Hilarion, a certain Hermite of *Syria*, famous for many great miracles.

Hilarity, (*Lat.*) chearfulneſs, or mirth.

Hilarius, an ancient Biſhop of *Poictou*, a Province of *Aquitaine* in *France*, who ſuffered perſecution under the *Arrians*.

Hillary Term. See *Term*.

Hildebert, the proper name of a Man, ſignifying in *Dutch*, Famous Lord.

Hilkiah, (*Hebr.*) The Lords gentleneſs, the Father of King *Eliakim*; alſo the name of ſeveral perſons in holy Scripture.

Himerius, one of the *Mulomedick* Writers, Printed with *Apſyrtus*, and the reſt.

To *Himple*, an *old Saxon* word, ſignifying to halt, orgo lame.

Hin, a certain *Hebrew* meaſure, containing twelve Sextaries or Logins; each Sextary or Login containing about the quantity of a *Roman* Pint.

Hine or *Hinde*, is commonly uſed for a ſervant at Husbandry; alſo *Hinde* is a term in Hunting for a Beaſt of the Foreſt the firſt year.

Hippace, a kind of Cheeſe made of Mares Milk.

Hipparchus, a Tyrant of *Athens*, who ſucceeded *Piſiſtratus*; and having deflowred a Virgin, *Harmodius* and *Ariſtogeiton*, conſpired againſt him, and ſlew him. Alſo a *Nicean* Aſtrologer, very much extolled by *Pliny*. He commentated upon *Aratus* his *Phænomena*, and writ of the fixed Stars, and the motion of the Moon, and is ſaid to have been the firſt inventor of Mathematical Inſtruments. Alſo the Maſter of Horſe, a chief Officer among the *Athenians*, was called *Hipparchus*.

Hippe, the Daughter of *Chiron*, ſhe was a great Huntreſs upon *Mount Peleus*; and being got with child, was turned into a Mare.

Hippiades, (*Greek*) Images repreſenting Women on Horſback.

Hippias, a Philoſopher of *Elea*, the Diſciple of *Hegeſidenus*. He held content of mind to be the *Summum Bonum*, and gloried at the *Olympian* Games; that beſides his knowledge in the Liberal Arts, he had a general inſpection into Mechanick Crafts, even the meaneſt of them, inſomuch, that the Pall and Buskins he had then on, were of his own making. He is mentioned by *Cicero* in his third Book *De Oratore*.

Hippocentaurs. See *Centaurs*.

Hippocras, a kind of artificial Wine compounded of Sack, and ſeveral ſorts of Spices.

Hippocrates Bag, a Bag made of white Cotton, like a Sugar-loaf, pointed at bottom. A term uſed in Chymiſtry.

Hippocrates, a famous Phyſician of the Iſland of *Coos*; he lived one hundred and four years, and was had in great honor by *Artaxerxes*, King of *Perſia*. Alſo one of the *Mulomedick* Writers, Printed with *Apſyrtus*, and the reſt.

Hippocrene, a Fountain of *Bœotia*, ſacred to the Muſes.

Hippodame. See *Pelops*.

Hippodrom, (*Greek*) a place for Tilting, or Horſ-racing.

Hippogryph, (*Greek*) a Beaſt repreſented to the fancy, being half a Horſe, and half a Griffin.

Hippolyta, a Queen of the *Amazons*, whom *Hercules* gave to *Theſeus* for his Wife.

Hippolytus, the Son of *Theſeus*, and *Hippolyte*, he addicted himſelf wholly to Hunting, but being accuſed of Adultery by *Phædra* his Mother-in-Law, becauſe he had denied her when ſhe ſollicited him to lie with her; he fled away, and was torn in pieces by the wild Horſes that drew his Chariot: Afterward his Limbs being gathered up, and he reſtored to life by *Æſculapius*. At the requeſt of *Diana* he went into *Italy*, and was

called *Virbius*, and built a City, which from his Wives name was called *Ancia*.

Hoppomachy, (*Greek*) a fighting on Horsback.

Hippodamus, a *Mileſian* Artiſt, who built the Port at *Athens*, called *Piræum*; whereupon the Market place of that *Piræum* was called *Hippodamia*.

Hippomachus, an excellent Flutiniſt among the ancient *Greeks*. He held it the greateſt argument of defect in Art, to be praiſed by the ignorant vulgar. *Ælian*.

Hippomenes, the Son of *Megareus*, and *Merope*; who winning the Race from *Atalanta*, the Daughter of *Sichæneus*, by throwing Golden Apples in her way, he obtained her for his Wife; but becauſe he could not abſtain from lying with his Wife in the Temple of *Cybele*, he was turned into a Lion, and ſhe into a Lioneſs.

Hippon, the name of a City of *Africa*, whereof S. *Auſtine* was Biſhop. Alſo of a *Botanick* Writer, quoted by *Theophraſtus* in his Hiſtory of *Plants*,

Hippona, an ancient godeſs, who was worſhipped as the godeſs of Horſ-courſing, and her Image uſed to be placed in Stables.

Hipponax, an *Epheſian* Poet, who writ ſo ſharply againſt ſome that painted him ridiculouſly, that he cauſed them to hang themſelves.

Hippophæſton, (*Greek*) an Herb growing upon the Fullers Thorn, good for the Falling-ſickneſs.

Hippotades, a name attributed to *Æolus*, King of the Winds.

Hipſicratea, the Wife of *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*, who loved her Husband ſo much, that ſhe followed him in all dangers and extremities.

Hircania, one of the three chief Provinces of the more Eaſterly part of *Perſia*; the other two being *Ariana* and *Drangiana*. This Province is divided into two leſſer Regions *Margiana*, whoſe principal City is *Antiochia Margiana*, and *Bactria*, whoſe chiefeſt Cities are *Bactria* and *Ebuſmi*.

Hircine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Goat.

Hirculation, (*Lat.*) a certain diſeaſe in a Vine, which cauſeth it to bear no fruit.

Hircur, the Left-ſhoulder of *Auriga*.

Hirſute, (*Lat.*) rough, briſtly, full of hair.

Hiſpalis, the chief City of *Andaluſia*, a Province of that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kingdom of *Caſtile*. It is ſituate upon the River *Bætis*, and is now called *Sevil*.

Hiſpaniola, or *Little Spain*, (as *Columbus* named it) is, if not the largeſt, yet the faireſt and goodlieſt of all the *American* Iſlands, called by the Natives anciently *Hayti*.

Hiſpania, the Kingdom of *Spain*, anciently divided into *Bætica*, now called *Granada*: *Luſitania*, now *Portugal*; and *Taraconenſis* which contains the Kingdom of *Arragon*, and part of *Caſtile*.

Hiſpid, (*Lat.*) having rough hairs or briſtles.

Hiſtoriographer, (*Greek*) a Writer of Hiſtories, a Hiſtorian.

Hiſtoriology, (*Greek*) a Hiſtorical diſcourſe.

Hiſtria. See *Iſtria*.

Hiſtrionical, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Hiſtrio*, or Stage-player.

To *Hitch*, in Navigation is to catch hold of any thing with a Rope, or with a hook.

Hithe, (*Sax.*) a little Haven to Land Wares out of Boats. Whence *Queen-hithe*, *i. e.* Queens Port or Haven.

H. L.

Hlaford or *Laford*, (*Sax.*) a Lord.

Hleafdian or *Leafdian*, (*Sax.*) a Lady.

H. O.

Hoan, (from the *old Saxon* word *Hen*, a ſtone) a fine Whetſtone.

Hob, (*old word*) a Clown.

Hobby, a kind of Hawk, called in *Latin Alaudarius*; alſo a little *Iriſh* Nag, *Lat. Aſturco*.

Hoblers, certain *Iriſh* Knights, which uſed to ſerve upon Hobbies.

Hock-tide, (*Dutch* Hoogh-tijd, a High time, *Latin Fugalia*) a certain feſtival celebrated anciently by the *Engliſh* on the Monday and Tueſday ſevennight after *Eaſter* week, in memory of the ſudden death of *Hardycanute*, and with him the downfal of the *Danes*.

Hocus-pocus, a made word, ſignifying a Jugler, a ſhewer of Tricks by *Legier de Main*, or ſleight of hand.

Hodoy, (*Perſian*) God, a word often uſed by the *Turks*.

A *Hodge-podge*, or *Hotch-pot*, or *Hachee*, or fleſh cut to pieces, and ſodden together with Herbs; alſo a Law term, ſignifying a commixtion, or putting together of Land, for the better diviſion of it.

Hodgee, (*Perſian*) a Prieſt or holy Man among the *Perſians*.

Hodiernal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the preſent day, or time.

Hogan, *Mogan*, (*Dutch*) High and Mighty, a title generally attributed to the Eſtates of the *United Provinces* of the *Neatherlands*.

Hogenhine, in Common Law is, he that cometh to a Houſe gueſt-wiſe, and lieth there the third night; after which, he is accounted one of the Family.

Hogoo, a word vulgarly uſed for a high ſavor or taſte; it cometh from the *French* word *Hautgouſt*.

Hogs-head, a meaſure of Wine, containing the fourth part of a Tun.

A *Hogſteer*, a wild Boar of three years old.

Hoker, (*old word*) peeviſhneſs; and *Hokerly*, frowardly.

Hold, (a term in Hunting.) See *Covert*.

Hold off, a term in Navigation is, when the Seamen heave the Cable at the Capſtern, if it be great and ſtiffe; it ſurges or ſlips back, unleſs they keep

keep it cloſe to the Whelps, and then they either hold it faſt with Nippers, or bring it to the Jear-Capſtern.

Holland, one of the three parts, into which *Lincolnſhire* is divided; from which, the Earl of *Holland* deriveth his title; the other two are called *Keſteven*, and *Lindſey*. Alſo one of the Seven *United Provinces* of the *Neatherlands*, divided into *North Holland* and *South Holland*.

Holly-tree, called in *Latin Aquifolium*, or *Agrifolium*, in *Greek* Ἄγρια. A Plant which is green both Winter and Summer, and therefore in great requeſt about *Chriſtmaſs* time, together with Ivy, for the bedecking of Windows.

Holm, (*Ilex.*) a ſort of Oak.

Holocauſt, (*Greek*) a Burnt-offering or Sacrifice laid whole on the Altar.

Holſatia quaſi Holt Saſſia, *i. e.* Woody *Germany*. Holtz, ſignifying in *Dutch*, Wood. It is the Countrey of *Germany*, vulgarly called *Holſtein*, being under a Soveraign Duke.

Holyhocks, (*Malva Hortenſis.*) a kind of Mallows with beautiful flowers of ſeveral colours, both ſingle and double.

Holyroſe, (*Ciſtus, Roſa Sylvatica*) a Plant with Leaves almoſt like Sage, but whiter; the flowers whereof fall preſently after they are blown.

Holy Thiſtle, a very wholeſome Root, called in *Latin Carduus Benedictus*.

Homage, the Oath that a Vaſſal, or Tenant ſweareth to his Lord; alſo a Jury of a Court Baron, conſiſting of ſuch as ow Homage to the Lord of the Fee, from the *Greek* word *Omoo*, *i. e.* to ſwear.

Homage Anceſtrel, where a Man and his Anceſtors have held their Land of the Lord by homage time out of mind.

Hombre, (*Spaniſh*, a Man) a *Spaniſh* Game at Cards, ſo called, becauſe who ever hath the better in the Game, ſaith *Jo ſoy l' hombre*, *i. e.* I am the Man.

Homer, a famous *Greek* Poet, called at firſt *Meleſigenes*, becauſe he was born by the River *Melete*. He writ a Poem concerning the Wars of *Troy*, which was called *Ilias*; and another of the Travels of *Ulyſſes*, called *Odyſſeis*. He is called by ſome the *Mœonian* Prophet; alſo a Phyſician of *Chios*, mentioned by *Archilochus*.

Homeſoken, or *Hamſoken*, an immunity from an amerciament, for entring into Houſes violently, and without licence. It cometh from the *Dutch* words, Heym a Houſe, and Socne Liberty.

Homicide, (*Lat.*) Man-ſlaughter, or Murder.

Homily, (*Greek*) a Speech, or Sermon.

Homœomery, (*Greek*) a likeneſs of parts.

Homœon, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure wherein ſome certain ſimilitude of any thing is collected from the parts thereof, as *Virg.*

Sic oculos, ſic ille manus, ſic ora tenebat.

Homœoptoton, (*Greek*) a falling out alike, a Rhetorical figure, or Exornation, wherein divers Clauſes end with like Caſes; as, *Labor in negotiis, Fortitudo in periculis, Induſtria in agendo, Celeritas in conficiendo, &c.*

Homœoteleuton, (*Greek*) ending alike, a figure wherein divers members of a ſentence end alike; as, *He is an eloquent man who can invent wittily, remember perfectly, diſpoſe orderly, figure diverſly, pronounce aptly, confirm ſtrongly, and conclude directly.*

Homogeneal, or *Homogeneous*, (*Greek*) being of the ſame kind.

Homology, (*Greek*) a confeſſing, or agreeing.

Homonymous, (*Greek*) things of ſeveral kinds having the ſame denomination; a term in Logick. See *Equivocal.*

Honduras, a City of *Gnatimala*, a Province of *Northern America.*

Honycombed, in the Art of Gunnery, is when a piece is ill caſt, overmuch worn and rugged within.

Honyſuckle, (*Periclymenum Caprifolium*) a kind of flower, otherwiſe called a Woodbind.

Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe, (*French*) the Motto of the Garter, ſignifying in *Engliſh*, *Blame be to him who thinketh ill.*

Honour, in Common Law, is taken for the more noble ſort of Seigneury.

Honour-point, in Heraldry, is the upper part of an Eſcutcheon next to the Chief, it being immediately above the Feſſe-point, that is to ſay, between the Chief and the Feſſe-point.

Honorary, (*Lat.*) done, or conferred upon any one in token of honor.

Honorius, the name of one of the *Roman* Emperors, the Son of *Thedoſius* the Firſt, who divided the Empire between his two Sons, aſſigning to *Arcadius* the Eaſtern part, to *Theodoſius* the Weſtern part.

Honey-moon, an expreſſion commonly applied to new married people, who loving violently at firſt, ſoon cool in their affections.

Hony-ſuckles. See *Woodbine.*

Hooks of a Ship, thoſe forked Timbers which are placed upright on the Keel, both in the rake and run of the Ship.

Hoonkeawr, (*Perſ.*) a title of the Grand Signiors; ſignifying a Man of Blood, or one that cauſeth Blood, but uſed for a King.

Hoord, or *Hord*, a Tribe, Clan, or diſtinct company among the *Tartars.*

Hope Caſtle, a Caſtle in *Flintſhire*, to which King *Edward* the Firſt retired, when the *Welſhmen* ſet upon him unawares; it is near *Caergule Caſtle.*

Hophas, a River that flows by *Haliartus*, a City of *Bœotia*, formerly called *Iſomantus.*

Hoplochryſm, (*Greek*) the anointing of Weapons with the Weapon-ſalve, which is a certain Oyntment applied to a Sword or other Weapon, for the curing of any wound made by the ſaid Sword or Weapon.

Hops, (*Lat.*) *Lupulus*, *Greek* Βρυονία, a ſort of Plant which runs up upon Poles, and is chiefly uſed by Brewers for preſerving of Beer.

Hoqueton, (*French*) a kind of ſhort Coat without ſleeves.

Horæ, or the Hours; they were feigned by the Poets, to be certain godeſſes, the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*. Their names ſee in *Hyginus*.

Horary, (*Lat.*) hourly.

Horatius Coles, a famous *Roman*, who fighting againſt *Porſenna*, King of the *Hetrurians*, defended a Bridge himſelf againſt all the Enemies Forces, until the Bridge was cut down; and after that, he leapt into *Tyber*, and ſwam to his own people: Alſo *Horatius Flaccus*, a famous *Lyrick* Poet of *Venuſium*, who was in high favor with *Auguſtus* and *Mecenas*: Whence *Horatio* is a proper name frequent now adays, derived, as ſome think, from the *Greek* ὀξυτὴς, *i. e.* of good eye-ſight.

Hord, (*Lat.*) a Cow great with Calf. Alſo ſee *Hoord*.

Horiſmos, (*Greek*) Definition, a defining of any thing to advantage, yet not againſt the common opinion. As, *The Labor of Virtue, is the true Exerciſe of Pleaſure.*

Horizontal, (*Greek*) belonging to the Horizon, *i. e.* That Circle which divides the upper Hemiſphere; or ſo much of the Heaven as we can ſee round about us, from the lower Hemiſphere, or ſo much of the Heavens as is hid from our ſight.

Hornbeam, (*Carpinus*) a Tree whoſe Wood is very hard, and fit for fewel.

A *Hornet*, a kind of Inſect called in *Latin Crabro*, which uſeth to infeſt Horſes and other Creatures, and is ingendered of the Carcaſſes of dead Horſes.

Horngeld, a Tax within the Foreſt, to be paid for horned Beaſts; it comes from Horn, and the *Dutch* word Gelden, *i. e.* To pay.

Horodix, (*Greek*) a kind of Dial or Inſtrument to ſhew how the hours paſs away.

Horological, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Horologe*, *i. e.* An Hour-glaſs, Clock, or Dial.

Horoſcope, (*Greek*) a diligent marking of hours; alſo ſo much of the Firmament as riſeth every hour from the Eaſt; alſo the aſcendant of ones nativity, or a diligent marking of the time of a childs birth.

Horridity, or *Horror*, (*Lat.*) frightfulneſs, dreadfulneſs, a quaking for fear.

Horſe, in Navigation is a Rope faſtned to the Foremaſt Shrouds and Spretſails Sheets, to keep the Sheets clear off the Anchor-flooks.

Horſ-heal, a kind of Herb, otherwiſe called Elicampane.

Horſ-tail, (*Lat.*) *Cauda Equina*, or *Equiſetum*, *Greek* ἱππουρὶς, a Saturnine Herb, good for healing inward wounds or ulcers.

Hortation, (*Lat.*) an exhorting, or perſwading to any thing.

Hortenſia, the Daughter of *Hortenſius*, ſhe ſo pleaded her cauſe before the *Triumvirs*, *M. Antony*, *Octavius*, and *Lepidus*; that the great Tax was taken off, which they had laid upon the people.

Hortenſian Herbs, (*Lat.*) Herbs growing in Gardens.

Hortenſius, a *Roman* Orator and Pleader of cauſes, who for the great eloquence of his Pleadings, was called *Rex Cauſarum*. He flouriſhed *A. M.* 3912. and is mentioned by *Cicero* in his *Brutus*.

Hortyard, a Garden-yard, haply the ſame with Orchard.

Hoſanna, an *Hebrew* word, ſignifying, *Save I beſeech thee*, being a ſolemn acclamation uſed by the *Jews* in their Feaſts of Tabernacles.

Hoſpitallers, certain Knights of an Order ſo called, becauſe they had the care of Hoſpitals, *i. e.* Houſes erected for the relief of Pilgrims, and poor or impotent people.

Hoſtage, (*French*) a pledge left in War for performance of Covenants.

Hoſteler, in *Latin Hoſpes*, or *Hoſtellarius*; a Keeper of an Hoſtery or Inn; an Hoſt.

Hoſtility, (*Lat.*) hatred or enmity.

Hoſtilius Saſerna, or *Sarcena*, the Father, and of the ſame name the Son, both excellent Writers of Agriculture, quoted by *Varro*, *Pliny*, *Columella*, and *Priſcian*.

Hotch-pot. See *Hodge-podge*.

Hoten, (*old word*) called.

Hounds, in Navigation, are holes in the Cheeks of the Maſt, wherein the Ties run to Hoiſe the Yards.

Hounds tongue, (*Greek Cynogloſſum*) an Herb whoſe Leaves are like the Tongue, and ſmell like the Piſs of an Hound: The Root is uſed both in Pills and Decoctions, to ſtay all ſharp and thin defluxions of Rheum from the Head into the Eyes or Noſe, or upon the Stomach or Lungs.

Houp. See *Lapwing*.

Houſage, a Fee that a Carrier, or any one pays for ſetting up any ſtuff in a houſe.

Houſe, in Aſtrology, is the Twelfth part of the Zodiack, being divided into twelve equal parts.

Houſleek, or *Sengreen*, (*Lat.*) *Majus Sedum*, *Sempervivum*, and *Barba Jovis*, an Herb growing commonly on Walls and Houſe-ſides, with broadiſh thick Leaves pointed at the end; the Juyce hereof is good in hot Agues, all hot Inflammations and S. *Anthonies* fire. It is alſo called *Aygreen*, anſwerable to the *Latin Sempervivum*.

Houſ-bote, Eſtovers out of the Lords Wood, to uphold a Tenement or Houſe, from Houſe, and the *Dutch* word Bote, a making good. See *Eſtovers*.

Howel, a *Britiſh* ſirname, ſignifying Sound or Whole. Some derive it from *Helius*, Sunbright.

The *Hould of a Ship*, the Room between the Keilſon and lower Decks.

The *Hownds*, the holes of the Cheeks faſtened to the Head of the Maſts.

To *Howſel*, (haply from the *Latin Hoſtiola*) to adminiſter the Sacrament to one that lieth on his Death-bed.

Houſe-in, is when a Ship, after ſhe is paſt the bredth of her bearing, is brought in narrow to her upper works.

Hozing of the Dogs. See *Expeditating.*

Hoy, (Celox) a ſort of ſwift ſailing, but high built Veſſel; and therefore thought to be ſo called from the *Dutch* word Hoogh, *i.e.* high.

H. u.

Hubba, the name of a *Daniſh* Captain, who in old times invaded this Iſland.

Hue and Cry, in Common Law is a purſuit of one having committed Felony by the Highway, by deſcribing the party, and giving notice to ſeveral Conſtables from one Town to another.

Hugh, (Hugo) the proper name of a Man, ſignifying Comfort. Others derive it from the *Dutch* word Hotigen, to cut. Of this name was one ancient King of *France* ſirnamed *Capet.*

Hugenots, a name which uſed to be given in deriſion to thoſe of the Reformed Religion in *France*, from a Gate in *Tours* called *Hugon.* Others derive it from theſe words, *Huc nos venimus.* Hither we are come, wherewith they begin their Proteſtation.

Huike, or Huke, *(Dutch)* a kind of Mantle worn by the Women in *Holland.*

Hulk, a kind of great and broad Ship, from the *Greek* word *Holcas.*

Hull, a Town in *Yorkſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Hull*, anciently called *Kingſton (q. Kings-Town) upon Hull.* It being built by King *Edward* the Firſt, and beautified with fair buildings by *Michael de la Pool*, Earl of *Suffolk.* This Town is very well accommodated for Ships and Merchandiſe.

Hull, in Navigation, is taken for the Body of a Ship without Maſts, Sails, or Yards.

Hulling, is when a Ship at Sea hath taken in all her Sails in calm weather.

Hullock, in Navigation, a piece of the Mizen or ſome other Sail, part opened, to keep the Ships head to the Sea.

Hulſtred, (old word) hidden.

Humia, an *Arabian* who wrote a Comment upon *Galens* Hiſtory of Plants.

Humanity, (Lat.) the nature and condition of Man; alſo, gentleneſs, mildneſs.

Humane, or Courteous Signs, are *Gemini, Virgo, Libra, Aquarius.*

Humber, a great River (or rather an Arm of the Sea) in *Yorkſhire.*

Humbird, a Bird frequent in *New England*, and ſome other of thoſe parts. It is no bigger then a Hornet, yet hath all the dimenſions of a Bird; and for colour, is as glorious as the Rainbow, and makes a humming noiſe like an Humble Bee, whence it is ſo called.

Humectation, (Lat.) a moiſtning. In Chymiſtry it is a ſoftning of hard Bodies, by the ſprinkling of moiſture on them. It is otherwiſe called *Irrigation.*

Humiliates, a certain Religious Order of Men, ſo called from *Humiliare Latin*, to humble or bring low; becauſe they led very ſtrict, or mortified lives; they were inſtituted in the year 1166.

Humility, otherwiſe called *Simplicity*, a ſort of Bird in *New England*; the ſmaller ſort whereof, being no bigger then a Kite. It is moſt properly called the *Simplicity*, becauſe immediately the ſurviving of them, pitch upon the place where the others were killed before.

Humouriſt, (Lat.) one that is fantaſtick, or full of humors.

Humor, (Lat.) moiſture; alſo a Mans fanſie, or diſpoſition. The four predominant humors in a Mans Body, are Blood, Choler, Phlegm, and Melancholy.

Humfrey, or *Humfred*, the proper name of a Man, ſignifying in *Dutch*, Houſe-peace.

Hundred, a part of a Shire conſiſting of Ten Tithings, each Tithing conſiſting of Ten Houſholds, called in *Latin Decennæ.*

Hundreders, Men empannelled of a Jury upon any controverſie of Land, dwelling within the Hundred, where the Land lieth.

Hundrelagh, the Hundred-Court, from which all the Officers of the Kings Forreſt were freed.

Hungaria, the Kingdom of *Hungary*, divided into two parts by the River *Danubius.* It was anciently called *Pannonia.*

Hunnes, a People of *Scythia*, who in the time of the Emperor *Valentinian*, overrun all *Italy*, and *Gallia*; but at laſt overcome by the Prayers of Pope *Leo*, they retired themſelves into *Hungary.*

Huntington, the chief Town in *Huntingtonſhire*, in the Publick Seal called *Hunterſdune, i.e.* The Hill of Hunters, alluding to which name, *Leland* calls it in *Latin Venaniodunum.* Near unto the Bridge is to be ſeen yet, the plot of a Caſtle built by King *Edward* the Elder, in the year 917. And by King *Henry* the Second demoliſhed, to put an end to the contention which the *Scotiſhmen*, and the S. *Lizes* had ſo often had about it.

Hurlebats, or *Whirlebats*, a Game or Exerciſe uſed among the Ancients called in *Latin Cæſtus.*

Hurlers, certain great ſtones in *Cornwal*, which the People thereabouts perſwade themſelves to have been in times paſt Men transformed into ſtones, for prophaning the Sabbath day, with hurling of the Ball.

Hurleth, (old word) maketh a noiſe.

Hurricane, a violent ſtorm of Wind which happens ofttimes in *Jamaica*, and ſome other parts of the *Weſt Indies*, in the Moneths of *September* and *October*; which makes very great havock and devaſtation of Trees, Houſes, and all that comes in its way.

Hurts, or *Heurts*, certain round figures in Heraldry, always blew.

Huſares, Hungarian Horſmen; ſo called from the general cry they make at the firſt charge of the Horſe *Huſa*, as the *Frenchmen* cry, *Ca ca ca.*

Huſreales, a name given in ancient times to thoſe that were gatherers of the *Daniſh* Tribute.

Husfaſtene,

Husfastene, in some of the Statutes is taken for him that holdeth House and Land.

Hastings, the principal and highest Court of *London*; it cometh from the *French* word *Haulser*, *i. e.* To lift up.

H. Y.

Hyacinthus, a Youth, who being beloved of *Apollo*, and playing with him at a play called *Discus*, *Zephyrus*, who was slighted by *Hyacinthus*, blew the *Discus*, thrown by *Apollo*, full upon *Hyacinthus* his head, and killed him; which mischance *Apollo* lamenting, turned him into a flower called a Jacinth, vulgarly, Crow-toes. There is also a precious stone called a Hyacinth, or Jacinth, being of a watersh colour.

Hyades, the Seven Daughters of *Atlas*, by his Wife *Ethra*; they were called *Ambrosia*, *Eudoxa*, *Pasithoe*, *Corone*, *Plexauris*, *Pytho*, and *Tyche*, who lamenting their Brother *Hyas* devoured by a Lion, were taken up into Heaven by *Jupiter*, and changed into Stars.

Hyaline, (*Greek*) of a colour like a glass.

Hybernal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Winter-season.

Hybla, a Mountain of *Sicily*, famous for its Bees, and for the abundance of Thyme which grew there.

Hybreas, a famous Orator, born in *Nylassus*, a City of *Caria*, who was advanced to be chief Governor of that City under *Euthydamus*, Prince of *Caria*; but when *Labienus* came against that Countrey, he so incensed him by saying he was Emperor of *Caria*, that he destroyed the City.

Hydra, a monstrous Serpent bred in the Lake of *Lerna*; it was feigned to a have a hundred heads, and was at last slain by *Hercules*; and afterwards placed among the Stars. It is one of the Southern Constellations, and consists of twenty five Srars, besides two unformed.

Hydragogy, (*Greek*) a conveying of Water by Furrows and Trenches, from one place to another. Hydragogues are Medicines that are prepared to draw forth the Water from any Hydropical parts.

Hydrargyrous, (*Greek*) belonging to Quick-silver.

Hydraulicks, (*Greek*) certain Water-works, whereby Musick is made by the running of Waters.

Hydrogogon, (*Greek*) a Purge good against watry humors.

Hydrography, (*Greek*) a description of Waters.

Hydromancy, (*Greek*) a divination by Waters.

Hydromel, (*Greek*) a sort of drink made of Honey, by some called *Metheglin*.

Hydrophoby, (*Greek*) a certain disease caused by Melancholy, which causeth in those that are affected with it, an extream dread of Waters.

Hydropick, (*Greek*) troubled with the Dropsie. Which is a watersh distemper occasioned by a Serous humor getting between the skin and the flesh, and causing the part so affected to swell.

Hydroscope, (*Greek*) a certain Instrument of late invention, for the discerning of the Watry volatil streams in the Air.

Hyemal, (*Lat.*) bleak, or winterly.

Hyena, (*Lat.*) a Beast like a Wolf, which some say, changeth Sex often, and counterfeiteth the voice of a Man.

Hygroscope, (*Greek*) an Instrument for discovering the drought or moisture of the Air.

Hylas, the Son of *Theodamas*, King of *Mœonia*, whom *Hercules* took away by force, and carried him with him in the Expedition to *Cholchos*; but *Hercules* going on shore about *Misia*, sent him for Water to the River *Ascanius*, and the Nymphs of the River being in love with him, pulled him in; so that *Hercules* long expected him, and hearing no news of him, left the Argonauts, and wandred up and down the Wood for a long time in quest of him.

Hyleg, is that Planet or place in Heaven, whereby being directed by his or its disgression, we judge of the life or state of person.

Hyllus, the Son of *Hercules* by *Deianira*; he being driven out of his City by *Euristheus*, fled to *Athens*, and there built a Temple to *Misericordia*, the godess of Pity.

Hymen, or *Hymenæus*, Son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*, he was the first that instituted marriage, and therefore by some called the god of marriage. He hath that name from a thin skin (called in *Greek* *Hymen*) which is within the secret parts of a Woman, and is said to be a note of Virginity.

Hymne, (*Greek*) a Spiritual Song, or Psalm sung to the praise of God.

Hyothyroides, (*Greek*) one of the two Muscles which lift up the Larynx.

Hypallage, (*Greek*) a certain figure wherein the order of words is contrary to the meaning of them in construction; as, *Dare Classibus Austros*.

Hyperbaton, a Rhetorical figure, being a transposing of words very different from the order of Grammatical Construction.

Hyperbolical, (*Greek*) spoken by way of *Hyperbole*, which is a figure wherein an expression goes beyond truth, either by way of excess or diminution; as, *Qui candore nives antiret, curfibus auras:* Also a term in Geometry, being a certain crooked Line proceeding from the cutting of a Cone or Cylinder.

Hyperboreans, a certain Northern people; some say dwelling under the North Pole, others say, they are a people of *Scythia*.

Hypercathartica, (*Greek*) Purges, that work too violently on the Body.

Hyperdissyllable, a word consisting of more than two syllables, as *Hirundo*.

Hyperechius, a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, who flourished under the Emperor *Martianus*, and as *Suidas* testifies wrote *De Nominibus*, and *Verbis*, and *De Orthographia*.

Hyperides,

Hyperides, an *Athenian* Orator, one of the Ten who emulated *Demoſthenes*, by whom he was accuſed of Bribery, at length being in the ſame condemnation with *Demoſthenes*, and ſought after by *Antipater*, he fled to *Ægina*, as *Plutarch* Records in his life of *Demoſthenes*.

Hyperion, the Son of *Cœlus*, and Brother of *Saturn*; he is thought by ſome to be the firſt that found out the motion of the Stars, and is oftimes mentioned in Poety for the ſame with the Sun.

Hypermeter, (*Greek*) a Verſe that hath a ſyllable above its ordinary meaſure.

Hypermneſtra, one of the fifty Daughters of *Danaus*, they being commanded to kill their Husbands, the fifty Sons of *Ægyptus*, ſhe only of all the Siſters ſaved her Husband *Lynceus*, who afterwards killed *Danaus*.

Hyperphyſical, (*Greek*) ſupernatural.

Hyphen, (*Greek*) a little ſtroke between two words or ſyllables, as a note of *Continuation*, and is uſed, either when two words are joyned together, for the more conciſeneſs of expreſſion, as *Self-intereſt*; or when one part of a word concludes the former Line, and the one begins the next.

Hypocauſt, (*Greek*) a Hot-houſe to ſweat in, or a Stove.

Hypociſtis, (*Greek*) an excreſcence of the Plant *Ciſtus*, the Juyce whereof ſtayeth Fluxes.

Hypocondriacal, (*Greek*) ſubject to melancholy, becauſe under the *Hypocondria*, or ſides of the upper part of the Belly, lie the Liver and Spleen, which are the ſeat of Melancholy.

Hypocriſis, (*Greek*) a feigning or diſſembling, a Rhetorical figure called by *Julius Ruffinianus*, by a *Latin* name *Pronunciatio*. See *Pronunciatio*.

Hypocritical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Hypocrite, which properly ſignifies an Actor, or one that perſonates others in Comedies, and Tragedies: But generally it is taken for a diſſembler, or one that makes a falſe ſhew of Piety or Virtue.

Hypogaſtrick, (*Greek*) belonging to the *Hypogaſtrium*, or lower part of the Belly.

Hypoge, (*Greek*) a Cellar, or place under ground.

Hypogion, (*Greek*) a great inflammation of the Eyes, with ſwellings.

Hypoglottian Medicines, (*Greek*) Medicines that are to lie under the Tongue and melt.

Hypomone, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick. See *Paradoxon*.

Hypoſtatical, (*Greek*) belonging to an *Hypoſtaſis*, or Perſonal ſubſiſtence.

Hypothenuſal Line, a term in Geometry; it is that ſide of a right angled Triangle, which is ſubtended, or oppoſite to the right Angle.

Hypothetical, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Hypotheſis*, *i. e.* Suppoſition; alſo a Hypothetical Syllogiſm in Logick, is that which begins with a Conditional Conjunction.

Hypophora, a Rhetorical figure, being a Branch of the figure *Prolepſis*. See *Prolepſis*.

Hypotheſis, (*Greek*) a Suppoſition whereon any Argument or Diſpute is grounded.

Hypotypoſis, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick, which by a moſt lively deſcription repreſents, as it were, in a Picture ſet before the eye, any thing or perſon; as the deſcription of a Tempeſt in *Virgil*, the repreſentation of Luxury in *Spencers* deſcription of the Bour of Bliſs.

Hypſicratea. See *Hipſicratea*.

Hypſiogloſſum, (*Greek*) the Muſcle which draws the Tongue inward, when contracted.

Hypſiphile, the Daughter of *Thous*, and Queen of *Lemnos*: She entertainnd *Jaſon* in his voyage to *Colchos*, and had Twins by him. She was baniſhed out of *Lemnos* for ſaving her Father, when all the Men of the Iſland were killed by Women, and was entertained by *Lycurgus*, King of *Nemea*.

Hyrcania. See *Hircania*.

Hyrcus, a Countreyman of *Bœotia*, who deſiring of *Jupiter*, *Mercury*, and *Neptune*, whom he had entertained at his Houſe, that he might have a Son, and not marry. The three deities made water upon the dung of an Ox, which had been newly offered; out of which, when the Tenth Moneth was almoſt expired, was born *Orion*.

Hyrſe, a kind of Plant, otherwiſe called Millet.

Hyſpaan, a City of *Perſia*, formerly called *Hecatompolis*, from its one hundred Gates, being a days journey in compaſs.

Hyſſope, (*Lat. Hyſſopus*) an Herb of *Jupiter*, of temperature hot and dry in the third degree, and of a cleanſing quality.

Hyſterical, (*Greek*) belonging to the Womb; whence Hyſterical Paſſion is a certain diſeaſe in Women, commonly called Fits of the Mother; occaſioned by vapors violently ariſing from thoſe parts.

Hyſteron Proteron, (*Greek*) a prepoſterous manner of ſpeaking or writing, expreſſing that firſt, which ſhould be laſt.

Hyttenia, a part of *Attica*, formerly called *Tetrapolis*, becauſe it had four chief Cities, *Probalynthus*, *Oenoe*, *Tricorythus*, and *Marathon*.

J. A.

Jaacob. See *Jacob*.

To *Jabber*, a word vulgarly uſed for to prattle, chat, or talk.

Jabeſh, (*Hebr.* Confuſion) the Father of *Shallum*; of him the City *Jabeſh Gilead* took its name.

Jabin, (*Hebr.*) Underſtanding; a King of *Hazor*, who was ſlain by *Joſhua*.

Jacatra, (now called *Batavia Nova*) a City of the Iſland of *Java Major*, the chief Factory of the *Hollanders* in the *Eaſt Indies*.

Jack by the Hedge, an Herb growing by Hedge ſides, with a broad Leaf, having the ſmell of Garlick;

Garlick; for which reaſon it is called *Alliaria* in *Latin*. It warmeth the ſtomach, and helpeth to diſgeſt the crudities, and corrupt humors that are ingendered therein.

Jackal, (*Lupus Aureus*) a little black ſhag-haired Beaſt of the bigneſs of a Spaniel, which when the Evening comes, hunts for his prey, and coming on the foot, follows the ſcent with open cry: To whom the Lion, whoſe uſher he is, gives ear, and follows to ſeiſe on it, the *Jackal* not touching it till the Lion be ſatisfied, and then he feeds on the relicks.

Jacchus, one of the names of *Bacchus*, from the *Greek* word *Jacchein*, to cry out; becauſe the Prieſteſſes, the *Bacchæ*, uſed in the celebration of his Orgies, to make ſtrange and unuſual noiſes.

Jacynth, the name of a certain precious ſtone of a bluiſh colour, alſo a flower called *Hyacinthus*. See *Hyacinthus*.

Jacob, (*Hebr.* a Supplanter or Beguiler) the Son of *Iſaac*, he purchaſed the birth-right of his Brother *Eſau* for a meſs of Pottage, and beguiled him of his Fathers Bleſſing. He had Twelve Sons, who were the Heads of the Twelve Tribes of *Iſrael*.

Jacobius, certain Fryers of the Order of S. *Dominick*.

Jacobites, a ſort of Hereticks inſtituted in the year 530. by one *Jacobus Syrus*. They uſed Circumciſion, and acknowledged but one Nature in Chriſt.

Jacobs ſtaff, a certain Geometrical inſtrument ſo called; alſo a Staff that Pilgrims uſe to walk with to S. *James* of *Compoſtella*.

Jactancy, (*Lat.*) a boaſting.

Jaculation, (*Lat.*) a ſhooting, or darting.

Jael, (*Hebr.* a Doe,) the Wife of *Heber*, who ſlew *Siſera*.

Jaen, a Town of *Andaluſia*; a Province of that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kingdom of *Caſtile*.

Jalop, a Root coming from the *Weſt Indies*, like that of Bryony, but ſomewhat leſs, of a black colour on the outſide, having Circles within when it is cut. It purgeth Phlegmatick, Cholerick, Melancholick, but chiefly watriſh humors.

Jallamaka, a famous place in the *Moguls* Countrey, to which the *Indians* go in Pilgrimage.

Jambes, (*French*) the ſide-poſts of a door.

Jambeaux, (*French*) Armor for the Legs.

Jambick, (*Lat.*) the foot of a verſe, conſiſting of two ſyllables, one ſhort, and one long.

Jambick Verſe, a verſe conſiſting of *Jambick* Feet. Of theſe there are chiefly two ſort, the *Diameter Jambick*, which conſiſts of four feet only; as,

O carminum dulces notæ.

And the *Trimiter*, which conſiſts of ſix *Jambick* feet, as

Sŭīs ĕt īpsă Rōmă vīrĭbŭs rŭīt.

Yet ſometimes, eſpecially in odd places, a *Spondee*, *Dactyle*, or *Tribrachus*, comes in inſtead of an *Jambus*. This verſe is ſometimes called *Carmen Archilochium*; from the Poet *Archilochus*.

Jamaica, an Iſland of *America*, in that Sea called *Mar del Nort*, one of the firſt diſcovered places of that part of the World. It was taken from the *Spaniards* by a remnant of the *Engliſh* that were repelled from *Hiſpaniola* in *Cromwels* time, and is now the moſt conſiderable of the *American* Plantations, ſubject to the Crown of *England*.

Jamblichus, a famous *Pythagorean* Philoſopher of *Chalcis*, a City of *Syria*; he was the Diſciple of *Porphyrius*, and flouriſhed in the time of *Conſtantine* the Great. His Book *De Myſteriis* is yet extant.

James, the proper name of a Man contracted from *Jacob*, in *Spaniſh Jago*, in *French Jaques*. There were of this name ſix Kings of *Scotland*, two of *Aragon*, two of *Cyprus*, and one of *Great Britain*.

Jamog-law, an Officer among the *Turks*.

Janizaries, *Turkiſh* Foot-ſoldiers, which are of the Guard to the Grand Signior.

Jane, the Chriſtian name of divers Women mollified, as ſome think from *Joan*.

Jannock, a kind of Oaten Bread, much uſed in the North of *England*.

Janſeniſm, the opinion of *Cornelius Janſenus*, Biſhop of *Ypre* in *Flanders*. He was a great oppoſer of the Jeſuites, in moſt of their Doctrines and Opinions.

Janthe, a certain Virgin, the Daughter of *Teleſſa*, who the firſt day of her marriage, was transformed into a Man.

Janus, the name of an ancient King of *Italy*, who entertained *Saturn* (when he was baniſhed out of *Crete*, by his Son *Jupiter*) and of him learned Husbandry, and the uſe of the Vine. He built a City called *Janiculum*, from which all *Italy* was alſo called *Janicula*. He is pictured with two Faces, and from him the firſt Moneth of the year is called *January*.

Japetus, the Son of *Titan*, and *Terra*; he married the Nymph *Aria*, and begat *Prometheus* and *Epimetheus*.

Japygia, a Countrey upon the Borders of *Italy*, called alſo *Calabria*, and *Magna Græcia*. The narroweſt entrance of it reacheth from *Tarentum* to *Brunduſiam*.

Jarbas, a King of *Getulia*. See *Dido*.

Jargon, the ſame as Gibbriſh or Pedlers French.

Jarre of Oyl, an Earthen Veſſel, containing for the moſt part ſomewhat above twenty Gallons; yet ſometimes much more, ſometimes leſs. Alſo the Order of Knights of the Jarre, was inſtituted by *Don Garcia*, King of *Navarre*, who riding one day on hunting, and entering into a Cave, ſaw, as is reported of him, an Altar with the Image of the Virgin *Mary*, and a Pitcher of Lillies; at which ſight, being moved with devotion, he founded this Order.

Jarrock, a kind of Cork.

Jaſion, or *Jaſius*, the Son of *Jupiter*, and *Electra*, to him *Ceres* brought forth *Pluto*, who was the firſt that taught Men the uſe of Money.

Jaſmin, or *Jeſemin*, a certain Tree, with the flowers whereof *Jeſemin Butter* is made.

Jaſon, the Son of *Æſon*, King of *Theſſaly*; he was ſent by his Uncle *Pelias*, to *Colchos*, to fetch the Golden Fleece; and having overcome the Dragon and Brazen footed Bull, that were ſet to guard it, by the help of *Medea*, who was in love with him, he brought her away with him, and married her: But afterwards falling in love with *Creuſa*, the Daughter of *Creon*, he left *Meduſa*, who in anger burnt *Creuſa*, and her Palace together.

Jaſper, a precious ſtone of a green colour; alſo the proper name of a Man, in *Latin Gaſparus*.

Java Major, and *Java Minor*, two Iſlands in the *Indian* Ocean, very much traded to by the *Engliſh* and *Hollanders*. The *Metropolis* of the firſt is *Bantum*, of the ſecond, *Cambaba*.

Javelin, (*French*) a kind of Dart or Launce.

Jaurinum, a very conſiderable Town of *Lower Hungary*, commonly called *Raab*.

Jazul, a precious ſtone of a Blew or Azure colour.

I. B.

Iberia, the ancient name of *Spain*.

Ibex, or *Evick*, a kind of a Mountainous Goat, in *Greek* called *Ægeceros*, in *Latin Capricornus*.

Ibis, a certain *Lybian* Bird feeding upon Serpents, formerly worſhipped in *Egypt*, which with its long Bill firſt taught the uſe of Glifters.

I. C.

Icaria, (now *Nicaria*) one of thoſe *Greek* Iſlands lying Eaſtward of *Tenedos*, toward the Coaſt of *Aſia*.

Icarus, the Son of *Oebolus*; he being ſlain by the Shepherd of *Athens*, whom he had made drunk, and being diſcovered by his Dog *Mera*, his Daughter *Erigone* hanged her ſelf for grief, and was afterwards tranſlated among the Heavenly Signs, and was called *Virgo*; the Dog alſo pined away and died, and was tranſlated among the Signs.

Icarus, the Son of *Dedalus*, who flying too near the Sun with his Waxen Wings, which his Father had made for him, melted them, and fell into the Sea: which from thence was called the *Icarian* Sea.

Iceni, the people anciently inhabiting thoſe Provinces, which are now called *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeſhire*, and *Huntingtonſhire*.

Ichabod, (*Hebr.*) Where is Glory, the Son of *Phinehas* Prieſt, and Brother to *Abijah*.

Ich Dien, a Motto, or Device, heretofore belonging to the Arms of the Princes of *Wales*, from the time of *Edward* the Black Prince; who obſerving it on the Shield of *John*, King of *Bohemia*, ſerving under the King of *France* at the Battle of *Creſſie*, where he was ſlain, made uſe of it himſelf, in token of ſubjection to his Father King *Edward* the Third, under whom he ſerved in that War againſt *France*. It ſignifies in the *Old Anglo-Saxon* tongue, as much as, *I ſerve*.

Ichneumon, (*Greek*) an Indian Rat.

Ichnography, (*Greek*) a Deſcription, or Platform of the foundation or ground work of a Houſe, or any other building.

Ichthyocolla, (*Greek*) a kind of Glew made of the skin of Fiſhes, commonly called Iſonglaſs; it is much uſed in Lasks, and Running of the Reins; it filleth up, ſiccateth, and mollifieth a little; it is rightly mixed with Glutinative Salves, and others that take away ſpots and erugate the Face.

Ichthyology, (*Greek*) a Deſcription of Fiſhes.

Ichthyophagi, a certain people, who feed altogether upon Fiſh, which they catch with Nets, made of the Bark of a Palm-tree, and build their Houſes with the Bones of Fiſh.

Icleped, (*old word*) called or named.

Icon, (*Greek*) a Cut, Picture, or Reſemblance of a Beaſt or Plant, expreſſing the Form thereof; alſo a Rhetorical figure mentioned by *Julius Ruffinianus*.

Icond, (*old word*) learned.

Iconoclaſtes, (*Greek*) a breaker or demoliſher of Images; a ſirname attributed to ſeveral of the *Greek* Emperors, who were zealous againſt the worſhipping of Images in Churches; from *Icon* an Image, and *Clazein* to break.

Iconography, (*Greek*) a Deſcription by Cuts, *&c.* In Architecture, it is the platform or model of a Houſe.

Icorven, (*old word*) cut, or carved.

Icterical, (*Greek*) troubled with the overflowing of the Gall; a diſeaſe vulgarly called the Jaunders, or the Jaundice; from the *French* word *Jaulne*, *i. e.* Yellow, becauſe it maket hthe skin to appear of a yellow colour.

I. D.

Ida, a Mountain of *Troas*, where *Paris* gave Judgment for *Venus*, about the Golden Apple, againſt *Juno* and *Pallas*; whence *Venus* is called the *Idalian* Queen.

Idas, the Son of *Neptune*; he ſeeing *Marpeſia*, the Daughter of *Mars*, dancing in a Wood which was ſacred to *Diana*, carried her away by force; his Father *Neptune*, having given him very ſwift Horſes: Whereat *Mars* was ſo inraged, that he threw himſelf into the River *Lyborma*, but *Apollo* meeting *Idas*, and fighting with him for *Marpeſia*, *Jupiter* ſent *Mercury* to part them; and *Marpeſia* being left to her own freedom, which of them ſhe would chuſe, made choice of *Idas*.

Idea, (*Lat.*) the form of any thing repreſented to the Imagination.

Identity, (*Lat.*) a made term, much uſed in Logick, and ſignifying, as it were, the ſameneſs of any thing.

Ides of a Moneth, among the *Romans* were eight days in every Moneth reckoned backward, from the end of the *Calends*, to the beginning of the Nones, as, in *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, from the fifteenth to the eighth, in other Moneths from the thirteeth to the ſixth; it comes from the old *Latin* word *Iduo*, to divide, becauſe they, as it were, divided the Moneth into two parts.

Idiom, (*Greek*) the peculiar phraſe of any language.

Idiopathy, (*Greek*) a peculiar paſſion.

Idioſyncraſie, (*Greek*) the proper, or natural temper of any thing.

Idiotical, (*Greek*) private, alſo belonging to an Idiote. *i. e.* One born of ſo weak an underſtanding; that the King by his Prerogative, hath the Government and diſpoſal of his Lands and Subſtance; and to that purpoſe, a Writ *De Idiota Inquirendo*, is to be directed to the Sheriff, to examine the party ſuſpected of *Idiocy* or *Idiotiſm*.

Idolatry, (*Greek*) the worſhipping of falſe gods; but moſt properly an offering of Divine Honors to any Idols, Pictures, or Images.

Idomeneus, the Son of *Deucalion*, Grand-child of *Minos*, King of *Creet*: He returning from the Wars of *Troy*, and going about to offer up his Son, who was the firſt that met him upon Land, according to the Vow he made to Sacrifice whomſoever he met firſt. He was driven out of the Kingdom by his ſubjects, and arriving in the Countrey of *Calabria*, he built the City of *Salentium*.

Idoneous, (*Lat.*) fit, convenient.

Idumæa, one of the four parts into which *Syria* properly ſo called, is divided; the other three being *Comagena*, *Seleucia*, and *Cœloſyria*. The chief Cities of *Idumæa*, are *Gaza*, *Aſcalon*, and *Azotus*.

Idyl, (*Greek*) a kind of Eclogue, or Paſtoral Poem, ſuch as was written by *Theocritus*, *Moſchus*, and others.

J. E.

Jearecapſtern, an Engin uſed in great Ships to hoiſe the Yards and Sails withal.

Jear rope, a piece of a Hauſer made faſt to the Main-yard, uſed in great Ships.

Jebbe Aekcheſee, the Grand Signiors Pocket Money, which he gives away by whole handfuls, to his Mutes and Buffoons that make him ſport.

Jebus, (*Hebr.* The fire of the Lord) the ancient name of the City of *Jeruſalem*, from *Jebuſi*, the Son of *Canaan*, from whom came the *Jebuſites*.

Jeconiah, (*Hebr.* Stability of the Lord) a King of *Judah*, Son of *Jehoiakim*, he was taken priſoner and carried among the reſt of the Captives into *Babylon*.

Jeerct, a kind of Running Baſe on Horſ-back, darting Launces one at another, practiſed among the *Turks*.

Jeat. See *Geat*.

Jehoabas, (*Hebr.* The Lord ſeeing) a King of *Judah*, and Son of King *Joſiah*; he was depoſed, and carried captive into *Egypt*.

Jehoaſh. See *Joaſh*.

Jehoiakim. See *Joakim*.

Jehoram. See *Joram*.

Jehoſhaphat, (*Hebr.* The Judgment of the Lord) a vertuous King of *Judah*; the Son of King *Aſa*.

Jehu, (*Hebr.* Being) a Captain who was made King of *Iſrael* by *Eliſha*, to deſtroy the houſe of *Ahab*; alſo the name of a Prophet, who propheſied againſt King *Boacha*.

Jejunation, (*Lat.*) faſting.

Jejunity, (*Lat.*) hungryneſs; alſo barrenneſs, ſhallowneſs of judgment or ſtile.

Jennets, Horſes of *Barbary*.

Jenticulation, (*Lat.*) a breaking ones faſt.

Jeofail, in Common Law, is when a pleading, or iſſue, is ſo badly pleaded, or joyned, that it will be error if they proceed. It is contracted from the *French* woods *I'ay failli*, *i. e.* I have failed.

Jeopardy, (*French*) danger or hazard, it comes from the *French* words, *jeu*, *i. e.* play, and *perte*, *i. e.* loſs.

Jeremiah. See *Irmiah*.

Jeroboam, (*Hebr.*) Fighting againſt, the Son of *Nebat*. He rebelling againſt *Solomon* draws away Ten Tribes of *Iſrael* by Idolatry, and makes himſelf King; alſo the Son of *Joaſh*, a wicked King of *Iſrael*.

Jerſey. See *Garnſey*.

Jeruſalem Artichokes, a Plant ſo called, but more truly Batfatas of *Canada*, becauſe they came from *Canada*, not from *Jeruſalem*, and are a kind of Potato, formerly of great account, but now deſpicable.

Jeſſes, in Faulconry, are ſhort ſtraps of Leather faſtned to the Hawks Legs, and ſo to the Varvels.

Jeſuati, an Order of Monks, ſo called from their having the Name of *Jeſus* often in their Mouths; they were begun at *Senæ*, or *Siena*, a City of *Italy*, now belonging to the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, in the year 1365. By *Francis Vincent*, and *John Columbanus*, and are termed alſo *Apoſtolici*.

Jeſuites, thoſe of the Society of *Jeſus*, a certain Religious Order inſtituted by S. *Ignatius Loyola*; they had to the three Vows of Chaſtity, Poverty, and Obedience, the Vow of Miſſion annexed, which bound them to go whitherſoever the *Roman* Biſhop ſhould ſend them, for the propagation of the Faith, and to execute whatſoever he ſhould command them.

Jeſus College, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built not long ſince by *Hugh Price* Doctor of the Laws.

Jet, (*old word*) a device.

Jethro, (*Hebr.*) excelling, the Father in Law of *Moſes*, who came to him in the Wilderneſs, with his Wife and Children.

Jetſon or *Jetſam*, that which being caſt over board in a time of Shipwrack, is found lying on the

the ſhore, and ſo belongs to the Lord, as *Flotſon* is that which is eſpied floating on the Sea and Lagam.

Jewiſe, reward by revenge; alſo a Gibbet. So *Chaucers* Expoſitor.

Jews-ears, a kind of Muſhrom, or Excreſcence about the Root of the Elder-tree.

Jews-ſtone, a kind of ſtone called a Marcheſite.

I. F.

Ifere, (*old word*) together.

Ifreton, (*old word*) devoured.

I. G.

Ignaro, (*Ital.*) a fooliſh ignorant fellow.

Igniſluous, (*Lat.*) running, or flowing with fire.

To *Igniſie*, (*Lat.*) to ſet on fire, to cauſe to burn.

Ignipotent, (*Lat.*) powerful in fire.

Ignis fatuus, (*Lat.*) a kind of ſlight exhalation ſet on fire in the night time, which oft-times cauſeth Men to wander out of their way. It is metaphorically taken for ſome trivial humor or fancy, wherewith Men of ſhallow underſtandings are apt to be ſeduced.

† *Ignivomous*, (*Lat.*) Fire-ſpitting, or vomiting out flames of fire; an Epithet proper to *Ætna*, and ſome other Mountains of the like nature.

Ignoble, (*Lat.*) of an obſcure birth, or of a baſe ſpirit.

Ignominious, (*Lat.*) diſhonorable, full of ſhame, or reproach.

Ignoramus, is a word uſed by the Grand Inqueſt empanelled in the Inquiſition of Cauſes, Criminal and Publick, when they miſlike their Evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the preſentment: Which word being written upon the Bill, all farther inquiry upon that party, is ſtopped. It is alſo taken ſubſtantively for a fooliſh and ignorant perſon.

† *Ignoſcible*, (*Lat.*) fit to be pardoned, or forgiven.

IHS, a certain Character whereby hath anciently been expreſſed *Jeſus*, the proper name of our *Saviour*; the middle Letter *H*, being taken for a *Greek E*. But more likely the three initial Letters of theſe words, *Jeſus*, *Hominum Salvator*, *i. e.* Jeſus the Saviour of Man, have been commonly uſed for brevities ſake.

I. K.

Ikenild-ſtreet, one of the four famous ways that the *Romans* anciently made in *England*. It taketh its name from the *Iceni*, (ſo the people inhabiting *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeſhire*, were called;) the other three ways were termed *Foſs*, *Erminſtreet*, and *Watlingſtreet*.

I. L.

Ilceſter, contracted from *Ivelceſter*, a Town in *Sommerſetſhire*; it was aſſaulted by *Robert Mawbray*, when the Nobles of *England* conſpired againſt King *William Rufus*, to ſet his Brother *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, in the Royal Throne.

Ilerida, the ſecond Town of *Eſtremadura*, a Province of that of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Caſtile*.

Ilia, the Daughter of *Numitor*, King of the *Albani*, who by her Uncle *Amulius* was made a Veſtal; but being got with child, ſhe brought forth Twins, *Romulus* and *Remus*, of whom *Mars* was reported to have been the Father.

Iliades, (*Greek*) the title of a famous ancient Poem, writ by *Homer* concerning the deſtruction of *Troy*, which was formerly called *Ilium*, from *Ilus* one of the Kings thereof, who inlarged it; after it had been built by *Dardanus* the Son of *Jupiter*.

Iliacal, (*Greek*) belonging to the *Ilia*, or ſmall guts.

Iliac Paſſion, a certain dangerous diſeaſe, cauſed by the Wind, getting into thoſe guts.

Ilioneus, the Son of *Phorbus*, a *Trojan*, he went with *Æneas* into *Italy*, and being famous for his eloquence, was ſent on all his Ambaſſages.

Illaborate, (*Lat.*) unlabored, or done without pains.

† *Illachrymable*, (*Lat.*) uncapable of weeping.

Illaqueation, (*Lat.*) an intangling or inſnaring.

Illation, (*Lat.*) a concluſion or inference.

† *Illecebrous*, (*Lat.*) alluring, charming, or inticing.

Illegitimate, (*Lat.*) Baſtard, of a baſe Birth, unlawfully begotten.

Illepid, (*Lat.*) dull, and unpleaſant in converſation.

Illiberal, (*Lat.*) niggardly, without generoſity.

Illicite, (*Lat.*) unwarrantable, or unlawful.

Illimitate, (*Lat.*) unbounded, having no limits or bounds.

Illiquation, (*Lat.*) the mingling of Earthly Bodies with Metalline, ſo as both retain their own ſubſtance.

Illiterate, (*Lat.*) unlearned.

† *Illucidation*, (*Lat.*) a giving light; alſo an explaining or making clear.

Illumination, (*Lat.*) the ſame; alſo a laying colours upon Maps or Printed Pictures; ſo as to give the greater light, as it were, and beauty to them.

Illuſion, (*Lat.*) a deceiving or mocking.

Illuſtration, (*Lat.*) a making clear, or ſetting forth.

Illuſtrious, (*Lat.*) Noble, Famous, Renowned.

Illiricum, a Countrey of *Europe*, ſo called from *Illyrius*, the Son of *Polyphemus*; it contains under

it four grand Provinces, *Sclavonia*, *Croatia*, *Boſnia*, and *Dalmatia*.

Ilus, a *Trojan*, who when the Temple of *Pallas* was burning, ran into the midſt of the flames, and recovered the *Palladium*, which, becauſe no mortal eye was permitted to behold, he was ſtrook blind; but afterwards the godeſs being appeaſed, his ſight was reſtored.

I. M.

Imagery, (*French*) Painted, or carved work of Images.

Imagination, (*Lat.*) a feigning or fancying; alſo the faculty it ſelf, likewiſe called the fancy.

Imaus, a great Mountain, dividing *Scythia* into two parts, whereof one part is called *Scythia* within *Imaus*, and the other *Scythia* without *Imaus*.

Imbargo, (*Spaniſh*) a word uſed among Merchantss ſignifying an arreſt or ſtop of Ships or Merchandiſe, upon any occaſion.

To *Imbark*, (*Ital.*) to go aboard a Ship.

Imbecillity, (*Lat.*) weakneſs.

† *Imbellick*, (*Lat.*) unwarlike, cowardly.

To *Imbelliſh*, (*French*) to adorn, to beautifie.

Imbibition, (*Lat.*) a greedy receiving, or drinking in any liquid ſubſtance, a word proper to Chymiſtry.

Imborduring, a term in Heraldry, when the Field, and circumference of the Field, are both of one Metal, Colour, or Fur.

Imboſſed Work, from the *Dutch* word Imboſſieren, to carve, or grave, is work made with bunches or knobs in Stone or Metal.

Imboſſment, the manner of that work.

Imbrication, (*Lat.*) a making ſquare, or bending like a Gutter-tile; alſo a covering with Tile; from *Imbrex*, a Gutter-tile.

Imbrocado, (*Spaniſh*) Cloth of Gold or Silver.

Imbroyle, (*French*) to put into a combuſtion, to ſet together by the ears.

Imbuition, (*Lat.*) a thorow moiſtening; alſo a ſeaſoning; alſo a ſtraining. Whence cometh our word *Embrue*.

Imitation, (*Lat.*) a following, or doing like another.

Imitatives, in Grammar, thoſe ſort of Verbs which expreſs any kind of Imitation; as *Patriſſare*, to take after the Father, or imitate his actions, humor, or faſhion.

Immaculate, (*Lat.*) unſpotted, undefiled.

Immanity, (*Lat.*) ſalvageneſs, wildneſs, cruelty; alſo ſuch a hugeneſs, as renders a thing unmanageable.

Immanſuete, (*Lat.*) untractable, untame.

† *Immareſcence*, (*Lat.*) unſaidingneſs, uncorruptibleneſs. Hence the Participial *Immarceſſible*.

Immaturity, (*Lat.*) unripeneſs.

Immediate, (*Lat.*) next, and preſently following.

Immedicable, (*Lat.*) unhealable, incureable.

† *Immemorable*, (*Lat.*) unworthy of mention, unremarkable.

Immenſity, (*Lat.*) unmeaſurableneſs, hugeneſs, exceeding largeneſs.

Immenſurability, (*Lat.*) a being uncapable to be meaſured.

Immerſion, (*Lat.*) a dipping, ducking, or plunging in.

Imminent, (*Lat.*) ready to fall, hanging over.

† *Imminution*, (*Lat.*) a diminiſhing, or leſſening.

Immiſſion, (*Lat.*) a putting in, a planting into.

Immobility, (*Lat.*) unmoveableneſs, a being not to be removed.

Immoderate, (*Lat.*) unmeaſurable, intemperate.

Immolation, (*Lat.*) an offering up to God, a ſacrificing.

Immorigerous, (*Lat.*) rude, uncivil, diſobedient.

Immortality, (*Lat.*) a living for ever, everlaſtingneſs.

To *Immortalize*, (*Lat.*) to make immortal.

Immunity, (*Lat.*) exemption from any office, freedom, priviledge.

To *Immure*, (*Lat.*) to incloſe, to ſhut up between two Walls.

Immutability, (*Lat.*) conſtancy, unchangeableneſs.

Imola, (*Forum Cornelii*) a Town of *Romania*, a Province of *Italia Ciſpadana*, and lying upon the River *Santernus*.

† *Impacted*, (*Lat.*) driven in.

To *Impair*. See *Empair*.

To *Impale*, (*Ital.*) to ſpit upon a ſtake; alſo to crown or adorn; alſo to fence about with pales. It is a term ſometimes uſed in Heraldry.

Imparisſyllabical, (*Lat.*) not conſiſting of a like number of ſyllables in every Caſe, in a Noun, or in every Tenſe or Perſon in a Verb; as, *Oriens*, *Orientis*: *Muto*, *Mutatis*, *Mutabam*. It is a word peculiar to Grammar.

Imparity, or *Imparility*, (*Lat.*) inequality, unevenneſs.

Imparlance. See *Emparlance*.

Impaſſible, (*Lat.*) not moved with any affection; but more eſpecially, cold in the Paſſion of Love.

To *Impe*, a term in Faulconry, ſignifieth to inſert a Feather into the Wing of a Hawk, inſtead of one which was broken. It comes from the *Saxon* word *Imp*, or *Himp*, *i. e.* To graff or inoculate; and is Metaphorically taken for to fill up any vacancies. It is taken alſo for a kind of Graffing uſed by Gardeners.

Impeach, or *Appeach*, (*French*) to hinder; alſo to accuſe one guilty of the ſame crime, whereof he which impeacheth, is accuſed. It cometh originally from the *Latin* word *Impedire*.

Impeachment of Waſte, in Common Law is a Reſtraint from committing of Waſte upon Lands or Tenements.

† *Impeceability*, (*Lat.*) an impoſſibility of ſinning or offending; it is a term proper to School-Divinity.

† *Im-*

† *Impedition*, or *Impediment*, (*Lat.*) a hindering.

To *Impel*, (*Lat.*) to thruſt on.

Impendent, (*Lat.*) hanging over head; alſo ready to fall upon.

Impenetrable, (*Lat.*) impierceable, not to be pierced.

Impenitent, (*Lat.*) unrepentant, not repenting.

† *Impennous*, (*Lat.*) having no Feathers.

Imperative Mood, in Grammar is that Mood which implieth a Commanding.

Imperceptible, (*Lat.*) not to be taken notice of, unperceivable.

Imperfect, or *Præter-imperfect Tenſe*. See *Tenſe*.

Imperial, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Imperator, *e.* A Commander, or Emperor.

Imperious, (*Lat.*) given to domineer, or inſult, of a commanding ſpirit.

† *Imperforable*, (*Lat.*) not to be bored thorow.

Impersonal, (*Lat.*) Verb Impersonal in Grammar, is that ſort of Verb which throughout all Moods and Tenſes is expreſſed only in the third perſon Singular.

Impertinence, (*Lat.*) a thing not belonging to the purpoſe.

† *Imperveſtigable*, (*Lat.*) not to be found out by ſtrict inquiry or ſearch.

Impervious, (*Lat.*) through which there is no paſſage.

Impertiginous, (*Lat.*) ſcabby, or troubled with an itching diſtemper.

To *Impetrate*, (*Lat.*) to obtain by earneſt requeſt or intreaty. Whence the Participial *Impetrable*.

Impetuoſity, (*Lat.*) a driving forward with great force and violence.

Impiety, (*Lat.*) wickedneſs, a being void of Piety.

† *Impignoration*, (*Lat.*) a putting to pawn.

† To *Impinge*, (*Lat.*) to run againſt any thing; alſo to drive faſt into, as a Nail into a Board. Whence the Participle *Impacted*, above mentioned.

† *Impinguation*, (*Lat.*) a fatning, or making fat.

Implacability, (*Lat.*) an unreconcileableneſs, a diſpoſition not to be appeaſed.

Implantation, (*Lat.*) a planting or faſtning into.

To *Implead*, in Common Law, is to ſue, or commence a ſuit.

Implement, (*Lat.*) a filling up of any vacancy; alſo things neceſſary about a houſe, or belonging to a Trade, are called *Implements*.

Implication, (*Lat.*) a folding or wrapping within, an intangling; alſo a neceſſary conſequence. And in this laſt ſenſe, we uſe the word to *Imply*, which is hence derived; alſo how it is uſed in Rhetorick. See *Ploce*.

Implicite, (*Lat.*) folded or intangled together. Whence implicite Faith, is taken in a tranſlate ſenſe; for ſuch a belief as is altogether upheld by the judgment, and authority of a great company agreeing together.

Imploration, (*Lat.*) an humble Petitioning, a deſiring any thing with great ſubmiſſion.

† *Implume*, (*Lat.*) bare, without Feathers.

Impolite, (*Lat.*) rough and unpoliſhed.

Imporcation, (*Lat.*) a making a balk, or ridge in the Ploughing of Land.

Imporous, (*Lat.*) having no Pores, a word proper only to Philoſophy.

Importance, (*French*) moment, weight, conſequence, a carrying in it ſome great matter; from the *Latin* words, *in* the Prepoſition, and *portare*, to carry.

Importunate, (*Lat.*) troubleſome, or wearying with too often, or unſeaſonable requeſts.

Impoſition, (*Lat.*) an impoſing, or laying a ſtrict injunction; alſo the ſame as Impoſt.

Impoſititious names, (*Lat.*) names given, or as it were, ſet on.

Impoſitor, (*Lat.*) one that impoſeth or puts in a Printing-houſe; it is he who impoſeth the Pages into a Form for the Preſs, and is indeed no other then the Compoſitor.

Impoſſibility, (*Lat.*) that which cannot be done.

Impoſt, (*French*) a Tribute or Tax, but more eſpecially, we uſe it for the Tax received by the Prince, for ſuch Merchandizes as are brought into any Haven from other Nations; whereas Cuſtom is for Wares ſhipped out of the Land.

Impoſtor, (*Lat.*) a ſeller of falſe Wares; alſo any kind of deceiver or jugler.

Impoſtume, a word commonly, but corruptly uſed for Apoſtem (*Greek*;) which is a gathering together of evil humors into any one part of the Body.

Impotency, (*Lat.*) an unableneſs or want of ſtrength, it is many times taken for an unaptneſs to generation.

Impoundage, a confining, or putting into a Pound.

Impregnation, (*Lat.*) a making fruitful, a filling, or cauſing to ſwell. In Chymiſtry it is when any dry body hath drunk in ſo much moiſture, that it will admit no more.

Imprecation, (*Lat.*) a curſing or calling down ſome miſchief upon anothers head.

Impregnable, (*Lat.*) not to be won, or taken by force.

Impreſe, the ſame as deviſe; it cometh from the *Italian* word *Imprendere*, to undertake.

Impreſſion, (*Lat.*) an imprinting, ſtamping, or making a mark.

Impreſt Money, is Money paid to Soldiers before hand.

† *Imprimings*, beginnings; from the *Latin Imprimis*, *i. e.* firſt of all, a word uſed in the beginnings of Inventories, or Catalogues of Goods.

Improbation, (*Lat.*) a diſallowing, or not approving.

Improbability, (*Lat.*) a matter which cannot be proved, an unlikelineſs.

Improbity, (*Lat.*) diſhoneſty, wickedneſs.

† *Im-*

† *Improcreability*, (*Lat.*) a barrenneſs, or unaptneſs to procreate.

Impropriation, (*Lat.*) See *Appropriation*.

Improvidence, (*Lat.*) careleſneſs or forgetfulneſs to provide, want of foreſight.

Improvement, an advancing of profits, a thriving; a benefiting in any kind of profeſſion.

Imprudence, (*Lat.*) want of diſcretion, or underſtanding.

Impudence, (*Lat.*) over-boldneſs, ſhameleſneſs.

Impugnation, (*Lat.*) a contradicting, or reſiſting.

Impuiſſance, (*French*) weakneſs, diſtreſs, want of outward ſupports.

Impulſion, (*Lat.*) a driving forward, a thruſting on; alſo a conſtraining.

Impunity, (*Lat.*) a going unpuniſhed, an exemption from puniſhment.

Impurity, (*Lat.*) uncleanneſs.

Imputation, (*Lat.*) a laying to ones charge.

Imputreſcence, (*Lat.*) a keeping from putrefaction, or rotting, an incorruptibleneſs.

Imrobor, Baſhaw, chief Maſter of the Grand Signiors Horſe, and hath alſo the charge of all his Camels, Mules, and all his Cattel. The true word is *Emeer-Abor*, which ſignifieth, Lord of the Stable.

I. N.

Inacceſſible, (*Lat.*) not to be come at.

Inachus, the moſt ancient King of the *Argives*, the Son of *Oceanus* and *Thetys*, and the Brother of *Æſopus*: Concerning his Daughter *Io*, ſee beneath in *Io*. From this King *Inachus*, the chief River of *Argia* took its denomination.

Inadvertency, (*Lat.*) a not ſufficiently marking, a want of heed or care.

Inaffability, (*Lat.*) diſcourteſie, unpleaſantneſs in converſation.

Inaffectation, (*Lat.*) careleſneſs, freeneſs from vain glory.

Inambulation, (*Lat.*) a walking up and down in any place.

Inamorato, (*Ital.*) a lover.

† *Inaniloquution*, (*Lat.*) an idle or vain ſpeaking; from *inanis*, empty, and *loqui*, to ſpeak.

Inanimate, (*Lat.*) having no Life, without a Soul.

Inanity, (*Lat.*) emptineſs, or a being void of air, or any other body.

† *Inappetency*, (*Lat.*) want of appetite.

Inarable, (*Lat.*) not to be Ploughed.

† *Inargentation*, (*Lat.*) a ſilvering over, a covering with ſilver.

Inaudible, (*Lat.*) not to be heard.

Inauguration, (*Lat.*) asking counſel of Augures or Soothſayers; alſo the conferring of honors or preferment upon any one; alſo a conſecrating.

Inaurated, (*Lat.*) covered with gold, gilded over.

Inauſpicious, (*Lat.*) unlucky, ill-boding.

Inborow and *Outborow*, in ancient times, was the office of him that was to allow free liberty of Ingreſs and Egreſs to thoſe that travelled between the two Realms of *England* and *Scotland*. This office belonged in King *Henry* the Thirds time, to *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar*.

Incaleſcence, (*Lat.*) a growing warm or luſty, a taking heat.

Incandeſcence, (*Lat.*) a being inflamed with wrath, a growing angry.

Incaneſcence, (*Lat.*) a growing gray-headed, a waxing hoary.

Incantation, (*Lat.*) an inchanting, or charming.

Incapacity, (*Lat.*) an uncapableneſs, or being unfit.

Incarceration, (*Lat.*) a putting in priſon.

Incarnadin colour, (*French*) a fleſh colour, or the colour of a Damask Roſe.

Incarnation, (*Lat.*) a making fleſh to grow, or being made of fleſh.

Incaſtellated, (*French*) narrow-heeled.

Incendiary, (*Lat.*) one that puts things into a flame or combuſtion, or ſower of diviſion or ſtrife.

To *Incenſe*, (*Lat.*) to inflame, or ſtir up unto anger.

Incenſory, (*French*) a Cenſing-pan, or Church-veſſel, wherein they uſe to burn Incenſe, being a kind of a rich Perfume or Gum, diſtilling from a Tree of the ſame name; and is alſo called Frankincenſe.

Incentive, (*Lat.*) a ſtirring up or provokement, a motive.

Incentor, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Incendiary*; alſo Incentor, Accentor, and Succentor, are three ſorts of Singers in parts. *Accentor*, he that ſings the higheſt. *Incentor*, he that ſings the middle part And *Succentor*, he that ſings the lower part.

Inception, (*Lat.*) a beginning or undertaking of any buſineſs. Whence *Inceptor*, he that hath newly taken his degree in the Univerſity.

Inceſſant, (*Lat.*) continual, without ceaſing.

Inceſtuous, (*Lat.*) unchaſt, committing inceſt, which is an untying of the Virgin-Zone or Ceſtus; but it is commonly taken for a defiling one, that is near in blood or kinred.

Inchoation, (*Lat.*) a beginning of any work.

Inchoatives, in Grammar are thoſe ſort of Verbs which expreſs a gradual proceeding in any action, as *Caleſco*, to grow hot, or begin to be hot.

Incident, (*Lat.*) hapning to, or falling out of neceſſity: It is alſo ſubſtantively taken in Common Law, for a thing neceſſarily depending upon another, as more principal; as a Court-Baron is ſo incident to a Mannor, that it cannot be ſeparated.

Incineration, (*Lat.*) a reducing to aſhes, or cinders.

Inciſion, (*Lat.*) a cutting deep into any thing, a making a gaſh. In Chirurgery it is taken for a making an entrance into the skin or fleſh with an

Inciſion-

Inciſion-knife to open any tumor, or widen the Orifice of any wound.

Inciſure, (*Lat.*) the cut, or gaſh it ſelf.

Incitation. (*Lat.*) a ſtirring up or provoking.

Inclamitation, (*Lat.*) an often calling upon.

Inclemency, (*Lat.*) rigor, ſharpneſs, a being without pity or compaſſion.

Inclination, (*Lat.*) a bending, or leaning toward, a diſpoſition to any thing. It is alſo taken in an amorous ſenſe.

Incluſion, (*Lat.*) an incloſing, a ſhutting in; alſo in Rhetorick it is a figure of Speech, which is otherwiſe called *Epanadiploſis*, which ſee in its proper place.

Incluſive, (*Lat.*) containing.

Incoacted, (*Lat.*) uncompelled.

Incogitancy, (*Lat.*) a not thinking, or minding, raſhneſs, inconſiderateneſs.

Incolumity, (*Lat.*) a being free from danger, ſafeneſs.

Incomity, (*Lat.*) unſociableneſs, want of civility of Converſation.

Incommenſurable, (*Lat.*) holding not the ſame proportion, or not to be meaſured with another thing.

To *Incommodate*, (*Lat.*) to cauſe an inconvenience, prejudice, or hurt.

Incommodious, (*Lat.*) unprofitable, unfit, or unconvenient.

Incommunicable, (*Lat.*) not to be made common, or imparted to another.

In-compact, (*Lat.*) not cloſe faſtned, or joyned together.

Incomparable, (*Lat.*) without compare, not to be compared with.

Incompatible, (*Lat.*) not agreeing one with another, not enduring to be joyned together.

Incompenſable, (*Lat.*) uncapable of being recompenſed.

Incompoſſible Propoſition, in Logick, is that which affirms what another denies.

Incomprehenſible, (*Lat.*) not to be taken hold of, not to be conceived by the mind.

Inconcinnity, (*Lat.*) ungracefulneſs, a being ill diſpoſed, or placed out of Order.

Incongealable, (*Lat.*) not to be congealed or frozen.

Incongruity, (*Lat.*) a diſagreeableneſs, an unfitneſs.

Inconnexion, (*Lat.*) a not holding together: In Rhetorick it is the ſame as the figure *Aſyntheton*.

Inconſideration, (*Lat.*) raſhneſs, unadviſedneſs.

Inconſolable, (*Lat.*) not to be cheared, or comforted.

Inconſtancy, (*Lat.*) unſtableneſs, ficklegeſs.

Incontinency, (*Lat.*) a not abſtaining from unlawful deſires.

Incording, or *Burſting*, a diſeaſe in Horſes, which hapneth when the rim that incloſeth the Guts is broken; ſo that they fall into the Cod of the Horſe, which is apparent, and may be felt.

Incorporation, (*Lat.*) a mixing together into one body or ſubſtance. In Chymiſtry, it is the mixtion of a dry and moiſt body together, ſo as to make an uniform maſs together.

Incorporeal, (*Lat.*) being bodileſs, or without a body.

Incorrigibility, (*Lat.*) a being paſt correction.

Incorruptible, (*Lat.*) never conſuming or decaying, free from corruption.

Incraſſation, (*Lat.*) a thickning, a making groſs.

Increate, (*Lat.*) not made, uncreated.

Incredibility, (*Lat.*) a being not to be believed.

Incredulity, (*Lat.*) a not believing, a want of belief.

Increment, (*Lat.*) an increaſing or growing big. *Incrementum* in Rhetorick, is a figure wherein a Speech aſcends by degrees from the loweſt to the higheſt; as, *Neither Silver, Gold, nor Precious Stones may be compared to her Virtues.*

Increpation, (*Lat.*) a chiding, or finding fault with.

Increſſant, reſembling the Moon not come to the Full; a term in Heraldry,

Incruſtation, (*Lat.*) a making or becoming hard on the outſide like a cruſt; a rough caſting, or pargetting.

Incubation, (*Lat.*) a lying down, a ſitting over, or brooding.

Incubus, (*Lat.*) a certain diſeaſe called *Night-Mare*, which is cauſed by the aſcending of raw humors up into the Brain, and obſtructing the Animal Spirits; it oppreſſeth the people in their ſleep, and cauſeth them to imagine that ſome great weight is lying upon them. There is alſo mention made in ſome Stories of certain Spirits that having taken upon them humane ſhapes, have mixed in carnal copulation with Mortal Perſons: the Male-ſpirit is called *Incubus*, the Female *Succuba*.

Inculcation, (*Lat.*) an often repeating and inſiſting upon the ſame thing, that it may the more deeply be imprinted in ones mind.

Inculpable, (*Lat.*) unreproveable, not to be blamed.

Incumbent, (*Lat.*) lying, or leaning upon; alſo it is ſubſtantively taken for him that is preferred to any Spiritual Living, and is in poſſeſſion of it.

Incumbrance. See *Encumbrance*.

Incurable, (*Lat.*) not to be cured of any diſeaſe, or malady.

To *Incur*, (*Lat.*) to run upon, or into.

Incurſion, (*Lat.*) a running into; a hitting againſt; alſo a making an inroad.

Incurvation, (*Lat.*) a crooking or bending.

Incuſſion, (*Lat.*) a violent ſhaking, or daſhing againſt any thing.

Indacus, a ſervant of the Emperor *Leo*; ſo ſwift of foot, that he could out-run any Horſe.

Indagation, (*Lat.*) a diligent ſearching.

Inde, (*French*) a certain Mineral wherewith they uſe to Paint, or Die of a Blew colour; called alſo *Indico*, becauſe it is brought out of *India*. See *Indico*.

Indecent,

Indecent, (*Lat.*) unbecoming, unfitting.

Indeclinable, (*Lat.*) not to be declined, or ſhunned; alſo in Grammar, that Noun is ſaid to be indelinable, which varies not the Caſes.

Indecorum, (*Lat.*) an unſeemlineſs, an unhandſome carriage.

Indefatigable, (*Lat.*) not to be wearied or tired.

Indefinite, (*Lat.*) not limited, undefined, undetermined.

Indelible, (*Lat.*) not to be cancelled, raced, or blotted out.

Indemnity, (*Lat.*) a freeneſs from damage, loſs or danger.

Indented, a Line reſembling the Teeth of a Saw. Heraldry.

Indenture, a writing containing ſome contract between two or more, (from the *French* word *Endenter*;) it being indented, or jagged on the top.

Independency, (*Lat.*) a not depending upon another, abſoluteneſs of ones ſelf. But it is commonly taken for that profeſſion or ſect of Men, who manage all things belonging to Church Diſcipline, within their own Congregations, and allow not of a dependence on a National Church.

Indeprecable, (*Lat.*) not to be perſwaded or intreated.

Indeſinent, (*Lat.*) inceſſant, without ceaſing.

Indeterminate, (*Lat.*) not determined, or decided, but left indifferent.

Index, (*Lat.*) a token or mark, to ſhew, or direct, the Table of a Book; alſo in Logarithmical Arithmetick *Index*, is that which repreſents the diſtance of the firſt figure of any whole number from Unity.

India, a famous and vaſt Countrey lying very far towards the Eaſt, and extreamly abounding in riches. It is denominated from the River *Indus*, and the principal Diviſion of it is into *India intra Gangem*, vulgarly, *Indoſtan*; and *India extra Gangem*, vulgarly, *Mange*, under the Dominion of the *Great Mogul*: And this part of the World is generally called *India Orientalis*, or the *Eaſt Indies*, to diſtinguiſh it from *America*, or the new diſcovered World called *India Occidentalis*, or the *Weſt Indies*.

Indian Mouſe, a little Beaſt called in *Greek Ichneumon*, which creeping in at the Mouths of Crocodiles, eats up their Intrails, and kills them.

Indication, (*Lat.*) a ſhewing or making manifeſt; alſo a term in Phyſick, ſignifying the right way which preſcribeth what is to be done in relation to the reſtoring of health.

Indicative Mood, in Grammar is that Mood which barely affirms and no more. See *Mood*.

Indicavit, the name of a Writ, by which the Patron of a Church may remove a Suit commenced againſt his Clerk, from the Court Chriſtian, to the Kings Court.

Indico, a ſhrub growing in the *Moguls* Countrey, having a ſmall leaf like *Sena* and Branches of a Woody ſubſtance like Broom, which being cut and artificially labored, is made up and dried upon the Sand, and is one ſort of blew colouring material uſed by Painters.

Indiction, (*Lat.*) a certain computation of time, which came in place of the Olympiades: Every Indiction is the ſpace of fifteen years, by which compute all publick writings were dated at *Rome*; it ſignifieth alſo a Tribute or Tax.

Indifference, (*Lat.*) a careleſs, general, and unconcerned affection. As it is taken in *Romances*, or amorous diſcourſes.

Indigence, (*Lat.*) need, penury, or want.

Indigenous, (*Lat.*) an indweller, or native of any Countrey.

Indigeſtion, (*Lat.*) crudity, want of digeſtion, or concoction in the ſtomack.

Indigitation, (*Lat.*) a pointing at, or ſhewing with the finger.

Indignation, (*Lat.*) a being angry with.

Indignity, (*Lat.*) unworthineſs, unworthy dealing.

Indiſcretion, (*Lat.*) want of diſcretion, or prudence.

Indiſcriminate, (*Lat.*) where no ſeparation, or difference is made.

Indiſſolvable, (*Lat.*) not to be diſſolved, untied, or taken aſunder.

Indiſtinct, (*Lat.*) not diſtinguiſhed, or known one from another.

Inditement. See *Enditement*.

Individual, (*Lat.*) not to be divided or ſeparated. An Individual, or *Individuum* in Philoſophy is taken for a ſmall Particle, or Body; ſo minute, that it cannot be divided, and is by ſome called an Atome. Alſo in Logick it ſignifies that which cannot be divided into more of the ſame name, or nature, and is by ſome called *Singulare*.

Indiviſible, (*Lat.*) not to be divided.

Indiviſum, (*Lat.*) in Common Law, is that which two hold in common, without partition, or dividing.

Indocility, or *Indocibility*, (*Lat.*) an unaptneſs to be taught, or learn.

Indoctrination, (*Lat.*) an inſtructing or teaching.

Indolency, (*Lat.*) a being without pain.

Indomable, (*Lat.*) not to be tamed.

Indorſed, Fiſh in Heraldry are ſaid to be born indorſed, when they are born with their backs each to other.

Indorſement, in Common Law, is a condition written upon the other ſide of an Obligation or Conveyance; from the *Italian* word *Endoſſare*.

Indoſtan. See *India*.

Indubitation, (*Lat.*) a not doubting, a yielding for certain.

Inducement, (*French*) a perſwaſion, or drawing on.

Induciary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a League, or Truce.

Induction, (*Lat.*) a leading into, a drawing on or inticing; alſo in Logick, it is taken for a kind of Argumentation, or Imperfect Syllogiſm; wherein

wherein the Species is collected out of the Individuals, the Genus out of the Species, and the Whole out of the Parts.

Indulgence, (*Lat.*) a gentleneſs in ſuffering a favoring, a pardoning; it is alſo taken for the form of ſome ſpecial Act of Grace, granted by the Pope to divers perſons, upon ſome ſpecial occaſions, which ſome call an *Indult*.

† *Indument*, (*Lat.*) a cloathing, or garment.

Induration, (*Lat.*) a making hard.

† *Induſiated*, (*Lat.*) cloathed with a garment called *Induſium*, *i. e.* a Shirt or Smock.

Induſtry, (*Lat.*) pains, labor, diligence; ſome derive it from *Induere*, and *Struere*; it being as *Minſhaw* ſaith, as it were a certain Structure, wherewith the Mind is Indued.

Inebriation, (*Lat.*) a making drunk.

Inecbed, (*old word*) put in.

Ineffable, (*Lat.*) unſpeakable, not to be uttered.

Inelaborate, (*Lat.*) not labored, or taken pains for.

Ineluctable, (*Lat.*) not to be overcome by wreſtling, or taking great pains.

† *Innarrable*, (*Lat.*) not to be declared, or related.

Ineptiude, (*Lat.*) unaptneſs; alſo fondneſs, vainneſs.

Inequality, (*Lat.*) unequalneſs, unevenneſs.

Inequitable, (*Lat.*) not to be rid through.

Inertitude, (*Lat.*) ſloathfulneſs.

Ineſcation, (*Lat.*) a deceiving, as it were, a drawing on with a bait; alſo a kind of tranſplantation.

Ineſcutcheon, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary formed of a threefold Line, repreſenting the ſhape of the Eſcutcheon.

Ineſtimable, or *inæſtimable*, (*Lat.*) which cannot be rated, of too high a price to be valued.

Inevitable, (*Lat.*) not to be ſhunned, or avoided.

Inexſaturated, (*Lat.*) not filled, or not ſatisfied, of an unſatiable appetite.

Inexhauſtible, or *Inexhaurible*, (*Lat.*) not to be drawn out or emptied.

Inexorable, (*Lat.*) not to be perſwaded or intreated.

Inexpiable, (*Lat.*) not to be purged, or cleanſed from ſin, never to be ſatisfied for.

Inexpleble, (*Lat.*) not to be filled.

Inexplicable, (*Lat.*) not to be unfolded or explained.

Inexpugnable, (*Lat.*) not to be taken, or won by force.

Inextinguible, (*Lat.*) not to be put out or quenched.

Inextirpable, (*Lat.*) not to be rooted out, whoſe ſtock or lineage can never be utterly deſtroyed.

Inextricable, (*Lat.*) not to be wound out or diſintangled.

Inexſuperable, (*Lat.*) not to be overcome, or ſurpaſſed.

Infallible, (*Lat.*) not to be deceived, never failing.

Infamy, (*Lat.*) reproach, or ill report.

Infancy, (*Lat.*) the firſt age of Man, which is from the firſt year, till the ſeventh.

Infandous, (*Lat.*) not to be ſpoken, monſtrouſly wicked, and hainous.

Infangtheft, a word uſed in the Practick of *Scotland*, ſignifying a liberty to ſit and decide upon any Theft committed within a Mans own Juriſdiction, by his own ſervant. *Outfangtheft*, being the like liberty, when a Theft is committed by a ſtranger.

Infantes, and *Infantas of Spain*, all the Sons and Daughters of the King of *Spain*, are ſo called κατ' ἐξοχὴν, or by way of eminence; except the eldeſt, who are called *Principe* and *Princeſa*.

Infantery, (*Ital.*) the Foot-ſoldiery of an Army.

Infanticide, (*Lat.*) Infant-killing, a murdering of Children or Infants.

Infatigable. See *Indefatigable*.

Infatuation, (*Lat.*) a beſotting, a making fooliſh.

Infauſt, or *Infauſtous*, (*Lat.*) unlucky, unfortunate.

Infelicity, (*Lat.*) unhappineſs.

To *Infeof*, a Law term, to grant in Fee.

Inferial, (*Lat.*) belonging to Funerals.

Inferior, (*Lat.*) lower, of a meaner degree.

Inferior Planets, are thoſe which are placed below the Globe of the Sun.

Infernal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Deep, or Hell.

To *Infer*, (*Lat.*) to bring in, to conclude from ſomething gone before.

Infertil, (*Lat.*) barren, unfruitful.

Infeſtation, (*Lat.*) a troubling, moleſting, or diſturbing.

† *Infeſtive*, (*Lat.*) without ſport, joy, or ſolemnity.

Infibulation, (*Lat.*) a buttoning, or buckling in.

Infidelity, (*Lat.*) untruſtineſs, unfaithfulneſs.

Infimous, (*Lat.*) lowermoſt, meaneſt.

Infinitive, (*Lat.*) having no end or meaſure: The Infinitive Mood in Grammar, is that Mood which hath neither Number, nor Perſon, as other Moods have.

Infirmary, a Hoſpital, or Spittle for ſick folks.

Infirmity, (*Lat.*) weakneſs, indiſpoſedneſs.

To *Infix*, (*Lat.*) to faſten in.

Inflammation, (*Lat.*) an inflaming, a ſwelling or burning with heat.

Inflate, (*Lat.*) ſwelling, or puſt up with wind; hence, an inflate expreſſion, is an expreſſion ſwelling with big words, but to little purpoſe.

Inflexible, (*Lat.*) not to be bowed or bended, and by a Metaphor obſtinate, not to be perſwaded.

Infliction, (*Lat.*) a laying a puniſhment upon.

Influence, (*Lat.*) a flowing in; alſo the power which Celeſtial Bodies have over Earthly things.

Influx, (*Lat.*) a flowing in.

Infecundity, (*Lat.*) unfruitfulneſs, barrenneſs.

Information, (*Lat.*) an informing, telling, or making known.

Informatus non ſum, a formal Anſwer, made by an Attorney, that is commanded by the Court to ſay what he thinks good in defence of his Client, whereby he is deemed to leave his Client undefended, and ſo judgment paſſeth for the adverſe party.

Informers, certain Officers belonging to the *Kings Bench*, who complain of thoſe that offend againſt any Penal Statutes; they are alſo called *Promoters*, and by the *Civilians*, *Delatores*.

Informity, (*Lat.*) unhandſomeneſs, uglineſs, a being out of ſhape or form.

Infrangible, (*Lat.*) not to be broken or diſcouraged.

Infriction or *Infrication*, (*Lat.*) a rubbing, or chafing in.

To *Infringe*, (*Lat.*) to break to pieces; alſo to indamage or diminiſh.

Infucation, (*Lat.*) a laying on of drugs or artificial colours upon the face.

Infuſcation, (*Lat.*) a making dark or dusky.

Infuſion, (*Lat.*) a pouring in; it is uſed in Phyſick, for a ſteeping of Roots or Leaves, or any kind of Medicine, in ſome liquid ſubſtance for a certain time, till the chiefeſt of their vertue be drawn out.

Ingemination, (*Lat.*) a doubling; alſo, a repeating the ſame word again.

Ingenerable, (*Lat.*) not to be begotten or produced.

Ingeniculation, (*Lat.*) a bending of the knee, a kneeling.

† *Ingeniosity* or *Ingenuity*, (*Lat.*) ingeniouſneſs, wittineſs; alſo Ingenuity is taken for a free condition or ſtate of life; alſo a liberal, or free nature.

Ingeſtion, (*Lat.*) a carrying, or conveying in.

Ingle. See *Catamite*.

Inglorious, (*Lat.*) without glory, obſcure.

Ingot, a little wedge, or maſs of Gold, from the *French* word *Lingot*, becauſe it ſomething reſembleth a tongue.

Ingrailed, from the *Latin Ingredior*, a term in Heraldry; as a Bordure Ingrailed, is when the Line of which the Bordure is made, Crooks inward toward the Field.

Ingrate, (*Lat.*) diſpleaſing, not accepted, alſo unthankful; whence ingratitude, unthankfulneſs.

Ingredient, (*Lat.*) is taken in Phyſick for one of the Simples, put into a compounded Medicine.

Ingree, (*old word*) in good part.

Ingreſſion, (*Lat.*) an entring or walking into; alſo a beginning.

Ingreſſu, (*Lat.*) a Writ of Entry, whereby a Man ſeeketh Entry into Lands or Tenements.

Ingroſſer, in Common Law ſignifies one that buys up Corn growing, or dead Victuals, to ſell again.

Ingurgitation, (*Lat.*) a greedy ſwallowing or gluttonous devouring, as it were a cramming into a bottomleſs pit.

Inguſtable, (*Lat.*) untaſteable, not to be taſted.

Inhabitable, (*Lat.*) not to be dwelt in, or inhabited, but the Preposition *in* hath not the ſame force in the word *Inhabitant*. This ſignifying a dweller, or one that lives in this or that place.

Inhalation, (*Lat.*) a breathing in, or breathing upon.

Inhæſion or *Inhæſion*, (*Lat.*) a ſticking cloſe, or cleaving unto.

Inheritance, in Common Law is a perpetuity of Lands and Tenements, to a Man and his Heirs.

Inhibition, (*Lat.*) a forbidding; in Common Law it is taken for a Writ, forbidding a Judge to proceed farther in the Cauſe depending before him; but Inhibition is a Writ iſſuing out of a higher Court-Chriſtian, to an Inferior; whereas Prohibition iſſues out of the Kings, to a Court-Chriſtian, or to an inferior Temporal Court.

Inhoneſtation, (*Lat.*) a ſhaming, or diſgracing, a making diſhoneſt.

Inhoſpitality or *Inhoſpitability*, (*Lat.*) a not affording entertainment, a churliſhneſs to ſtrangers; alſo an unfitneſs for entertainment.

Inhumanity, (*Lat.*) cruelty, barbarouſneſs; as it were a putting off, and deveſting ones ſelf of humane nature.

Inhumation, (*Lat.*) a burying, or putting into the ground; alſo a term in Chymiſtry, the ſetting of two pots (the mouth of the uppermoſt being well luted, and his bottom full of Pin-holes) faſt into the ground, and then covering them both with Earth, and having a circular fire, made for diſtillatory tranſudation.

† *Inidoneous*, (*Lat.*) unfit.

Injection, (*Lat.*) a caſting in; it ſignifieth in Phyſick, particularly, a conveying of any liquid ſubſtance, into any part of the body, by Gliſter or Syringe, or the like.

Inimitable, (*Lat.*) not to be followed, or imitated.

Iniquity, (*Lat.*) want of equity, corruption, injuſtice.

Iniſwen, the White Iſland, a name which in ancient times was attributed to this Iſland of *Britain*.

Initiation, (*Lat.*) an entrance, or admittance into, any Faculty or Art.

Injucundity, (*Lat.*) unpleaſantneſs.

Injunction, (*Lat.*) an injoyning, or commandment, as it were a joyning or faſtening a command upon any one; as alſo a Decree out of *Chancery*, to give poſſeſſion to the Plaintiff for want of appearance in the Defendant, or to ſtay a proceeding in a Court, upon ſuggeſtion made, that the rigor of the Law is againſt equity.

Injurious, (*Lat.* from *in* and *jus*) wrongful, as it were againſt Right and Law.

Inke, (among Faulconers) the neck, or that part from the head to the body of any Bird which the Hawk preys upon.

An Inkling of a matter, a ſmall rumor, or report, as it were a tinkling, or little ſound; or as others ſay, from *Diklinare*, becauſe by it, the ear is ſomewhat inclined.

Inlagary,

Inlagary, in Common Law is a reſtitution or reſtoring of one Outlawed; to the benefit or eſtate of a Subject. The word *Inlawgh* ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue, one that is in *Franco Plegio*, that is, under a certain Law; and in *Decennio*, for till a Man be ten years of age he is not accounted under Law.

Inlay. See *Marquetry*.

Inleaſed or *Enleaſed*, (*French Enlaſſe*) caught in a ſnare intangled.

Inmates, in Common Law, thoſe that are admitted for their Money, to dwell joyntly with another Man in his houſe, paſſing in and out by one door, and not being able to maintain themſelves.

Innatable or *Innable*, (*Lat.*) not to be ſwimed in.

Innate, naturally inbred.

Innavigable, (*Lat.*) not to be ſailed in, unpaſſable for any Ship or Boat.

Inns of Chancery, Eight Houſes appointed for young Students in the Elements of Law; namely, *Thavies Inn*, anciently the Manſion Houſe of *J. Thavy*, Armorer of *London*. 2. *Furnivals Inn*, once the Manſion of Sir *R. Furnival*, afterwards of the *Talbots*, Earls of *Shrewsbury*. 3. *Bernards Inn*, once belonging to *Macworth*, Dean of the Cathedral of *Lincoln*, and in the holding of *Lionel Bernard*. 4. *Staple Inn*, once belonging to the *Engliſh* Merchants of the Staple. 5. *Cliffords Inn*, once the dwelling Houſe of *Malcom de Herſey*, afterwards of the *Cliffords*, Earls of *Cumberland*, of whom it is now Rented. 6. *Clements Inn*, once a Meſſuage belonging to the Pariſh Church of S. *Clement Danes*. 7. *New Inn*, once the dwelling Houſe of Sir *J. Tyncaulx*, it hath been alſo called our *Ladies Inn*. 8. *Lions Inn*, once a dwelling Houſe, and known by the name of the *Black Lion*.

Inns of Court, Four Houſes or Colledges, for the entertainment of Students of the Law; namely, the Two Temples, Inner, and Middle, which were anciently the Habitations of the Templers, or Knights of *Jeruſalem*, (to which was added, the Outward Temple, which is now called *Eſſex* Houſe.) *Lincolns Inn*, built by *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, for his own dwelling Houſe. And *Grays Inn*, anciently the Mannor Houſe of Baron *Gray*, in the time of *Edward* the Third.

Innitent, (*Lat.*) indeavoring, leaning, or inſiſting upon.

Innocents day, the Twenty eighth of *December*, wherein a particular Church Service is performed, in commemoration of the Innocent Children ſlain by *Herod*. It is alſo called *Childermas-day*.

Innocuous, (*Lat.*) doing no hurt, harmleſs.

Innominable, (*Lat.*) not to be named.

Innovation, (*Lat.*) a making new; alſo a bringing in of new Cuſtoms or Opinions.

Innoxious, (*Lat.*) ſafe, dangerleſs, wherein there is no hurt.

Innubilous, (*Lat.*) cloudleſs, not overcaſt.

Innuendo, a Law term, uſed in Pleadings, to declare a thing or perſon, that was mentioned before obſcurely.

Innumerable, (*Lat.*) not to be numbred.

Innutrition, (*Lat.*) a nouriſhing inwardly.

Ino, the Daughter of *Cadmus* and *Harmonia*, and Nurſe to *Bacchus*; ſhe was ſecond Wife to *Athamas* King of *Thebes*, and for cauſing *Phryxus* and *Helle*, whom he had by his firſt Wife *Nephele*, to be baniſhed, ſhe was punithed by *Juno*, who poſſeſt her Husband with ſuch a raving madneſs, that he took her for a Lioneſs, and forced her with her Son *Melicerta*, to caſt her ſelf into the Sea; where by the compaſſion of the gods, they were changed into Sea deities.

Inobſervable, (*Lat.*) not to be obſerved, unworthy of obſervation.

Inocciduous, (*Lat.*) never falling, ſetting or going down.

Inoculation, (*Lat.*) a graffing, or inſerting, a Bud or Kernel into the Bud of another Tree.

Inodoration, (*Lat.*) a making to ſmell, a perfuming.

Inopacous, (*Lat.*) not dark, or ſhadowed.

Inopinate, (*Lat.*) not thought of, or expected.

Inoptible, (*Lat.*) not to be wiſhed.

Inorganical, (*Lat.*) wanting Organs, or Inſtruments of Motion or Operation.

Inquietude, (*Lat.*) reſtleſneſs, want of repoſe, or quiet of mind.

Inquiline, (*Lat.*) a Native, he that dwelleth where he was born; from *in* and *colo*, *i. e.* to dwell.

Inquination, (*Lat.*) a making foul, a polluting, or defiling.

Inquirendo, an authority given to a perſon, to inquire into ſomething for the Kings advantage.

Inquiſition, (*Lat.*) a ſearching into, or inquiring after; alſo the name of a Grand Council, inſtituted by *Ferdinand*, the Catholick King of *Spain*, who having ſubdued the Empire of the *Moors* in that Kingdom; ordered, That no *Moors* ſhould be ſuffered to ſtay in *Spain*, but ſuch as ſhould be Baptized. And for inquiry into thoſe Matters, this Council was erected, and called the Sacred Council of the Inquiſition, whereof the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, or the Archbiſhop of *Sevil*, was Preſident, aſſiſted by twelve other Counſellors. Some make S. *Dominick* to have been the firſt Author of it, but by whomſoever it was firſt inſtituted; and though the original occaſion of it hath long ſince ceaſed, yet the power of it is ſtill continued, or rather is increaſed; and with ſufficient ſeverity exerciſed, not againſt the *Moors* now, but againſt Chriſtians, under the notion of Hereticks.

Inrolement, a regiſtering or recording any lawful act in the Rolls of the *Chancery*.

Inſanity, (*Lat.*) unſoundneſs of Body or Mind.

Inſative, (*Lat.*) unſown, unplanted, growing voluntarily.

Inſaturable, (*Lat.*) not to be filled, or ſatisfied.

Inſcious, or *Inſcient*, (*Lat.*) unknowing, ignorant.

Inſcription, (*Lat.*) a Title, Name, Character, or Narration written or ingraven over any thing.

Inſcrutable, (*Lat.*) not to be found out by ſearching, hidden, myſterious.

Inſculption, (*Lat.*) a carving or ingraving.

Inſecable, (*Lat.*) not to be cut.

An *Inſect*, (*Lat.*) the ſmalleſt ſort of Animal, as a Fly, Bee, or Ant, ſome think them to be ſo called, becauſe they have a kind of diviſion, or ſection, between the Head and Belly.

Inſectation, (*Lat.*) a railing againſt, as it were a following and proſecuting with evil language: The figure *Chlenaſmus*, in Rhetorick is by *Julius Ruffianus*, called *Inſectation*.

Inſectile, (*Lat.*) not to be cut.

Inſection, (*Lat.*) a cutting into.

Inſemination, (*Lat.*) a ſowing into.

Inſenſate, (*Lat.*) mad, fooliſh, void of ſenſe.

Inſenſible, (*Lat.*) not to be perceived; alſo, not having any ſenſe; alſo the ſame as impaſſible, in an amorous ſence.

Inſertion, (*Lat.*) an ingraffing, a planting into.

Inſiccation, (*Lat.*) a drying.

Inſident, (*Lat.*) ſitting upon, alſo ſetling.

Inſidiation, (*Lat.*) a laying ambuſh, a waiting to inſnare.

Inſimulation, (*Lat.*) an accuſing.

Inſinuation, (*Lat.*) a winding ones ſelf in by little and little, a getting into favor by degrees, as it were a going into the boſome.

Inſipid, (*Lat.*) having no taſte or reliſh, unſavory.

Inſipience, (*Lat.*) fooliſhneſs, want of knowledge or diſcretion.

To *Inſiſt*, (*Lat.*) to ſtay upon, to urge.

Inſition, (*Lat.*) a putting into, a graffing.

Inſolation, (*Lat.*) a laying in the Sun, a bleaching, in Chymiſtry it is taken for a digeſtion of any Medicinal ingredients by laying them in the Sun.

Inſolency, (*Lat.*) pride, arrogancy, as it were an unwonted behavior, or doing contrary to common cuſtom.

Inſoluble, (*Lat.*) See *Indiſſoluble*.

Inſomnious, (*Lat.*) wanting ſleep; alſo apt to dream.

Inſpection, (*Lat.*) a looking narrowly into.

Inſperable, (*Lat.*) not to be hoped.

Inſperſion, (*Lat.*) a ſprinkling upon.

Inſpiration, (*Lat.*) an inſpiring, or breathing into.

Inſpiſſation, (*Lat.*) a thickning or making thick.

Inſtability, (*Lat.*) unſteadfaſtneſs, inconſtancy.

Inſtancy, (*Lat.*) a being near at hand; alſo earneſtneſs, or urgency.

Inſtant, a term in Logick, and alſo in Law ſignifying neither time, nor part of time, to which yet the parts of time are conjoyned; ſo ſmall a particle of time, that it cannot be actually divided.

Inſtauration, (*Lat.*) a renewing or repairing.

Inſtigation, (*Lat.*) a ſtirring, or pricking on, a provoking.

Inſtillation, (*Lat.*) an inſtilling, or cauſing to drop by little and little.

Inſtimulation, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Inſtigation*.

Inſtinct, (*Lat.*) a natural inward motion, or prompting.

Inſtitutes, (*Lat.*) Ordinances, Precepts, or Commandments, and particularly certain Books of the Civil Law, collected by *Juſtinian*.

Inſtitution, (*Lat.*) an ordering or appointing, a teaching.

Inſubria, a Countrey of *Italy*, anciently called *Gallia Ciſalpina*, now *Lumbardy*; from the *Lumbards*, a people of *Pannonia*, which conquered it. The chiefeſt part of it is now the Dutchy of *Milan*, whereof the City of *Milan* is the *Metropolis*.

Inſular, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Iſland, or Iſland like.

Inſulſity, (*Lat.*) unſavorineſs, unpleaſantneſs, alſo folly, bluntneſs of wit.

Inſultation, (*Lat.*) a leaping on; alſo a boaſting, or inſulting.

Inſuperable, (*Lat.*) not to be vanquiſhed, or overcome.

Inſupportable, (*Lat.*) not to be born, or indured.

Inſurrection, (*Lat.*) a riſing againſt.

Intabulation, (*Lat.*) a laying on of Boards or Planks.

Intactible, (*Lat.*) not to be touched.

Intakers, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Thieves heretofore frequent on the *Scotiſh* Borders, and ſo called as the receivers of ſuch pillage as their *Accomplices*, who were called *Outparters*, uſed to bring them in.

Intamination, (*Lat.*) a defiling or polluting.

Intangible, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Intactible*.

Integral, whole: In Arithmetick, integral numbers are oppoſed to fractions.

Integration, (*Lat.*) a making whole or reſtoring.

Integrity, (*Lat.*) ſincerity, uprightneſs, as it were ſoundneſs, and intireneſs of mind.

Integument, (*Lat.*) a covering, a garment to cover with.

Intellectual, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Intellect, *i. e.* the faculty, or act it ſelf of underſtanding.

Intelligence, (*Lat.*) knowledge, underſtanding, wiſdom.

Intemperance, (*Lat.*) inordinateneſs of life, a want of temperance to contain a mans deſires and luſts.

Intempeſtivity, (*Lat.*) unſeaſonableneſs, a doing a thing out of due ſeaſon, and order.

Intenebration, (*Lat.*) a darkning, a making obſcure or dark.

Inteneration, (*Lat.*) a making tender, a ſoftning.

Intenſe, (*Lat.*) ſtretched to the utmoſt, contrary

trary to remiſs, as intenſely cold, *i. e.* cold in a high degree; remiſly cold, *i. e.* cold in a low degree.

Intent or *Intentive*, (*Lat.*) ſeriouſly bent upon a buſineſs.

Intentation, (*Lat.*) a threatning, as it were a trying or indeavoring againſt.

Intention, (*Lat.*) a bending, a being earneſtly bent upon a thing, in Rhetorick it is the repetition of the ſame word in a contrary ſenſe, as

Una ſalus victis, nullam ſperare ſalutem.

Intercalation, (*Lat.*) an inſerting, or putting between; it is particularly applied to the putting in of a day into the Moneth of *February* in *Biſſextile* or *Leap-year*.

Interceſſion, (*Lat.*) a praying or mediating in the behalf of another, as it were a ſtepping between to keep off harm, or danger.

Intercedent, (*Lat.*) falling between, as an Intercedent or Intercidental day, an extraordinary Critical day, which being cauſed by the violence of the diſeaſe, falls between the ordinary Critical days.

Interciſion, (*Lat.*) a cutting between, or in the midſt.

Interclusion, (*Lat.*) a ſhutting between, or a ſtopping up the paſſage between one thing and another.

Intercolumniation, (*Lat.*) the diſtance between two Columns, or Pillars; alſo ſome kind of work placed between them. It is a term uſed in Architecture.

Intercoſtal, (*Lat.*) being between the Ribs, as thoſe Veins and Muſcles which run along in thoſe parts, are called in Anatomy, the *Intercoſtal* Veins and Muſcles.

Intercurrent, (*Lat.*) running or paſſing between. Whence the Subſtantive *Intercourſe* is commonly uſed.

Intercutaneous, (*Lat.*) being between the skin and the fleſh.

Interdict or *Interdiction*, (*Lat.*) a forbidding or debarring one the uſe of any thing. In Common and Canon Law, Interdiction is particularly taken for an Eccleſiaſtical cenſure, prohibiting the uſe of Divine Rites to the perſon condemned. Alſo ſuch perſons whom all men are forbidden to receive into their houſes, are ſaid to be interdicted of Fire and Water.

Interduct, (*Lat.*) a leading between; alſo a ſpace left between full periods, in Writing or Printing.

Interemption, (*Lat.*) a killing, or violent depriving of life.

† *Interequitation*, (*Lat.*) a riding between.

Intereſt, a Verb Impersonal in *Latin* ſignifieth, it concerns or belongs unto; but we commonly uſe it ſubſtantively for a concernment, right, or ap[illegible]ment. Alſo Uſury, the uſe of Money lent, being, as it were, the right of him that lends.

Interfation, (*Lat.*) an interrupting, or diſturbing any one by ſpeaking in the midſt of their diſcourſe.

Interfection, (*Lat.*) a killing.

Interfector, an interficient or deſtroying Planet, and which is placed in the Eighth Houſe (in a Nativity) either five degrees before the Cuſp of the Houſe, or twenty five after. Secondly, the Lord of the Eighth Houſe. Thirdly, the Planet that is joyned to the Lord of the Eighth Houſe. Fourthly, the Planet that diſpoſeth of the Lord of the Eighth Houſe when he is not therein.

To *Interfeer*, (*French*) to hit one leg againſt another; alſo to exchange blows. Alſo Metaphorically, when two things hit or fall foul one upon another, they are ſaid to *Interfeer*.

Interfluent, or *Interfluous*, (*Lat.*) flowing between.

Intergatories, or *Interrogatories*, in Common Law are Queſtions demanded of witneſſes brought in.

Interjacent, (*Lat.*) lying between.

Interjection, (*Lat.*) a caſting between: It is commonly uſed for one of the Eight undeclinable Parts of Speech in Grammar, expreſſing ſome ſudden Paſſion of the Mind, under an Imperfect Voice; alſo a figure in Rhetorick and Grammar, being the ſame with *Parentheſis*, and otherwiſe called *Interruption*. See *Parentheſis*.

Interim, an Adverb ſignifying in *Latin*, in the mean while; but we commonly uſe it ſubſtantively for the time paſſing between.

Interior, (*Lat.*) inward, being on the inſide.

Interition, (*Lat.*) a periſhing or decaying.

Interloquution, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking, or diſcourſing between.

Interlopers, in Common Law are thoſe that without Legal Authority, intercept the Trade of a Company, as it were, *Interleapers*.

Interlucation, (*Lat.*) a letting in of light between, by the cutting away of Boughs, a term in Gardening.

Interlude, (*Lat.*) a kind of Stage-Play, that which is ſung, or repreſented between the ſeveral Acts.

Interlunary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Interlunium*, or ſpace between the old and new Moon.

Intermeation, (*Lat.*) a paſſing between.

Intermedian, or *Intermeate*, (*Lat.*) being in the middle, or lying between.

Intermeteth, (*old word*) medleth.

Intermewing (among Faulconers) is from the firſt exchange of the Hawks Coat till ſhe turn white, and is ſo called from the firſt *Mewing*.

Intermication, (*Lat.*) a ſhining between, or in the midſt.

Intermiſſion, (*Lat.*) a putting between; alſo, a deferring, or leaving off for a while.

Intermiſſions, a term in Architecture, the ſpaces between the Wall and the Pillars, or between Pillars and Pillars.

Intermitting-pulſe, is that which the Fit holds up a while, and then beats again; which is a ſign of extream ſickneſs.

Intermixtion, (*Lat.*) a mingling between or amongſt.

Intermural ſpace, (*Lat.*) a ſpace between two Walls.

Internal, (*Lat.*) inward.

Internecion, (*Lat.*) a making an univerſal ſlaughter, or utter deſtroying.

Internuntiation, (*Lat.*) a going or ſending of a meſſage between ſeveral parties.

Interpellation, (*Lat.*) an interrupting or diſturbing.

Interpenneth. See *Enterpenneth.*

Interplication, (*Lat.*) a folding between.

Interpolation, (*Lat.*) a fixing or inſerting between.

Interpoſition, (*Lat.*) an interpoſing or putting between.

Interpretation, (*Lat.*) an interpreting, expounding, or explaining.

Interpunction, (*Lat.*) a diſtinguiſhing by making points or pricks between.

Interreign, in *Latin Interregnum*, the ſpace between the death of one Prince or Ruler, and the Succeſſion, or election of another. Whence *Interrex*, he that ruleth, or beareth ſway, during that ſpace.

Interrogation, (*Lat.*) an asking, or demanding a queſtion.

Interrogatives, in Grammar are certain Particles, which are made uſe of in the asking of a queſtion.

Interrogatories. See *Intergatories.*

Interruption, (*Lat.*) a troubling, or diſturbing any one in the midſt of a buſineſs.

Interſcription, (*Lat.*) an interlining, a writing between two lines.

Interſecants, in Heraldry are pertranſient lines which croſs one another.

Interſection, (*Lat.*) a cutting in the midſt.

Interſertion, (*Lat.*) a graffing, or putting in between.

Interſonant, (*Lat.*) ſounding between, or in the midſt.

Interſperſion, (*Lat.*) a ſprinkling, or ſcattering between.

Interſpiration, (*Lat.*) a breathing between.

Interſtitial, (*Lat.*) having an interſtice, or ſpace between.

Intertexture, (*Lat.*) a weaving between.

Interval, (*Lat.*) a diſtance or ſpace, either of place or time.

Intervenient, (*Lat.*) coming between.

To *Intervert*, (*Lat.*) to turn up ſide down; alſo to beguile, or deceitfully to take away a thing committed to any ones truſt.

Interview, a Meeting of State appointed between Princes or other great Perſons, for the taking a view of each other.

Intervigilation, (*Lat.*) a watching between whiles.

Inteſtable, (*Lat.*) uncapable by the Law to make any Will, or to be taken for a witneſs.

Inteſtate, (*Lat.*) not having made any Teſtament or Will; alſo not proved by witneſs.

Inteſtinum Jejunum, the empty Gut.

Inteſtinum Cæcum, the blind Gut.

Inteſtinum Rectum, the arſe Gut.

Inteſtinum Duodenum, the Gut next to the ſtomach.

Inteſtina Gracilia, the little Guts.

Inteſtina Terræ, Earth Worms.

Inteſtine, (*Lat.*) inward, lying within the Intrails. Whence *Inteſtine War*, a war within the bowels, as it were, of any Countrey or Kingdom, between two parties of the ſame Countrey.

Inthronization, (*Lat.*) a placing upon a Throne or Seat of Majeſty.

Intimation, (*Lat.*) a ſignifying, or ſecret declaring.

Intimidation, a making timorous or fearful.

Intinction, (*Lat.*) a dying, a dipping into any coloured liquor.

Intire, (*Lat.*) whole or ſound.

Intitulation, (*Lat.*) an intituling, an adding a title unto any thing.

Intolerable, (*Lat.*) not to be borne, or indured.

Intonation, (*Lat.*) a thundering or making a terrible noiſe.

Intoxication, (*Lat.*) a poyſoning, or envenoming. Alſo a fuddling or making drunk.

Intractable, (*Lat.*) not to be managed or trained, unmanageable.

Intrado, (*Spaniſh*) an entrance alſo a yearly revenue.

Intraneous, (*Lat.*) inward.

Intricacy, or *Intrigue*, (*Latin* and *French*) an intangledneſs, incumbrance, or winding like a labyrinth. From *Tricæ*, the intangling Hairs or Feathers in a Chickens feet; alſo *Intrigue* or *Intreague*, the various and ſubtle intercourſe of paſſages in the Plot of a Play, or any other buſie Affair.

Intrinſecal, (*Lat.*) inward or ſecret.

Introduction, (*Lat.*) a leading in; alſo a beginning, or preface to any diſcourſe.

Introgreſſion, (*Lat.*) a going in.

Intromiſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſending inward.

† *Introruption*, (*Lat.*) a breaking in, a ruſhing in by violence.

Introſpiciency or *Introſpection*, (*Lat.*) a looking narrowly into the inſide of a buſineſs.

† *Introverſion*, (*Lat.*) a turning upſide down; alſo a turning ones thoughts within; a word uſed in Practical Divinity.

Intruſion, (*Lat.*) a wrongful, or unmannerly thruſting in.

Intuition, (*Lat.*) a clear ſeeing into, a diſtinct beholding.

Intumeſcence, (*Lat.*) a ſwelling or riſing up into a heap.

Intumulation, (*Lat.*) a throwing a heap upon, a burying.

Invagination, (*Lat.*) a putting into a ſheath, or ſcabbard.

Invalid, (*Lat.*) of no force, ſtrength, or value.

Invaſion, (*Lat.*) an aſſailing, or ſetting upon anothers right or dominions.

Invecked,

Invecked, from the *Latin Invehere*; a term in Blazon, as a Bordure Invecked, is when the Line of which the Bordure is made, inverts its points not toward the Field, but into it self.

Invection, (*Lat.*) a carrying in or against.

Invective, (*Lat.*) railing, sharp, bitter in expressions; as it were violently carried on against any one.

Inveigle, to allure, or intice, from the *Dutch* word Abanglen, *i. e.* To cast alluring eyes.

To *Invelope*. See *Envelope*.

Invention, (*Lat.*) a finding out; also the first part of Logick which supplies terms and arguments for well disputing.

Inventory, (*Lat.*) a certain writing wherein is contained a Catalogue, or reckoning up of the Goods and Chattles of a deceased party, which are to be prized, or valued by sufficient Men, and exhibited to the Ordinary.

Inversion, (*Lat.*) a turning the inside out, a changing the order of things or words; in Rhetorick it is a certain figure whereby the speaker makes that to be for him, which was alleadged against him, as

Neque enim si occidissem sepelissem.

To *Invest*, (*Lat.*) to give possession, which used to be done by delivering the Tenant a Rod, and administring him an Oath; also to instal with any honor or dignity.

Investigation, (*Lat.*) a making diligent search, or inquiry.

Investiture, (*Lat.*) a giving possession, an indowing with honor.

Inveterate, (*Lat.*) grown old, rooted, and setled by long custom.

Invigilation, (*Lat.*) a careful watching, a diligent overseeing.

To *Invigorate*, (*Lat.*) to inspire vigor, life, and spirit.

Invincible, (*Lat.*) not to be conquered or overcome.

Inviolable, (*Lat.*) not to be violated or broken.

To *Inviron*, (*French*) to incompass.

Invisible, (*Lat.*) not to be seen or discerned.

Invitation, (*Lat.*) an inviting, bidding, or calling unto.

Inumbration, (*Lat.*) a casting a shaddow upon.

Inunction, (*Lat.*) an anointing thorowly.

Inundation, (*Lat.*) an overflowing with water.

Invocation, (*Lat.*) an invoking, or calling upon.

Involation, (*Lat.*) a flying into, or a flying upon.

To *Involve*, (*Lat.*) to wrap, or fold in; to intangle, or overwhelm.

Involuntary, (*Lat.*) unwilling.

Inurbanity, (*Lat.*) incivility, want of courtesie or affability.

To *Inure* or *Enure*, to accustom; also in Common Law, it signifieth to take effect, or be available.

Inusitate, (*Lat.*) not accustomed, unwonted.

Inutility, (*Lat.*) unprofitableness.

Invulnerable, (*Lat.*) not to be wounded.

I. O.

Io, the Daughter of *Inachus*, King of the *Argives*: She being beloved of *Jupiter*, was transformed into a Cow, that she might not be known of *Juno*; who nevertheless suspecting, caused her to be watched by *Argus* who had many eyes; but *Argus* being slain by *Mercury*, *Juno* sent a Gad-flie to sting her, which made her run up and down restless, till at length she arrived at *Egypt*, where being restored to her former shape, she was married to *Osiris*, and called *Isis*, and was adored as the chief godess of the *Egyptians* with Pompous Sacrifices, and Religious Rites. In the midst of which, they used often to repeat her ancient name *Io*. Whence the *Greek Interjection* Ἰὼ, Ἰὼ, so frequently used in Songs of Triumph, Festivity, and Divine Worship. The fiction of her being turned into a Cow, is said to have been originally grounded upon her being got with child by a *Phœnician* Mariner, with whom she fled into *Egypt*, from her Fathers wrath, in a Ship whose Stern bore the Picture of a Bull.

Joab, (*Hebr.*) Father-hood, *Davids* Sisters Son, and the Captain General of his Army.

Joakim, or *Jehoiakim*, an *Hebrew* proper name, signifying, Preparation of the Lord; a name given to *Eliakim*, *Josiahs* Son, who rebelling against *Nebuchadnezzar* was taken prisoner.

Joan, a proper name of Women, answerable to that of *John* in Men; it was the name of several great Queens, as those of *Aragon* and *Naples*.

Joannitiques, a certain order of Monks that wear the figure of a Chalice upon their Brests.

Joash, or *Jehoash*, (*Hebr.*) The fire of the Lord; a King of *Judah*, preserved by *Jehosheba* from being destroyed by *Athaliah*.

Job, (*Hebr.*) Sighing or Sorrowing; a person mentioned in holy Scripture for an exact pattern of Patience. His History at large see in the Book of *Job*.

Joblin, (*French*) a sot or gull.

Jocasta, the Daughter of *Creon*, King of *Thebes*, and the Wife of *Laius*: After whose death, she was married unknowingly to her Son *Oedipus*, to whom she brought forth *Eteocles* and *Polynices*; who slaying one another in a contest about the Kingdom, she killed her self for grief.

Joculatory, or *Jocous*, (*Lat.*) jesting, sportive, done or spoken in jest.

Jocund, (in *Latin Jucundus*) chearful, pleasant, or joyful; from *Jocus*, *i. e.* a jest.

John, a proper name, signifying in *Hebrew*, Gracious. There have been divers great Kings, and other famous Men of this name, as, One King of *England*, one of *Scotland*, one of *France*, two of *Aragon*, two of *Castile*, four of *Portugal*, two of *Navarre*, two of *Hungary*, one of *Sweden*,

one

one of *Denmark*; Twenty three Popes of *Rome*, alſo *Johannes Hircanus*, a famous Captain of the *Jews*, who conquered *Samaria*, *Idumea*, and a great part of *Syria*. *Joannes Acutus*, or *Hackwood*, an *Engliſhman*, who performed ſeveral great Martial exploits in *Italy*, under the Dukes of *Milan*. *Joannes Guttinbergh*, a *German*, who invented the Art of Printing. This name was anciently pronounced *Juon*.

S. Johns Wort, (*Hypericum*, *Perforata*, *Fuga Dæmonum*,) an Herb of a very dry and aſtringent quality, the Oyl whereof is well known for its healing virtue when applied to Wounds and Ulcers. This Herb is ſaid alſo to have power againſt Witchcraft and Evil-ſpirits.

Joynder, in Common Law is the joyning of two perſons in a Suit againſt a third.

Jotaciſm, (*Greek*) a Grammatical Vice in ſpeaking, being a pronouncing of the letter *J.* with too full and broad a ſound.

Joyning Iſſue, a term in Common Law, the referring a point of a matter depending in Suit, to the tryal of the Jury.

Joynt-Tenants, in Common Law are thoſe that hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, or without Partition.

Joynture, a term in Law, being a Covenant, whereby a Husband aſſureth unto his Wife in reſpect of Marriage, Lands, or Tenements for term of her life, or otherwiſe.

Jolaus, the Nephew of *Hercules*, he drove his Uncles Chariot, when he fought againſt *Cycnus*, the Son of *Mars*; afterwards, when he grew old, he was reſtored to youth by the Prayers of *Hercules*.

Jonas, (*Hebr.* a Dove,) a *Jewiſh* Prophet, who being ſent to *Niniveh* to Preach to thoſe of that City; in his return was caſt over board, ſwallowed by a Whale, and remained three days in the Belly of that Fiſh.

Jonathan, another *Hebrew* name, ſignifying the Gift of God. The moſt eminent Men in holy Scripture of this name were firſt *Jonathan*, the Son of King *Saul*, a moſt faithful and conſtant friend to *David*; he fell unfortunately with his Father in a Battle againſt the *Philiſtims*, next *Jonathan* the *Maccabean*, a valiant Captain of the *Jews*, and the Brother of *Judas Maccabeus*.

Joncade, (*French*) a certain kind of Spoon-meat.

Ionia, a Countrey of *Aſia* the Leſs, having Twelve great Cities, whereof *Miletus* and *Epheſus* were the chief. The Inhabitants of this Countrey deſcended anciently from the *Greeks*. Whence their Language was called the *Ionick Dialect*.

Ionick Order in Architecture. See *Corinthian*.

Io Pæan. See *Pæan*.

Iopas, an *African* King, who was one of thoſe that ſought to have married *Dido*, Queen of *Carthage*. He was a great Muſician and Poet, and ſung in Verſe to his Harp the courſe of the Moon, and motions of the Stars, at the entertainment that Queen made for *Æneas*.

Joram, or *Jehoram*, (*Hebr.* The height of the Lord) a King of *Judah*, and Son of King *Jehoſhaphat*; alſo a wicked King of *Iſrael*, and Son of King *Ahab*.

Jordan, (*Hebr.*) the River of Judgment, a River which parts *Gallilee* from *Judea*, and is ſo named from its two Spring heads, *Jor*, and *Dan*.

Jornandes, a Writer of the *Gothiſh* Hiſtory.

Joſcelin, the proper name of a Man, in *Latin Juſtulus*; being a Diminutive from *Joſt*, in *Latin Juſtus* or *Jodocus*; the chief of this name was *Joſcelin* of *Lovun*, Son to *Godfrey*, Duke of *Brabant*.

Joſeph, (*Hebr.* Increaſe,) the Eleventh Son of the Patriarch *Jacob*, he became eminent under *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*, and gave a Reſidence there to his Father, and all his Brethren.

Joſias, (*Hebr.* The fire of the Lord) the Son of *Zephaniah*, alſo a King of *Judah*, who ſucceeded his Father *Ammon*, and deſtroyed the Idolatry of *Jeroboam*.

Joſhuah, (*Hebr.* The Lord, Saviour,) the Son of *Nun*, who after the death of *Moſes* governed the People of *Iſrael*, and was Captain of their Armies; alſo the ſame as *Jeſus*, the name of the true *Meſſiah*, and *Saviour* of the World.

Jot, a little, or very ſmall matter; from the *Greek* letter *Iota*, or the *Hebrew Jod*.

Iotaciſm, (*Greek*) a running much upon the letter *Iota*, or *I*; alſo a bad pronounciation of the ſame letter.

Jouketh, a term in Faulconry; they ſay the Hawk *Jouketh*, and not ſleepeth.

Journal, (*French*) a Book of every days paſſages; alſo ſo much Land as may be Ploughed in a day by one Team of Oxen.

Journee, (*French*) a days journey; alſo an expedition of War, a day of Battle.

Joyce, the proper name of a Woman, in *Latin Jocoſa*, *i. e.* Merry, pleaſant.

Joys of the Planets, are when they are in thoſe Houſes, where they are moſt powerful and ſtrong; as *Saturn* joyeth in *Scorpio*.

I. P.

Iphianaſſa, *Iphinoe*, and *Liſippe*, the Daughters of *Prætus*, King of *Argos*; who for deſpiſing the godeſs *Juno*, and equalling their own beauties to hers, were ſtruck with ſuch a phrenſie, that they imagined themſelves transformed to Cows; but *Melampus* being ſent for, and offered for the cure of them half the Kingdom; and which of the Daughters he liked beſt, ſoon brought them to their former eſtate, and married *Iphianaſſa*.

Iphiclus, the Son of *Amphitryo* by *Alcmena*; he was born at the ſame time with *Hercules*, who was begot by *Jupiter*.

Iphicrates, a Captain of the *Athenians*, famous for many great Victories; alſo a noble *Athenian* Sculptor.

Iphigenia, the Daughter of *Agamemnon*, and *Clytemneſtra*: She was adjudged to be ſacrificed

to

to *Diana*, becauſe the godeſs being incenſed againſt *Agamemnon*, for killing one of her Harts; kept the Navy of the *Greeks* by contrary winds from their intended courſe: But after that, *Ulyſſes* had by craft obtained her of her Mother, and all things in a readineſs for the Sacrifice. *Diana* accepted of a Hart, ſo that *Iphigenia* was ſet free, and ſent to *Taurica*, where ſhe was made overſeer of the rites of that godeſs (which were performed by the ſacrificing of Men) by *Thoas* the King of that place, who was afterwards ſlain by *Oreſtes*, who was deſigned to be offered for a Sacrifice.

Iphimedia, the Wife of *Aloeus*, who being ravithed by *Neptune*, brought forth Twins, *Othus* and *Ephialtes*, who grew every Moneth nine fingers in talneſs, till they came to be of a very vaſt ſtature: They helped the Gyants againſt the gods, and were at length ſlain by the Arrows of *Apollo* and *Diana*.

Iphinoe. See *Iphianaſſa*.

Iphis, a young Man of a great beauty, who fell in love with *Anaxarete*. See *Anaxarete*. *Iphis* is alſo the name of a *Cretan* Virgin, the Daughter of *Lygdus* and *Theletuſa*; ſhe was by her Mothers Prayers to the godeſs *Iſis* changed into a Man, leſt *Lygdus* finding himſelf deceived, ſhould be incenſed; for he going to travel, and giving a ſtrict charge to *Theletuſa*, whom he left with child, That if ſhe brought forth a Female child, ſhe ſhould put her out from her, he was made to believe that it was a Boy: And as ſoon as his ſuppoſed Son came of age, he provided him a Wife named *Ianthe*; for whom, as it hapned *Iphis* proved a real Husband.

Ipſwich, the chief Town of *Suffolk*, it was ſacked by the *Danes* in the year 991. This Town is famous for the Birth of Cardinal *Wolſey*, who was a Butchers Son of this place, and who began to build here a very magnificent Colledge; here is yet to be ſeen the ruines of the old Town, which was called *Gipwich*, from *Gipſa*, an ancient King, or great Captain in thoſe parts.

I. R.

Iracundious, (*Lat.*) of an angry diſpoſition, inclinable to anger.

Iraſcible, (*Lat.*) capable of anger. Iraſcible faculty, is that faculty of the Soul from whence anger and paſſion is ſtirred up, and kindled in Men.

Irchinfield or *Archenfield*, that part of *Herefordſhire*, where the City of *Hereford* now ſtandeth, and where the old Town of *Ariconium* ſtood in ancient times.

Irene, the Mother of *Conſtantine* the Seventh; ſhe reigned at *Conſtantinople* joyntly with her Son, called a Council at *Nice*, conſiſting of above three hundred Biſhops, wherein the ſetting up of Images in Churches, was confirmed by a Decree. Being expelled from the Empire by her Son, who reigned alone for ſeven years; ſhe at length took him by craft, put out his eyes and caſt him into Priſon, where he died.

Iris, the Daughter of *Thaumas*, feigned by the Poets to have been the meſſenger of the gods. There is a kind of Watry *Meteor* ſo called in *Greek*, appearing in the Clouds of divers colours, which we call the Rainbow, it ſignifies alſo a precious ſtone that is hexagonal.

Irmunſal or *Ermiſul*, a certain god worſhipped by the ancient *Britains*, and thought to be the ſame with *Mercury*.

Ironical, (*Greek*) ſpoken in mockery, or by that Rhetorical figure called *Irony*, which is a ſpeaking contrary to what a Man means by way of bitter gibing or ſcoffing, as, *He was no notorious Malefactor, but he had been twice on the Pillory*. This figure is by *Ruffianus* called by a *Latin* name *Irriſio* or *Diſſimulatio*.

Ironſick, a term in Navigation, is when the Bolts, Spikes, or Nails of a Ship, are ſo eaten with ruſt, that they ſtand hollow in the Planks, and make her leak.

Iroquois, a People of that part of *Northern America*, which is called *Canada*.

Irradiation, (*Lat.*) an inlightning or caſting beams upon.

Irrational, (*Lat.*) unreaſonable.

† *Irrecordable*, (*Lat.*) not to be remembred.

Irrecuperable, (*Lat.*) never to be recovered, unrecoverable.

Irredivivous, (*Lat.*) not to be revived.

Irrefragable, (*Lat.*) unbreakable; alſo undeniable, not to be confuted.

Irregularity, (*Lat.*) diſorderlineſs, as it were, a being without rule; alſo an incapacity of taking holy orders, as being maimed, or very deformed, baſe-born, or guilty of any hainous crime; a term in Canon Law.

Irreligious, (*Lat.*) having no Religion, or Piety towards God.

Irremeable, (*Lat.*) through which there is no paſſing back, or returning.

Irremediable, (*Lat.*) not to be remedied, or helped.

Irremiſſible, (*Lat.*) not to be remitted, or pardoned.

Irremunerable, (*Lat.*) not to be rewarded.

Irreparable, (*Lat.*) not to be reſtored, or repaired.

Irreprehenſible, (*Lat.*) not to be reprehended, or blamed.

Irreſolute, (*Lat.*) unreſolved, doubting, or wavering.

Irrevocable, (*Lat.*) not to be revoked or called back.

Irrigation, (*Lat.*) a watering of Gardens and Meadows out of ſome Neighboring River, in Chymiſtry it is the ſame with *Humectation*.

Irriſion, (*Lat.*) a laughing at, or ſcoffing, or flouting. See *Ironia*.

Irritation, (*Lat.*) a provoking or ſtirring up.

Irrogation, (*Lat.*) an impoſing upon.

Irroration, (*Lat.*) a bedewing, or beſprinkling.

Irrugation, (*Lat.*) a wrinkling, a contracting into wrinkles.

Irruption, (*Lat.*) a breaking violently in.

Irus, a Poor Man of *Ithaca*, who was a continual Meſſenger between *Penelope*, and thoſe that came to court her in her Husbands abſence; for which, *Ulyſſes* when he came home, killed him with his fiſt.

I. S.

Iſaac, (*Hebr.*) Laughter, as *Gelaſius* in *Greek*, the Son of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and Father of *Jaacob*, of whom came the Twelve Tribes of *Iſrael*.

Iſaca, or *Iſca*, a River in *England*, vulgarly called *Ex*, from whence the City *Exon* or *Exeter* (*Iſca Danmoniorum*) is denominated; and whence an eminent Poet of this Nation was called *Joſephus Iſcanus*.

Iſagogical, (*Greek*) belonging to *Iſagogue*, *i. e.* an introduction or beginning.

Iſca Danmoniorum. See *Iſaca*.

Iſca Silurum, the name of a Town in *Monmouthſhire*, commonly called *Caerleon*.

Iſcariot, the ſirname of *Judas*, that betrayed our Saviour, from the *Hebrew Iſch Carioth*.

Iſchiatick, (*Greek* from *Iſcias* the Hip) troubled with a pain in the Hip, which pain is commonly called the *Sciatica*, or Hipgout.

Iſchnotes, (*Greek*) a Grammatical vice in ſpeaking, being a pronouncing of words with a mincing and ſlender tone.

Iſchuria, (*Greek*) a ſtoppage, or difficulty of the Urine.

Iſhmael, (*Hebr.* God hath heard,) the Son of the Patriarch *Abraham*, by his Bond-woman *Hagar*. Whence *Iſhmaelite*, one deſcended from *Iſhmael*.

Iſicle, *q. Iſeſeekle*, from the *Dutch* word Iskekel, a tap of Ice, a drop of Water frozen.

Iſidorus, a Writer of *Peluſium*, who beſides the Three thouſand Epiſtles, which *Suidas* reports him to have written, wrote alſo divers Books of Hiſtory which are ſaid to be in Manuſcript in the *Vatican* Library.

Iſis, a godeſs worſhipped by the *Egyptians*; ſhe was at firſt called *Io*, and was the Daughter of *Inachus*, King of *Argus*. See *Io*.

Iſis, the River *Ouſe*, in *Wiltſhire*, which meeting with *Thames*, is called *Thamiſis*.

Iſlip, a Town in *Oxfordſhire*, anciently called *Giſtlipe*, famous for being the Birth-place of King *Edward* the Confeſſor.

Iſocrates, an *Athenian* Orator, one of the ten Emulators of *Demoſthenes*. He is chiefly famous for his Panegyrick, recited at the *Olympian* Games, By which he ſtirred up the *Greeks* againſt *Aſia*. in his eloquence, he prevailed with King *Philip* to favor the *Athenians* above the reſt of the *Greeks*. He died little leſs aged then a hundred years, much about the time of the great overthrow of the *Athenians* at *Cheronæa*; which as *Philoſtratus* ſaith, is thought to have broke his heart.

Iſonomy, (*Greek*) an equality.

Iſoſceles Triangle, (in Geometry) is that which hath two equal ſides, and two equal oppoſite Angles.

Iſonglaſs. See *Ichthyocolla*.

Iſota de Nugarolis, a Virgin of *Verona*, the Daughter of *Antonius de Nugarolis*; ſhe was very famous for Philoſophy, Philology, and Poetry.

Iſped, (*old word*) diſpatched.

Iſrael, (*Hebr.* Prevailing in the Lord) a name given to the Patriarch *Jaacob*, whence his poſterity were called the Children of *Iſrael*.

Iſſachar, (*Hebr.* Wages) the Son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

Iſſue, in Common Law, ſignifieth either Children begotten between a Man and his Wife, or the profits of Lands, or the profits growing from a Fine, or a Matter depending in Suit; whereupon the parties joyn.

Iſthme, (*Greek*) a narrow neck of Land lying between two Seas. The moſt famous *Iſthmus*, is that of *Greece* whereupon *Corinth* ſtands; from thence were denominated the *Iſthmian* Games, inſtituted by *Theſeus*, in honor of *Neptune*.

Iſtria, a Countrey of *Italy*, joyning to *Illyricum*.

Iſurium Brigantum, the name of an ancient City in *Yorkſhire*, ſo called from the River *Ure*, running by it. It was many ages ſince razed to the Ground, but out of the ruines of it was built a Town, now called *Ealdburg*, or *Aldborow*.

I. T.

Italia, or *Italy*, one of the moſt famous Countreys of *Europe*, ſo called from *Italus*, otherwiſe called *Atlas*, an ancient King thereof, who had two Daughters, *Electra*, whom he married to *Comboblaſco*, King of the *Janigenæ*; and *Roma*, whom he made Queen of the *Aborigenes*. She is ſaid to have laid the Foundation of the City *Rome*, which was afterwards finiſhed by *Romulus*. Others derive *Italy* from the *Greek* word *Italos*, an Ox, becauſe that Countrey abounded with Oxen. It was anciently called *Heſperia*, from *Heſperus*, the Brother of *Atlas*.

Italiana, a kind of Mercers Stuff.

Iteration, (*Lat.*) a ſaying, or doing the ſame thing over again, a repeating.

Ithaca, an Iſland in the *Ionian* Sea, where *Ulyſſes* was born, it is full of Goats, but no Hare can live there.

Itinerant, (*Lat.*) Journying. Whence *Juſtices Itinerant*, or in *Eyre*, which in *French* are called *Juſtices Errants*, are thoſe which journey from one place to another, to hear and determine cauſes. See *Juſtices in Eyre*.

Itinerary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a journey; alſo ſubſtantially uſed for a Calendar of miles, or a Note-

Note-book, wherein are ſet down the paſſages of a journey.

Itylus, the Son of *Zethus* and *Ædon*. See *Ædon*.

Ityſ, the Son of *Tereus*, King of *Thrace*, by *Progne* the Daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*; he was ſlain by his Mother, and ſet before *Tereus*, to eat at a Banquet, (becauſe he had deflowred her ſiſter *Philomel*) who after her tongue was cut out, wrought the relation of it with her needle; but *Tereus* diſcovering in the midſt of the Banquet, the ſlaughter of *Ityſ*, by ſeeing the head of the child. He purſued *Progne*, and her ſiſter, with his Sword drawn, who running from him, *Progne* was changed into a Swallow; *Philomel* into a Nightingale, and *Ityſ* into a Pheaſant.

J. U.

Jub, (*old word*) a Bottle.

Juba, a King of *Mauritania*, he was a conſtant friend to *Pompeys* party; he overthrew *Curio*, and all his forces ſent into *Africa* by *Cæſar*. When *Pompey* was overcome, he joyned his forces with *Scipio*, and died fighting with *Petreius*. *Juba* alſo an *African* King, probably the ſame wrote a Hiſtory, both of Animals and Plants, in the laſt of which he much celebrates the Herb *Euphorbium*. *Athenæus* alſo cites King *Jubas* Theatrical Hiſtory and Deſcription of *Lybia*. There was alſo a *Greek* Hiſtorian of this name, out of whoſe Hiſtory of the Affairs of *Africa*, *Plutarch* in his Parallels takes the ſtory of *Diomedes*, and his Daughter *Callirroe*. This Hiſtorian ſeems to be whom *Suidas* calls Ἰόβας.

Jubal, (*Hebr.* Fading, or a Trumpet) the Son of *Lamech*, and the Inventor of the Harp and Organ.

Jubarb, *q. Barba jovis*, becauſe of its perpetual greenneſs; a kind of Plant, otherwiſe called *Houſleek*.

Jubeb or *Jujubes*, (*Arab. Zufalzef*,) a kind of Pruan growing in *Italy*, uſed much in Phyſick, and ſold by Apothecaries.

Jubilation, (*Lat.*) a ſolemn rejoycing, a ſhouting for joy.

A year of Jubile, a great Feſtival, or time of rejoycing, celebrated every fiftieth year by the *Jews*, in remembrance of their deliverance from *Egypt*. It came at length to be ſolemniſed among the Chriſtians, being firſt inſtituted by Pope *Boniface* the Eighth, in the year 1300. who ordained it to be kept every hundred years; but afterwards it came to be celebrated every fiftieth year, and at length every twenty fifth. It comes from the *Hebrew* word *Jobel*, Rejoycing.

Jucatan or *Yucatan*, one of the Seven Provinces of *Nova Hiſpania*, a large Region of *Mexican* or *Northern America*; the other Six being *Mexico*, *Acapulco*, *Panuco*, *Mechoacan*, *Guaxaca*, and *Tabaſco*.

Jucundity, (*Lat.*) Pleaſantneſs.

Judah, or *Jehudah*, (*Hebr.*) Confeſſion, the eldeſt Son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

Judea, a Countrey of *Syria* in *Aſia* the Greater, bordering Eaſtward upon the Dead Sea; it is alſo called *Chananæa*, of the Land of Promiſe. The moſt flouriſhing Cities of this Countrey, were *Jeruſalem*, *Jericho*, *Joppa*, *Hebron*, *Bethania*, and *Bethlehem*, where our Saviour was born.

Judaiſm, (*Lat.*) the Faith or Religion of the *Jews*.

Judgment, (*Judicium*) the ſecond part of Logick which Diſpoſes of Arguments for Diſputation.

Judicatory, (*Lat.*) a place of Judgment, or hearing of Cauſes.

Judicial or *Judiciary*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Cauſe, Trial, or Judgment.

Judas his Tree, (*Arbor Judæ*) a Tree with broad Leaves, ſomewhat like thoſe of the Aprecock, growing in the Hedges of *Spain* and *Italy*.

Judith, (*Hebr.* Praiſing) the Daughter of *Merari*. She delivered *Bethulia* by cutting off the Head of *Olofernes*.

Ivetot, a Town of *Lower Normandy* in *France*, which hath in former times been governed by a Titular King: Whence a Man of a great Title, and a ſmall Inheritance, is in deriſion called a King of *Ivetot*.

Jugal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a yoke.

Jugament, (*Lat.*) a yoaking, or coupling.

Jugular or *Jugulary*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Throat; whence the Jugular-Veins are thoſe Veins which aſcend along the ſides of the Neck, to the bottom of the Head.

Jugulation, (*Lat.*) a cutting the Throat of any one, a killing.

Jugurth, the Son of *Manoſtabales*, Brother of *Micipſa*, King of *Numidia*; whom his Uncle dying, conſtituted Heir of his Kingdom, together with his two Sons, *Adherbal* and *Hiemſal*; but *Jugurth*, that he might poſſeſs the Kingdom to himſelf, ſlew them both. Whereupon the *Romans* made war upon him for a long time, wherein at length being overthrown by *Marius*, he fled to *Bocchus*, King of *Mauritania*; by whom he was betrayed to *Scylla*, and being brought to *Rome*, died in Priſon.

Jujubes. See *Jubeb*.

To *Juke*, to Pearch, or Rooſt as a Hawk.

Julep, a kind of Phyſical Medicine, to open the inward parts, and prepare for purgation, being a Decoction mingled with Syrrups, or ſweetned with Sugar.

Julia (vulg. *Juliers*) one of the three Principalities of that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, the other two being *Clivia*, or *Cleve*, and *Berga*. The chief Cities of *Juliers*, are *Gulick*, and *Duren* of *Clivia*, *Weſel*, *Emmerick*, and *Cleve*.

Julian, ſirnamed the Apoſtate, becauſe that being brought up in the Chriſtian Religion, he fell back to Heatheniſm: He was the Son of *Conſtantius*, and by his valor came to be made *Roman* Emperor: He prohibited to the Chriſtians all kind of learning, that through their ignorance,

they might become uncapable to defend their Religion: At laſt, in an expedition againſt the *Perſians*, being mortally wounded, he cried out, *Viciſti Galilæe*, Thou haſt overcome, O *Gallilæan*, meaning Chriſt, and ſoon after died: Alſo a proper name of Women from *Juliana*, ſome write it *Gilian*.

Jullaber, a certain Hillock in *Kent*, ſo called from one *Jullaber*, a Gyant, or as ſome ſay, a Witch, who was here interred: But *Camden* rather thinks it ſo named from *Laberius Durus*, a Captain of *Julius Cæſars*, who was here ſlain.

Julian Accompt. See *Gregorian Accompt.*

Julio, a kind of *Italian* Coyn made by Pope *Julius*, valuing about ſix pence of our Money.

Juliobriga (now *Logronno*) a Town of the Province of *Caſtilia* in *Spain*.

Julius Atticus, *Julius Græcinus*, and *Julius Hyginus*, all ancient *Geoponicks*, mentioned by *Columella*, to have written of the Nature and Ordering of Vines.

Julius Cæſar, the firſt of the *Roman* Emperors, he ſubdued *France*, *Spain*, *Britain*, the *Low Countreys*, and the greateſt part of *Germany*, afterwards he entred into a Civil War with *Pompey*, whom he utterly defeated at the Battle of *Pharſalia*, and his two Sons, *Cneius* and *Sextus Pompeius*, in *Spain*; and having reigned three years in *Rome*, as abſolute Emperor, he was at length ſlain in the Senate Houſe, by *Brutus* and *Caſſius*. The word ſignifieth in *Greek*, Soft-haired.

Iulus, the ſirname of *Aſcanius*, the Son of *Æneas*, and his firſt Wife *Creuſa*. He came along with his Father into *Italy*, and built the City *Alba* in the place where he found the White Sow with the thirty Pigs; alſo the Son of *Aſcanius*, who ſtood in competition for the Kingdom of *Alba*, with *Silvius Poſthumus*, the Son of *Æneas* by his ſecond Wife *Lavinia*. The word ſignifieth in *Greek*, The ſoft Doun appearing on the Chin of a young Man, before he comes to have a perfect Beard.

July, the name of the Fifth Moneth from *March*, which was heretofore accounted the Firſt Moneth of the year. It was ſo named from *Julius Cæſar*, being in former time called *Quintilis*.

Jumbals, a ſort of Sugared paſt, wreathed into knots, and generally ſold by Confectioners.

Jumentarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Horſe, or any kind of laboring Beaſt, called in *Latin*, *Jumentum*.

Juncture, (*Lat.*) a joyning together; alſo a Joynt; alſo juncture of time, the very nick or moment of time.

June, the Fourth Moneth of the year from *March* the firſt. Some ſay it was ſo called from *Juno*, as it were *Junonian* Moneth. Others from *Junius Brutus*, who begun his Conſulſhip in that Moneth. It is called in *Greek*, *Hecatombæon*, from the Hecatombs or Sacrifices of an hundred Oxen which uſed to be offered to *Jupiter* in this Moneth.

Juniper, (*Lat. Juniperus*) a Shrub, whoſe Wood being burnt caſteth a good ſavor; its Berries and Gum are profitable in Phyſick; its Coals raked up in Embers, will keep fire Twelve Moneths.

Junke, in Navigation, is any piece of an old Cable.

Junkets, (*Bellaria*) Cakes and Sweet-meats wherewith Gentlewomen entertain one another, and Young-men their Sweet-hearts. Some think ſo called from *Juncus*, a *Bulruſh*, becauſe they uſed to be carried about in Baskets made of Ruſhes; they are vulgarly taken for any ſorts of delicious fare, wherewith people uſe to feaſt, and make merry.

Juno, the Daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, and both Wife and Siſter to *Jupiter*, to whom ſhe brought forth *Vulcan* and *Mars*, and a Daughter called *Hebe*, whom ſhe conceived by eating of Green Lettice: She is called *Juno*, *a juvando*, *i. e.* From giving help; alſo *Lucina*, from cauſing Men to ſee the light of the World, being ſaid to be preſent at the birth of all Children that come into the World, and to ſit croſs-legged when any miſcarry. She is alſo called *Soſpita a Soſpitando*, *i. e.* Keeping in ſafety.

Junoes Tears, (*Verbena*) a kind of Plant, otherwiſe called *Vervain*.

Junto, or *Junta*, (*Span.*) a meeting together of Men to ſit in Council.

Ivory, (*French*) the Elephants Tooth, being the fineſt and whiteſt kind of Bone; of which, Boxes, and ſeveral ſorts of things are made. From the *Latin*, *Ebur*.

Jupiter, the Son of *Saturn*, by his Wife *Ops*, born at the ſame birth with *Juno*, and hid in the Mountain *Ida* in *Crete*, where he was bred up by the *Curetes*, unknown to his Father *Saturn*, who intending to devour all his Male children, his Wife *Ops* gave him a great ſtone wrapt up in Swadling Clouts, to eat in ſtead of his Son *Jupiter*. Who coming to age, and underſtanding his Fathers deſigns againſt him, conſpired againſt him, and caſt him out of his Dominions, and divided the Government of the World between himſelf and his two Brothers. The Heavens he reſerved to himſelf, to *Neptune* he gave the Empire of the Sea, and to *Pluto* the Lower Regions of the Earth.

Jupiter Belus, the Second King of *Babylon*, or as ſome ſay, the firſt; he was the Son of *Nimrod*, called alſo *Saturn*.

Jupiters Diſtaffe, a kind of Clary with a Yellow flower; it is otherwiſe called *Mullein*, and in *Latin*, *Candelaria*, *Candela Regia*, or *Thapſus Barbatus*.

Jura, (vulg. *Jour*) a great ridge of Mountains which ſeparate from *Savoy* and *Switzerland*.

Juration, (*Lat.*) a ſwearing, or taking an oath.

Jurats, (*French*) certain Officers, otherwiſe called Eſchevins or Sheriffs.

Jurden

Jurden or *Jourdon*, a kind of Urinal, or Chamberpot, which they that derive from the River *Jordan*, have nothing but the nearneſs of that ſound for their warrant. *Skinner* therefore derives it from the *old Saxon* word *Gor*, *i. e. Ordure*; and *Den*, *i. e.* a Receptacle.

Juridical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the execution of Right, Law, or Juſtice.

Jury, (in *Lat. Jurati*,) ſignifieth in Common Law, a company conſiſting of twenty four or twelve Men impannelled, and ſworn to deliver a Truth, upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be delivered them, touching the matter in queſtion, there being three ſorts of tryals, either by Aſſize or Jury, by Battle, or by Parliament. In every General Aſſize, there is both a Grand-Jury conſiſting of Twenty four ſubſtantial Men, choſen indifferently out of the whole County; and others called Petit-Juries conſiſting of Twelve, to whom are referred ſuch things concerning Life and Death, as the Grand-Jury have approved of.

Juriſconſult, (*Lat.*) a Lawyer, a Perſon to be conſulted with in any Caſe of Law.

Juriſdiction, (*Lat.*) Authority to make or execute Law. Alſo it is uſed for any kind of Power or Authority.

Juriſprudence, (*Lat.*) knowledge or skill in the Laws.

Furn, or *Journ Choppers*, the Regraters, or Changers of Yarn.

Juror, one of the Twelve Men in a Jury.

Jury-Maſt, is one made at Sea, in caſe of neceſſity, by faſtening ſeveral pieces together.

Juſſel, a minutal from *Jus*, ſignifying a diſh made of ſeveral Meats minced together.

Juſſulent, (*Lat.*) full of Broth, or Pottage.

Juſtes, (*French*) Tiltings, or Combats on Horſback, with Spears and Launces.

Juſtice, or *Juſticer*, (*Juſticiarius*) an Officer deputed by the King or Commonwealth, to act by way of Judgment.

Juſtice of the Kings Bench, is the Capital, or Chief Juſtice of *England*. He is a Lord by his Office, which is moſt eſpecially to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, that is, ſuch as concern offences committed againſt the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King; as Treaſons, Mayhems, and the like.

Juſtice of Common Pleas, is he who hears and determines all Cauſes at the Common Law, that is, all Civil Cauſes between common perſons, as well Perſonal, as Real. He is alſo a Lord by his Office.

Juſtice of the Foreſt, or *Juſtice in Eyre of the Foreſt*, is he that hath the hearing, and determining of all offences within the Kings Foreſt, committed againſt Veniſon or Vert; and is alſo a Lord by his Office.

Juſtices of Aſſizes, ſuch as were wont by ſpecial Commiſſion to be ſent into this or that County, to take Aſſizes for the eaſe of the Subjects.

☞ *Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer*, are Juſtices deputed upon ſome ſpecial and extraordinary occaſions, to hear and determine Cauſes.

Juſtices in Eyre, thoſe that were wont to be ſent with Commiſſion into divers Counties, to hear ſuch Cauſes as were termed the Pleas of the Crown, and were for the eaſe of the Subjects, who muſt have come to the *Kings Bench*, if the cauſe were too high for the County-Court; from the *French* word *Eyre*, a Journey.

Juſtices of Gaol delivery, are ſuch as are ſent with Commiſſion to hear and determine all Cauſes appertaining to ſuch, as for any offence are caſt into Gaol.

Juſtices of Niſi Prius, the ſame now a days with Juſtices of Aſſizes.

Juſtices of Tryal Baſton, or *Traylbaſton*, were certain Juſtices appointed by *Edward* the Firſt, to make inquiſition through the Realm upon all Officers, as Majors, Sheriffs, Eſcheators, *&c.* touching Extortion, Briberies, intruſion into other Mens Lands; and Barrators that uſed to take Money for beating of Men, and they had power either to puniſh by death, or to exact a ranſome. This term comes from two *French* words, *Treille*, an Arbor or Form; and *Baſton*, a Staff or Pole, to note, that the Juſtices imployed in this Commiſſion had Authority to proceed without any ſolemn Judgment Seat, but whereſoever they could apprehend the malefactors.

Juſtices of Peace, are ſuch as are appointed by the Kings Commiſſion, to attend the Peace in the County where they dwell, whereof ſuch, whoſe Commiſſion begins *Quorum vos unum eſſe volumus*, are called Juſtices of the *Quorum*.

Juſticies, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the diſpatch of Juſtice in ſome eſpecial cauſe, wherewith of his own authority he cannot deal in his County-Court.

Judiciable, (*French*) ſubject to Law, under Authority.

Juſtinians, a certain Religious Order inſtituted in the year 1412. in the Abby of S. *Juſtine* at *Padua*, by one *Lewis Balus*, a *Venetian*.

Juſtification, (*Lat.*) a clearing, juſtifying, or making good; in Common Law, it is a ſhewing a good reaſon why a Man did ſuch a thing, as he is called to anſwer.

Juſtinianus, a name by which two of the *Roman* Emperors were called. The firſt was famous for cauſing the Civil Law to be reduced into the Pandects, and the Code; whence Students of the Civil Law are called *Juſtinianiſts*; the ſecond for the great Wars he had with the *Saracens*, and *Bulgarians*.

Juſtinopolis, a City of *Iſtria*, built upon the Seaſide by the Emperor *Juſtine*; it is now called *Cabo d'Iſtria*.

Juſtinus, an elegant *Roman* Hiſtorian, whoſe Epitome of the *Roman*, out of *Trogus Pompeius*, is extant, and in general eſteem. Alſo *Juſtinus*, ſirnamed *Martyr*, becauſe he ſuffered Martyrdom under *Commodus*, a *Samaritan* Philoſopher, who wrote an Apology for the Chriſtians, which he dedicated to the Emperor *Antoninus Pius*.

Juſtus, an Hiſtorian of *Tiberias*, who wrote a Hiſtory of the *Jewiſh* Affairs.

Jutia or *Jutlandia*, one of the two chief *Peninſulaes* which make up the Kingdom of *Denmark*, the other being *Scandia*. This *Jutland* was in ancient times called the *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*.

Jutties of Houſes, are certain parts of a building, which jut or ſtand out farther than the reſt.

Juturna, the Daughter of *Daunus*, and Siſter of *Turnus*, King of the *Rutuli*, ſhe was by *Jupiter*, in recompence of the loſs of her Maidenhead immortaliſed, and made Nymph of the River *Numicus*.

Juvenility, (*Lat.*) youthfulneſs, luſtineſs, or vigor.

Juventas, the godeſs of youth, the ſame with *Hebe*.

Juverna, an ancient name of *Ireland*.

I. W.

Iwimpled, (*old word*) muffled.

I. X.

Ixion, the Son of *Phlegyas*, he having ſlain his Son-in-law *Erioneus*, after he had long wandered up and down, and could not be abſolved either by gods or men; at length *Jupiter* pitying him, took him up into Heaven, and expiated him: But he after his purgation, remaining among the gods, fell in love with *Juno*, and ſollicited her unto unchaſtity, which ſhe making known to *Jove*, he formed a Cloud in the ſhape of *Juno*, and *Ixion* thinking it to have been the godeſs, begat a race of Centaurs. And being ſoon after ſent down to the Earth, he boaſted every where that he lay with *Juno*; for which being ſtruck down to Hell, with a Thunderbolt, he was condemned to be always rouled on a Wheel.

K. A.

Kab or *Cab*, an *Hebrew* meaſure containing three Pints of our meaſure.

Kalends. See *Calends*.

Kali, or *Claſſwort*, an Herb of whoſe aſhes Cryſtal Glaſſes are made.

Kamminiecz or *Camminiec*, the chief Town of *Podolia*, a Province of *Ruſſia Lithuanica*, belonging to the King of *Poland*; from whom, ſome few years ago, this Town was taken by the *Turk*, though at the expence of a ſufficient number of their Men.

Karena the twentieth part of a drop, a term uſed in Chymiſtry.

Karobe or *Carobe*, a kind of fruit; alſo an Herb called S. *Johns Bread*. Alſo a very ſmall weight uſed by Goldſmiths, being the twenty fourth part of a Grain.

Karos or *Caros*, (*Greek*) a certain diſeaſe in the head, which cauſeth much drowſineſs.

Katharine. See *Catharine*.

S. *Katharines Flower*, by ſome called Biſhopswort, (*Lat. Nigella*) an Herb of great virtue againſt the *Aſthma*, Shortneſs of breath and Rheums.

Kathariſts. See *Cathariſts*.

Katzen-ſilver, a ſort of Stone which is ſaid to be invincible by Fire or Water.

K. E.

Keckle, (in Navigation) to turn a ſmall Rope about the Cable or Bolt-rope, when we fear the galling of the Cable in the Hawſe.

To *Kedge*, to ſet up the Foreſail or Foretopſail and Miſſen, and ſet a Ship to drive with the Tide, when in a narrow River we would bring her up or down, the Wind being contrary to the Tide.

Keel, the loweſt and firſt Timber laid in a Ship, the bottom of a Ship: Alſo a veſſel to cool new Beer or Ale in.

Keen or *Kene*, (*old word*) ſharp; ſome think it comes from the *Greek* word Ἀκόνη, a Whetſtone.

Keeper of the Great Seal of England, is he under whoſe hands paſs all Charters, Commiſſions, and Grants to the King, ſtrengthened by the Great or Broad Seal; without which, they are of no effect. He is a Lord by his Office, and one of the Kings Privy Council.

Keeper of the Privy Seal, is alſo a Lord by his Office, and one of the Privy Council; under his hands paſs all Charters ſigned by the King, before they come to the Broad Seal.

Keeper of the Foreſt, is he who hath the Principal Government of all things belonging to the Foreſt. He is alſo called chief Warden of the Foreſt.

To *Kele*, (*old word*) to cool.

Kemelings, (*old word*) a Brewers veſſel.

Within Ken, within ſight or view; a term in Navigation, and comes from the *Saxon* word *Ken*, *i. e.* To know or diſcover.

Kencheſter, a Town in *Herefordſhire*, built, as ſome think, out of the ruines of *Old Ariconium*.

Kenhelm or *Kenelm*, the proper name of a Man, ſignifying in *Saxon*, *Defence of his Kinred*. The chief of this name was the Fourteenth King of the *Mercians*, who was murthered at the inſtigation of his Siſter *Quendrid*, by *Askbert* his Teacher.

Keneleth, (applied to a Fox) when he is in his hole. A term in Hunting.

Kenodoxy or *Cenodoxy*, (*Greek*) vain glory.

Kenotaph. See *Cenotaph*.

Kenred, (*Sax.*) a proper name of Men, ſignifying Bold Counſellor, anſwerable to the *Greek Thraſybulus*. The two moſt noted in Hiſtory of this name, were the Sixteenth King of the *Northumbrians*, and the Eighth of the *Mercians*.

Kenric, (*Sax.*) another proper name, ſignifying Bold Commander, anſwerable to the *Greek Ratæarchus*. The greateſt in our Hiſtory of this name, was the Second King of the *South Saxons*

Kenwulph

Kenwulph or *Cenulph*, (*Sax.* Bold Helper) the name of the Fifteenth King of the *South Saxons*.

Kerchief, (*French Couvrechef*) a kind of Linnen dreſs, which Women uſe to wear upon their heads.

Kerck or *Kirk*, (*old word*) a Church.

Kermes, the Grain of the Scarlet Oak, being the chief ingredient of that Confection; thence commonly called *Alkermes*.

Kern, an *old Britiſh* word, ſignifying a Horn.

Kern, a kind of Light-armed Foot-ſoldier, a Rogue among the *Iriſh*. We uſe it alſo for an ordinary Countrey Farmer. Alſo to *Kern*, ſignifieth to powder, or ſalt.

To *Kernel*, (*Kernellare*) an old word, ſignifying to imbattle, or fortifie a houſe.

Kerry, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Munſter*.

Kers, the ſame as *Creſſes*.

Kerſie, (*French Cariſee*) a kind of Cloth or Stuff much uſed. Some derive it from the Iſle of *Cæſarea* or *Gerſey*, as the place where it was originally made.

Keſar, a word which the *Britains* uſed inſtead of *Cæſar*; and is taken in the ſame ſenſe at this day, when they ſay, King nor *Keſar*.

Keſteven. See *Holland*.

Ketch, (*Navicula Oneraria*) a kind of ſmall Ship, a Veſſel of ſmall burthen; ſome think it derived from the *French* word *Cacque*, a Barrel or Hogſhead, becauſe a Ship of the ſmalleſt rate may be ſaid to be but like a Barrel, in reſpect of one of the biggeſt rate.

Key of a River or Haven, a place where Ships ride, and are as it were locked in. Some deduce it *a quieſcendo*, *i. e.* from reſting; or from the *old Latin Cæſare*, *i. e.* to reſtrain.

Keyage, a duty paid for the maintenance of a Common Key or Wharf.

Keynard, (*old word*) a Micher, a Truant.

K. I.

Kibrit, the ſame as *Abrick*.

Kichel, (*old word*) a kind of Cake, the ſame which is called in *Latin Libum*.

Kidknappers, thoſe that make a trade of decoying and ſpiriting away young children to Ship them for foreign Plantations.

Kilderkin, (in *Dutch* Kinderkin) a kind of Liquid meaſure, being the eighth part of a Hogshead; it contains about eleven or twelve Gallons.

Kiles, (from the *Dutch* word Kegghel, an *Iſicle*) certain Pins to play withal, commonly called Nine-Pins.

Kildare, *Kilkenny*, two Counties of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Leimſter*.

Kinburgh, (*Sax.*) ſtrength and defence of kinred; a proper name of Women.

King, (from the *Dutch* word Koning, *i. e.* to know, becauſe he ought to be the moſt knowing of Men, or from Konnen, to be powerful) the Supream Ruler of a Nation. He is defined in Law to be the *Capitalis Juſticiarius Regni*, the Principal Conſervator of Peace within his Dominions.

Kings of Harolds, or *Kings of Arms*, are among us three, intituled, *Garter*, *Norroy*, and *Clarencieux*, whereof *Garter*, is the Principal, and is the ſame with *Pater Patratus*, among the *Romans*. See in *Harald*.

Kings-Bench, the Court or Judgment Seat, where the King was wont to ſit in his own perſon, and therefore it was moveable with the Court, or Kings Houſhold, and was called *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regia*.

Kingſpear, (*Aſphodelus Luteus*) a flower good againſt the poyſon of Aſps.

Kings Silver, that Money which is due to the King in the Court of *Common Pleas*, in reſpect of a Licence there granted to any Man for paſſing of a Fine.

Clerk of the Kings Silver, is an Officer of the *Common Pleas*, unto whom every Fine is brought, after it hath been with the *Cuſtos Brevium*, and by whom the effect of the Writ of Covenant is entered into a Paper-Book.

Kingſtone upon Thames, a Town in *Surrey*; ſo called, becauſe *Athelſtane*, *Edwin*, and *Etheldred*, were here crowned Kings in the open Market place.

Kintal. See *Quintal*.

Kirat, an *Arabian* word, ſignifying the weight of three grains.

K. N.

Knap of Ground, a little Riſing Hillock. Perhaps from the *Greek* word κάπος, a Woody Cliff of a Hill.

To *Knap*, (a term in Hunting) being the ſame as Browſe.

Knapweed, (*Lat.*) *Jacea nigra*, an Herb ſomewhat like *Scabious*, but that its leaves break not with ſtrings, as the Leaves of *Scabious* do, neither bears it a like flower: It ſtayeth Fluxes, Diſtillations, and Bleeding.

Knave, (*Sax. Canapa*) ſignifieth originally a Lacquey, or Waiting-man; and cometh originally from the *Hebrew* word *Gnavadh*, to ſerve.

Knave Line, a Rope in a Ship that hath one end faſtened to the Croſs-trees, and ſo comes down by the Ties to the Ramshead.

Knees, in the Art Botanick, are thoſe Partitions, which in ſome kinds of Plants are like Knees or Joynts: In Navigation are certain crooked pieces of Timber uſed in Ships to faſten the beams into the ſides; ſo called, becauſe they are bowed like Knees.

Knettles, are two Rope-yards twiſted together, with a knot at each end to ſeaſe a Block, Rope, or the like.

Knivels, are ſmall pieces of Wood nailed to the inſide of the Ship to belay the Sheats and Racks unto.

Knights, (*Sax. Cnights*) hath been taken originally for a Soldier or Horſman in War; thoſe that

that were wont to accompany, and wait upon the Emperor in the Wars, were called *Dutch* Knechts, *i. e.* Servitors, or luſty young Men. It is alſo taken for a Client or Vaſſal, but more eſpecially one that holds his Land by ſerving his Lord on Horsback. It is now grown to be a title of great Dignity and Honor. Of Knighthoods, there are many ſorts, but the moſt uſual in this Nation are theſe.

Knights Batchelor, the loweſt, but ancienteſt Order of Knighthood, and cometh from the *Germans*; among whom it was an ancient cuſtom, That as ſoon as the State judged any of their young Men fit to manage Arms and Weapons, and allowed him ſufficient for Martial Exerciſes, then in the very Aſſembly and Council, either one of the Princes, the Father or Son of the Kinsfolk or the young Man, did furniſh him with a Shield and a Javelin; as the *Romans* did the *Toga Virilis*, *Virile-gown*, to thoſe whom they thought capable of publick imployment; and thenceforth from a part of a private houſe, he was accounted a Member of the Commonwealth. It was alſo an ancient Ceremony, to honor Men with the Girdle of Knighthood, which he who received, was ſolemnly to go to Church; and, offering his Sword upon the Altar, to Vow himſelf to the Service of God; afterwards, it came to be uſual for Kings to ſend their Sons to the Neighbor Princes to receive Knighthood at their hands. Then it was alſo, that beſides the Sword and Girdle, Gilt-Spurs were alſo added for more ornament, whence in *Latin* they are called *Equites Aurati*. The word *Batchelors*, ſome derive from the *French Baſchevaliers*, as it were, Knights of the loweſt degree; others from *Batailler*, to battle, or fight: They are alſo ſimply, and without any addition called *Knights*.

Knight Banneret, from the *Dutch* word Bannerher, Lord or Maſter of the *Bacner*, is a Knight made in the Field, with the Ceremonies of cutting the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner, and is allowed to diſplay his Arms in the Kings Army. This Dignity was given at firſt by the Kings of *England* and *France*, to ſuch Gentlemen as valiantly carried themſelves in two Royal Battles, or to ſuch as had ten Vaſſals, and means to maintain a Troop of Horſes at their own charge. Some ſay the firſt original of it was from *Edward* the Third.

Knight Baronet, a combination of Title, in regard the Baronetſhip is generally accompanied with that of Knighthood; but the Dignity of *Baronet*, is a late diſtinct Order erected by King *James*, who for certain diſburſments towards the Plantation in *Ulſter*, created Divers into this Dignity, and made it hereditary by his Letters Patents to be ſeen in the Rolls. And theſe *Baronets* were to have precedency in all Writings, Seſſions, and Salutations, before all *Knights of the Bath*, and *Knights Batchelors*, and *Bannerets*, except thoſe created under the Kings Standard in an Army-Royal, the King being Perſonally preſent. And the King was not to create any perſon into that degree of *Baronet*, within the Kingdom of *England*, above the number of two hundred.

Knight of the Bath, an Order of Kinghts created within the Liſts of the *Bath*, and girded with a Sword in the Ceremonies of their Creation. Theſe *Knights* were wont to be created with a great many Religious Solemnities, which uſually belong to Hermites, and other holy Orders.

Knights of the Carpet, are another ſort of *Knights* made out of the Field, and are ſo called, becauſe in receiving their Order, they commonly kneel upon a *Carpet*.

Knights of the Garter, or of S. *George*, an Order of Knighthood, inſtituted by King *Edward* the Third. Some ſay upon occaſion of good ſucceſs in a skirmiſh, wherein the *Kings Garter* was uſed for a token; others affirm, that the King after his great ſucceſſes abroad and at home, dancing one night with the Queen, and other Ladies, took up a Garter that happened to fall from one of them; whereat ſome of the Lords ſmiling, the King ſaid, That ere long he would make that *Garter* to be of high reputation; and ſhortly after he erected this Order of the *Blew Garter*, which conſiſts of Twenty ſix Martial Nobles, whereof the King of *England* uſed to be the Chief; and the reſt be either of the Realm, or Princes of other Countreys. There are alſo depending upon this Order Twenty ſix Poor Knights, who have no other ſuſtenance but the allowance of this Houſe, and are alſo called *Poor Knights of Windſor*, with the Chappel of S. *George*: The Officers belonging to this Order, are, The *Prelate of the Garter*, which Office belongeth to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, the *Chancellor of the Garter*, the *Regiſter of the Garter*, who was always Dean of *Windſor*, the *Principal King of Arms*, called *Garter*, and the *Uſher of the Garter*; which Office belonged to the *Uſher of the Princes Chamber*, called *Black Rod*.

Knights of the Order of S. John *of* Jeruſalem, an Order of Knighthood erected in the year One thou and one hundred and twenty, and had their firſt foundation and abode in *Jeruſalem*; afterwards they had their reſidence at *Rhodes*, whence they were expelled by *Solyman*, and ever ſince their chief ſeat hath been at *Malta*, where they have done great exploits againſt the *Turk*. There was one General Prior that had the Government of the whole Order in *England* and *Scotland*; but toward the end of *Henry* the Eighths Reign, they were ſuppreſſed in *England* for adhering to the Pope.

Knights of the Temple, or *Knights Templers*, an Order of Knighthood, erected by Pope *Gelaſius*, about the year of our Lord One thouſand one hundred and ſeventeen. Theſe Knights in the beginning, dwelling not far from the Sepulchre of Chriſt, entertained Chriſtian Strangers and Pilgrims charitably, and in their Armor led them through the *Holy Land*, to view ſuch things as there were to be ſeen, and to defend them from the Infidels; but becauſe at laſt they abounded in many Vices, and many of them fell away from Chriſtianity,

Chriſtianity to the *Sarazens*; the whole Order was ſuppreſſed by Pope *Clement* the Fifth, and their ſubſtance given to the Knights of *Rhodes*, and other Religious Orders.

Knights of the Shire, Two Knights, or other Gentlemen of worth, that are choſen by the Freeholders of every County that can diſpend forty ſhillings *per annum*, and be reſident in the Shire: Formerly none but Knights were choſen to that Office (*Milites gladio cincti*, for ſo runneth the Tenor of the Writ) when every one that had a Knights Fee, was conſtrained to be a Knight, but now cuſtom alloweth that Eſquires may be choſen, ſo that they be reſident in the County.

Knight Marſhal, an Officer of the Kings Houſe, who hath the Juriſdiction and Cogniſance of any tranſgreſſion; as alſo of all Contracts made within the Kings Houſe and Verge.

Foreign Orders of Knighthood, are theſe following, beſides the Templers, and thoſe of *Jeruſalem*, before mentioned.

Knights of Calatrava in Spain, an Order created by *Alonzo*, the Ninth King of *Spain*, conferred upon certain *Cavalleroes* who went in Devotion to ſuccor *Calatrava* againſt the *Moors*: Their Badge was a Red Croſs on the left ſide of the Breſt.

Knights of the Jar. See *Jar.*

Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, an Order of Knighthood inſtituted by S. *Hellen*, a *Britiſh* Lady, and confirmed by the Pope, after that ſhe had viſited *Jeruſalem*, and found the Croſs of our Saviour.

Knights Teutonick, called *Mariani*, a mixed Order of Hoſpitallers and Templers, upon whom, the Emperor *Frederick* the Second, beſtowed *Pruſſia*, *An.* 1226. with this Proviſo, That they ſhould ſubdue the Infidels, which they did accordingly. They had at firſt three Maſters, one in *Germany*, the ſecond in *Liefland*, and the third in *Pruſſia*. But at the laſt the Elector of *Brandenburgh* was ſole Maſter of their Order.

Knights of Rhodes (now of *Maltha*) ſprung from the Hoſpitalers, after they were forced out of the *Holy Land*; and having held that Iſland two hundred years, were driven out thence alſo by *Solyman*; then the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth gave them *Maltha*, *An.* 1529. paying a Faulcon annually for a Heriot, which is now yearly paid to the King of *Spain*.

Knights of the Order of S. Maurice and Lazaro, an Order inſtituted *An.* 1119. and the Duke of *Savoy* was confirmed their Grand Maſter by the Pope.

Knights of the Annunciada, an Order of Knighthood erected in memory of the *Annunciation* of the Bleſſed Virgin. It is an Order of *Savoy*, whereof there are fourteen in number, who wear a Collar of Gold, with the Virgins Meddal, and theſe Letters ingraven within the Links of the Collar, *F. E. R. T. Viz. Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, relating to *Amadeus* the Great, who took *Rhodes*.

Knights of S. Jago, or *S. James*, an Order in *Spain* inſtituted under Pope *Alexander* the Third, they obſerve S. *Auſtines* Rules. Their Great Maſter is next to the King in State, and hath One hundred and fifty thouſand Crowns for his yearly Revenue.

Knights of the Pear-Tree, an Order inſtituted *An.* 1179. they were afterwards called Knights of *Alcantara* in *Leon*.

Knights of San Salvador in Arragon, an Order of Knighthood inſtituted by *Alphonſo*, *Anno* 1118.

Knights of Monteſia, an Order of Knighthood in the Kingdom of *Valentia*.

Knights of Jeſus Chriſt, a *Portugal* Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the Round Table, or *Kings Arthurs Knights*, a *Britiſh* Order of Knighthood, being the moſt ancient of any in the World.

Knights of the Order of the Broom-flower, erected by S. *Lewis*; with this device, *Exaltat Humiles*.

Knights of the Order of Chriſtian Charity, made by *Henry* the Third, for the benefit of poor Captains and Maimed Soldiers.

Knights of the Order of the Virgin Mary in Mount Carmel, inſtituted by *Henry* the Fourth, *An.* 1607. conſiſting of one hundred of *French* Gentlemen.

Knights of the Rue, or of *S. Andrew*, a *Scotiſh* Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the Order of the Dragon, erected *An.* 1417. in *Germany*, by *Sigiſmund* the Emperor, upon the condemnation of *John Hus*, and *Jerome* of *Prague*.

Knights of the Order of Auſtria and Corinthia, or of *S. George*, inſtituted by the Emperor *Frederick* the Third, *Anno* 1470. firſt Archduke of *Auſtria*.

Knights of the Order of the White Eagle, erected in *Poland* by *Ladiſlaus* the Fifth, *An.* 1325.

Knights of S. Stephen, made by *Coſmo* Duke of *Florence*, *An.* 1591. a *Florentine* Order of Knighthood.

Knights of S. Mark, a *Venetian* Order of Knighthood.

Knight of the Elephant, an Order of Knighthood in *Denmark*.

Knights of the Sword and Bandrick, a *Swediſh* Order.

Knights of La Calza, or of the *Stockin*, a *Venetian* Order.

Knights of S. George, an Order of Knighthood in *Genua*. This is the third Order of Knights of S. *George* here mentioned, one in *England*, another in *Auſtria*, a third in *Genua*.

Knights of S. San Maria de Mercede, or for the *Redemption*, a *Spaniſh* Order.

Knights of the Golden Fleece, inſtituted by *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, upon his Nuptials with *Iſabel*, the Daughter of *Portugal*. The Knights wear a great Collar of double Fuſils, interwoven with Stones and Flints, darting Flames of Fire, with this device, *—Anteferit quam flamma micet*, to ſhow Swiftneſs, and Fierceneſs. There are

thirty Knights belonging to this Order, of which the King of *Spain* is chief.

Knights of the Militia Chriſtiana, an Order of Knighthood, but lately erected in *Poland*.

Knights of Nova Scotia in the Weſt Indies, who wear an Orange-tawny Ribbon, erected by *James* the Firſt, King of *Great Britain*.

Knights of the Order of Genette, is the moſt ancient Order of Knighthood in *France*, created by *Charles Martel*, after the diſcomfiture of the *Saracens*, in a great Battle at *Tours*, *An.*783.

Knights of the Dog and Cock, a *French* Order inſtituted by *Philip* the Firſt of *France*, upon the Duke of *Montmorancies* coming to Court with a Collar full of Stags-heads, whereat there hung the Image of a Dog, the emblem of Fidelity.

Knights of the Star, an Order of Knighthood in *France*. Thoſe of the Order have this Motto, —*Monſtrant Regibus aſtra viam.*

Knights of S. Michael, the Archangel, a *French* Order, inſtituted by *Lewis*, *An.* 1469. It conſiſts of thirty ſix Knights, whereof the King is the chief.

Knights of the Half-Moon or Creſcent, inſtituted *Anno* 1462. by *Renier* Duke of *Anjou*, when he conquered *Sicily*, with this Motto, *Los*, *i. e.* Praiſe.

Knights of the Lilly in Navarre, a *French* Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the Thiſtle, in the Houſe of Bourbon, a *French* Order, who conſtantly bear this Motto. —*Nemo me impune laceſſit.*

Knights of the Porcupin in the Houſe, with this device, *Cominus & Eminus*. *Lewis* the Twelfth crowned the *Porcupin* with another Motto, *Ultus avos Trojæ.*

Knights of the Ear of Corn, De l'Eſpic, or of the Ermine in *Armorica*, or *Britany* in *France*, inſtituted by *Francis* the Firſt.

Knights of the Golden Shield, an Order created by *Lewis* the Second, whereon there was a Bend with this Motto, *Allons*. Let us all go to the defence of our Countrey.

Knights of S. Magdalen, inſtituted by S. *Lewis* againſt Duels, a *Free* Order of Knighthood.

Knights du S. Eſprit of the Holy Ghoſt, created by *Henry* the Third at his return from *Poland*, who was both born and crowned King of *France* on Whitſunday. This, though a modern Order, is the moſt uſed now in *France*.

Knights Fee, ſo much inheritance as is ſufficient to maintain a Knight with convenient Revenue, which was in ancient time about Eight hundred Acres; it is alſo taken for the Rent that a Knight pays for his Fee to the Lord of whom he holds.

Knights Service, or *Chivalry*, a certain ancient Tenure of Lands, by which a Man was obliged to bear Arms in defence of his Countrey.

Knighten Guild, a certain Guild or Company in *London*, conſiſting of nineteen Knights. It was founded by King *Edgar*, who gave them a portion of void Ground lying without the City, now called *Portſoken* Ward.

Knipperdollings, a certain Sect of Hereticks, who lived in *Germany*, about the time of *John* of *Leyden*. They were ſo called from one *Knipperdolling*, who was the firſt Founder of that Sect.

Knockfergus, or *Fergus his Rock*, a place in *Ireland*.

Knolls of Peace, certain Mounts caſt up by Mans hand, in the Sheriffdom of *Sterling* in *Scotland*, called in *Latin Duni Pacis*.

Knotgraſs, (*Polygonum*,) an Herb lying on the Ground with divers long narrow Leaves like a Birds Tongue. It is good againſt the Stone and Strangury, Running of the Reins, Bleedings, Bloody Flux, immoderate Flowing of the Terms, Hot Swellings, and Impoſthumations, Burning Sores, Fiſtulous Cancers, and foul filthy Ulcers.

K. U.

Kunigunda, or *Cunigunda*, the Wife of *Henry* the Second, Duke of *Bavaria*, and Emperor of *Germany*. She to free her ſelf from the aſperſion of inchaſtity that was caſt upon her, cauſed certain Plough-ſhares to be heated red hot and placed at a little diſtance one from the other, and went over them blindfold without receiving any harm; whereby ſhe cleared her ſelf from all ſuſpicion. The like is reported of *Edward* the Confeſſors Wife. And this tryal afterwards became oftentimes in uſe upon ſuch like occaſions, and was called The Tryal of Fire Ordeal.

K. Y.

Kyle, a County in the South part of *Scotland*, by *Bede* called *Campus Cyel*, *i. e.* The Field *Cyel*. This with other Territories, *Edbert* King of *Northumberland*, annexed to his Kingdom.

Kyry-Eleiſon, a form of ſolemn Invocation, uſed in the Liturgy, or Service-Book, and ſignifieth in the *Greek* Tongue, *Lord have mercy upon us.*

L. A.

Laban, (*Hebr.*) white, or ſhining, the Brother of *Rebecca*, *Iſaacs* Wife, and ſo Uncle to *Jacob*, who ſerved him ſeven years for his Daughter *Leah*, and ſeven more for *Rachel*.

Labarum, (*Greek*) a Military Streamer or Flag; alſo a Church Banner or Enſign.

Labda, the Daughter of *Amphion* of the Race of the *Bacchidæ*, ſhe being lame, and deſpiſed by the reſt of the *Bacchidæ*, married *Ætion*, to whom ſhe brought forth *Cypſelus*; ſo called from a certain Corn-meaſure, wherein his Mother hid him from the Ten Men, whom the *Corinthians* by a publick decree ordained to kill him, becauſe it had been foretold by the Oracle, That a Son of *Labda* ſhould invade the Tyranny of *Corinth*.

Labdaciſm,

Labdaciſm. See *Lambdaciſm.*

Labdanum, or *Ladanum*, a kind of ſweet Gum, taken from the Leaves of a certain ſmall Shrub, called *Ciſtus Ledon.*

Labefaction, (*Lat.*) an infeebling or making weak.

Labels, Ribbands hanging down upon Garlands, or Crowns made of Flowers; alſo little pieces of Parchment cut out long ways, and hanging upon Indentures, or other kind of Writings: Alſo in Heraldry, they are thoſe Lines which hang down from the file in an Eſcutcheon.

Labeo Antiſtius, a perſon of great eſteem for Univerſal Learning in the Reign of *Auguſtus*, particularly for Logick and Grammar; but above all, a moſt excellent Lawyer by the teſtimony of *Aulus Gellius.*

Labeones, (*Lat.*) blabber-lipped Perſons.

Labienus, one of *Cæſars* Captains, who did very famous actions under him in *Gallia*; but when the Civil Wars broke out, fled from him to *Pompeys* party.

Labile, (*Lat.*) ſlippery, apt to ſlip, or fall.

Laborariis, the name of a Writ that lieth againſt ſuch as having not wherewith to live, do refuſe to ſerve.

Laboratory, (*Lat.*) a room where Chymiſts work.

† *Labrioſity*, (*Lat.*) laborioufneſs, painfulneſs.

Labor; a Ship is ſaid to Labor in the Sea, when ſhe rouls and tumbles very much, either a Hull, or under Sail.

Labyrinth, (*Greek*) a Maze, or place made with ſo many turnings and windings that a Man once entred in, cannot find the way out; whereof the two moſt famous were, that built by *Miris* King of *Egypt*, and that which *Dædalus* built for *Minos* King of *Crete.* It is alſo by a Metaphor uſed for any kind of intanglement or intricate buſineſs.

Lacedæmon, the chief City anciently of *Laconica*, a Province of the *Peloponneſus*; and after its Conqueſt of the *Athenians*, the moſt famous Commonwealth of *Greece*, till the fortune of the *Thebans*, became at length ſuperior to that of the *Lacedæmonians.*

Lacca, a kind of red Gum iſſuing from certain Trees in *Arabia*, whereof the beſt Sealing Hard-wax is made, and frequently uſed in Painting and Varniſhing.

Laceration, (*Lat.*) a tearing, or diſmembering.

Lacert, (*Lat.*) from *Lacerta*, a *Lizard*; (from *Lacertus*) the Brawny part of the Arm.

Laceſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſtirring up, or provoking.

Laches, in Common Law ſignifieth negligence; from the *French* word *Laſche*, *i. e.* careleſs, or ſlothful; or *Laſcher*, to looſen.

Lacheſis, *Atropos*, and *Clotho*, the three Deſtinies or Fatal Siſters, who are ſaid by the Poets to work the Thred of Humane Life: The one putting it on the Spindle, the other drawing it out, and the other cutting it off.

Lacken, (*old word*) contemned, alſo extenuated.

Lacrymation, (*Lat.*) a weeping or ſhedding tears.

Lachrymæ Chriſti, a very pleaſant ſort of *Italian* Wine, made of a Grape which grows in *Terra di Lavoro*, a fruitful part of the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the Mountain *Veſuvius.*

Lachrymatory, (*Lat.*) a place of Tears or Weeping, a Bottle or ſmall Veſſel, which being to preſerve tears in, uſed anciently to be placed with the Urns of the deceaſed.

Laconiſm, (*Greek*) a ſpeaking briefly, or after the manner of the *Lacedæmonians.*

Lactary, (*Lat.*) a Dairy-houſe or place where they keep Milk, or make Cheeſe.

Lacteal, or *Lacteous*, (*Lat.*) Milky, Milk-white, or made of Milk.

Lactucina, a certain godeſs among the *Romans.* See *Matura.*

Lacunation, (*Lat.*) a making holes.

Ladanum, or *Laudanum.* See *Labdanum.*

Lacydes, a Philoſopher of *Cyrene*, a hearer of *Arceſilas*, and Inſtitutor of the Academy called the New Academy. He had a Gooſe which followed him in all places whitherſoever he went: He is mentioned by *Suidas* and *Cicero* in the fourth Book of his Academick Queſtions.

Ladas, a Page of *Alexander* the Great; he ran ſo ſwiftly, that the print of his foot could not be diſcerned in the Sand.

Ladies Bedſtraw, (*Gallium*) an Herb growing in dry Paſtures, Cloſes, and Meadows, with ſmall Leaves and yellow Flowers. It taketh away wearineſs, after long travel, and is good for the Sinews, Arteries, and Joynts.

Ladies Mantle, (*Lat. Alchimilla*) an Herb with a very neat indented Leaf, almoſt in faſhion like a Star; it ſtayeth Bleedings, Vomitings, and Fluxes of all ſorts.

Ladies Smock, (*Cardamine*) a kind of Water-Creſſes, of whoſe virtues they alſo participate. It is otherwiſe called Cuckow-flower.

Ladies Bower, (*Clematis*) a Plant, which for its multitude of ſmall Branches and Leaves, is fit to make Bowers and Arbors, even for Ladies.

Lady Traces, a kind of Satyrion, or Orchis.

Ladle, in Navigation is a long ſtaff with a piece of thin Copper at the end of it, like half a Cartrage that holds as much Powder as the due charge of the Piece it belongs to.

Ladon, a River of *Arcadia*, where *Syrinx* was turned into a Reed.

Lagan. See *Flotſon.*

Laghſlite, a *Saxon* word; from *Lah*, Law, and *Slite*, a Breach, ſignifying a mulct for breach of the Law.

Lagophthalmy, (*Greek*) a diſeaſe in the Eyes, which cauſeth one to ſleep like a Hare, with the eye-lids open.

Laical, (*Lat.*) belonging to Laymen, or ſuch as have not to do in the Miniſterial Function.

Laines, Courſes or ranks laid in the building of Stone, or Brick-walls; a term in Maſonry.

Laire, (a term in Hunting) the place where Deer harbors by day.

Lais, a Woman of *Sicily*, who going to dwell at *Corinth*, became a very famous ſtrumpet, and exacted exceſſive rates for the proſtitution of her body; afterwards removing to *Theſſaly*, ſhe was in ſuch high requeſt among the Men of *Theſſaly*, that the Women, out of envy, killed her in the Temple of *Venus*. It was by her inſtigation that *Alexander* the Great cauſed *Perſepolis* to be burnt.

Laity, the profeſſion or quality of a Layman; or one that hath not taken upon him holy Orders. It comes from the *Greek* λάϑ, and is taken contradiſtinct to Clergy.

Laius, the Son of *Labdacus*, King of *Thebes*, and the Father of *Oedipus*. See *Jocaſta*, or *Oedipus*.

Lake, a kind of red colour, uſed in Painting. See *Sinople*.

Lambdaciſm, (*Greek*) a voice in ſpeaking which is mentioned in Grammar, being an inſiſting too much upon the letter *L*. which in *Greek* is called *Lambda*.

Lambith, *q. Lomehith*, *i. e.* a Lomy, or Clayiſh Road; a Town in *Surrey*, famous for a ſtately Palace belonging to the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, firſt built by Archbiſhop *Baldwin*, in the year 1183. In this place *Hardycnute*, the *Daniſh* King of *England*, giving up himſelf wholly to luxurious Banquettings, and coſtly Entertainments, expired ſuddenly, in the midſt of his debauchery, and exceſſive cups.

Lambdoides, the hindermoſt ſeam of the Skull.

Lambert, the proper name of a Man, ſignifying in *Saxon*, Fair Lamb, or as others will have it, Far famous.

Lambition, (*Lat.*) a licking, a lapping with the tongue; alſo a going over a thing with a ſoft touch.

Lamech, or *Lameeh*, (*Hebr.* poor or humbled) the Son of *Methuſhael*. He is the firſt Man recorded in the Sacred Scriptures to have had two Wives; alſo the Son of *Methuſhelah*.

Lamiæ, (*Lat.*) certain Female ſpirits, or apparitions, by ſome called Fairies. There was alſo one *Lamia*, a Concubine of *Demetrius*, to whom the *Thebans* built a Temple, under the name of *Lamia-Venus*.

Lamination, (*Lat.*) a beating or extending of any Mineral, or Mettallick Bodies out into thin Plates, a word proper to Chymiſtry.

Lammas-day, the firſt of *Auguſt* ſo called, as ſome ſay, becauſe the Prieſts, on this day, were wont to gather their Tithe-Lambs; others take it from the *Saxon* word *Laffneſſe*, *i. e. Bread*, *Maſs*, it being kept as a feaſt of thankſgiving for the firſt fruits of the Corn. It is alſo called Gule, or Yule of *Auguſt*. See Yule of *Auguſt*.

Lampaſs, vulgarly called the *Lampreys*; a diſeaſe in the mouth of a Horſe, ſo named, becauſe it is cured by burning with a Lamp, or a hot Iron.

Lampetia. See *Neera*.

Lampoon, a kind of Drolling Poem, or Pamphlet, wherein any perſon of the preſent age, is mentioned with reproach, or ſcurrility.

Lamprey, or *Suckſtone*, a kind of Fiſh, called in *Latin Muræna*.

Ælius Lampridius, a *Roman* Hiſtorian, whoſe Hiſtory of *Didius Julianus*, and *Commodus Antoninus*, which he wrote to *Diocleſian*; is Printed with *Suetonius*, and others.

Lamſacus, a Town upon the *Helleſpont*, near the Coaſt of *Aſia*.

Laneous, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or made of Wool.

Lancaſter, or *Loncaſter*, (*i. e.* a Town ſituate upon the River *Lone*,) the chief Town of *Lancaſhire*; which ſome think to be the ſame with the ancient Town *Longovicum*.

Lancelot, the proper name of a Man, ſignifying in *Spaniſh*, a Lance or Spear. Of this name was one of King *Arthurs* Knights of the Round Table.

Lance-peſado. See *Launce-peſado*.

Lancet, a Chirurgions Inſtrument uſed in the Letting of Blood.

To *Lanch*, to put a flote a Ship or Boat, out of a Dock, or from the Stocks, or place where it was built. From the *Italian Lanciare*, to Dart.

Lanciferous, (*Lat.*) bearing a Launce.

Landcape, an end of Land or Continent, which ſtretcheth it ſelf out into the Sea.

Langraviate, a Countrey belonging to a Landgrave, which in the *Dutch* tongue is as much as Count, or Earl of a Province, or piece of Land given by the Emperor.

Landlockt, a term in Navigation, is when a Man ſees Land round about him out of a Ship or Boat.

Landloper, (*Dutch*) a Vagabond that runs up and down the Countrey.

Landmark, in Navigation, is any Mountain, Rock, Church, Windmil, or the like, whereby the Pilot knows how they bear by the Compaſs.

Landskip. See *Lantskip*.

Land-to, juſt ſo far off at Sea, as a Man can ſee the Land.

Land-turn, the ſame off the Land by night, as a Breiz is off the Sea by day.

Langdebeuf, a kind of Bugloſs with a yellow flower.

Langrel, (a term in Gunnery) a looſe ſhot, which when it is put into the piece, flies out at length when it is diſcharged.

Langued, tongued, a term in Blazon, or Heraldry from the *French* word *Langue*, a tongue, as *Langued*, *Gules*, *Azure*, or the like, *i. e.* having the tongue of ſuch or ſuch a colour.

Languid, (*Lat.*) weak, faint, languiſhing.

Langor, (*Lat.*) a drooping, decaying, languiſhing.

Laniation, (*Lat.*) a butchering or tearing to pieces.

Laniferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Cotten or Wool.

Lank, (*old word*) ſlender or weak.

Lanner,

Lanner, or *Lanneret*, a kind of Hawk called in *French*, *Faulcon Lanier*.

Lanniers, in Navigation are ſmall Ropes reeved into the Deadmens eyes of all ſhrouds, either to ſlacken them, or ſet them tought.

Lanthony, an Abby in *Monmouthſhire*, ſo famous for its ſituation, and reſort, that *Robert* Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, in the days of King *Stephen*, went on purpoſe to ſee it, and brought the King word, That all his, and the Kingdoms Treaſure would not ſuffice to build this Cloyſter; meaning thereby, that the Hills, wherewith it is incloſed, are ſo high, that the Sun is not to be ſeen there, but between the hours of twelve and three.

Landtgrave. See *Landgrave*.

Landtſkip, *Landſkip*, or *Paiſage*, a deſcription of the Land as far as may be ſeen above the Horriſon, by Hills, Valleys, Cities, Woods, Rivers, *&c.* in a mixt Picture, which contains both perſons, and the deſcription of a Countrey, or any part of a Countrey. The Perſons are called the Argument, the Landskip, the Parergon, or By-work.

Lanuginous, (*Lat.*) covered with Lanuge, which is a ſoft thin Doun, or Cotten-like ſubſtance, which groweth upon ſome kind of fruit: Alſo that which appeareth upon the chins of young men before they come to have perfect Beards.

Laocoon, the Son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, and Prieſt to *Apollo*. He was the firſt that diſſwaded the *Trojans* from receiving the great Horſe into the Walls, and ſtrook his Spear ſo hard againſt it, that the ſound of the Arms was heard within. Whereupon it hath been affirmed, that for his deſpiſing the gift of *Minerva*, there came immediately two great Serpents, and firſt devoured his two children, afterwards himſelf.

Laodamia, the Daughter of *Bellerophon* and *Achemone*. She brought forth *Sarpedon*, King of *Lycia* to *Jupiter*, who was inamored of her. At length having diſpleaſed *Diana*, the godeſs ſhot her with her own Arrows.

Laodicea, a City in *Aſia* the Leſs, which became very wealthy by the great gifts of divers rich Citizens, as *Jeronymus*, (who died worth two thouſand Talents,) *Zeno* the Orator, and his Son *Polemo*, whom *Auguſtus* advanced to be King.

Laodoche, the Wife of *Proteſilaus*; ſhe died imbracing the dead body of her husband, ſlain by *Hector*.

Laodocus, the Son of *Antenor*; in his ſhape *Minerva* came into the Army of the *Trojans*, and perſwaded *Pandarus* by ſhooting at *Menelaus* to break the league.

Laomedon, the King of the *Trojans*, he was the Son of *Ilus*, and Father of *Priamus*, to divert a great peſtilence, which was ſent upon the City, becauſe he had defrauded *Neptune* and *Apollo* of the wages he had promiſed them for the building the City Walls. He was conſtrained to expoſe his Daughter *Heſione* to be devoured by a Seamonſter, promiſing *Hercules* to give him his Horſes which were of ſacred Race, on condition he would undertake to free his Daughter: Which he having performed, and *Laomedon* going back from his word, *Hercules* made war againſt him, and took the City, ſlew *Laomedon*, took *Priamus* captive, and gave *Heſione* to *Telamon*, who was the firſt Man that skaled the Walls.

Lapicide, (*Lat.*) a Stone-cutter, a hewer of Stones out of the Quarry.

Lapidary, (*Lat.*) one that poliſheth or works in Stones, a Jeweller.

Lapidation, (*Lat.*) a ſtoning or putting to death with Stones, hurled or ſlung.

Lapideſcence, (*Lat.*) a waxing hard like Stone, or of a ſtony ſubſtance.

Lapis Calaminaris. See *Cadmia*.

Lapis Hæmitites, or Bloodſtone, a certain reddiſh Stone very effectual for the ſtopping of Blood.

Lapis Judaicus, a White Stone found in *Judea* of an elegant form, of the bigneſs of an Acorn, diſterminated with Lines, ſo equally diſtant, as if they were artificial brayed in a Mortar, and taken, it breaks the Stone in the Reins and Bladder.

Lapis Lazuli. See *Lazule*.

Lapis Tutiæ. See *Tuty*.

Lapis Nephriticus, a Stone of great efficacy againſt the Stone in the Kidneys, if but bound to ones Arm. It is mixed of a green and lacteous colour, and comes from *New Spain*.

Lapis Infernalis, a kind of Stone made of the ſame Lye that Black Soap is.

Lapithæ, a people of *Theſſaly*, inhabiting the Mountain *Pindus* and *Othrys*, they were governed by *Pirithous*, had great conflicts with the *Centaurs*, and were the firſt that invented Bridles and Saddles.

Lapwing, (*Vannellus*) a kind of Bird ſo called from the often clapping of its Wings. It is alſo called a Hoop, and in *French*, *Lapouin*.

Lappiſe, is when Grey-hounds open their mouths in their courſe, or Hounds in the liam or ſtring, a term in Hunting.

Lapſe, (*Lat.*) a Slip or Fall. It is alſo when an original Patron departeth from the right of preſenting to a void Benefice, by neglecting to preſent within ſix moneths unto the Ordinary.

Laqueary, (*Lat.*) the Roof of a Chamber vaulted.

Lar, the chief City of *Lareſtan*, a Province in *Perſia*, defended by a brave Caſtle mounted upon an Imperious Hill, not only threatning an Enemy, but awing the Town with her frowning poſture. Here are the faireſt Dates, Oranges, and Pomgranates in all *Perſia*.

Lara, the name of one of the Nymphs, called *Naiades*, the Daughter of the River *Almon*: She was delivered to *Mercury*, to be carried to Hell for revealing to *Juno* the love of *Jupiter*, to the Nymph *Juturna*, the ſiſter of *Turnus*; but *Mercury* falling in love with her by the way, lay with her, and begat Twins called *Lares*, or Houſhold-gods, who are alſo named *Penates*.

Larboard, a term in Navigation, the left ſide of a Boat or Ship.

Larceny,

Larceny, (from the *French* word *Larrecin*, *i. e.* Theft) a word uſed in Common Law, and is either great *Larciny*, namely, when the things ſtoln exceed the value of twelve pence; or *Petit-Larceny*, when the things ſtoln exceed not ſuch a value.

The *Larch-tree*, (*Larix*) a Tree ſo called from *Lariſſa*, a City of *Theſſaly*, where it was firſt known. It hath leaves like a Pine-tree, and beareth a kind of Drug called *Agaricum*, which is of an exhilarating nature. And of which, that excellent purging Pill is made, called *Hiera cum Agarico*. Alſo the Gum of this Tree is that ſort of Turpentine, commonly called *Venice Turpentine*.

Lares. See *Lara*.

Large, the greateſt meaſure of Muſical quantity in uſe, one Large containing two Longs, one Long two Briefs, one Brief two Semi Briefs. See *Brief*, and is thus charactered 𝌆 𝌆.

Large or *Lask*, a term in Navigation, to go Large or Lask, is when they have a freſh gale or fair wind, and all ſails drawing.

Largeſſ, (*French*) a free gift beſtowed upon any one; alſo liberality.

Largitional, an Officer that overſees the beſtowing of gifts.

Larius, the greateſt Lake in *Italy*, vulgarly called *Lago di Como*, containing ſixty miles from North to South.

Lariſſa, the name of divers Cities, as in *Peloponneſus*, *Theſſaly*, *Crete*, and other places.

Larkſpur, (*Conſolida Regalis*) a flower whereof there be many varieties, much regarded amongſt Floriſts.

Larus, a ravenous devouring Bird. See *Seamew*.

Larunda, the name of a Nymph, which ſome call *Lara*.

Larvated, (*Lat.*) masked or vizarded, for the repreſenting ſome Gobling, or dreadful Spirit.

Larynx, (*Greek*) the top or head of *Aſpera Arteria*. This Cartilage is the inſtrument by which we breath, and frame our voice.

Las, *Laas*, or *Lace* (*old word*) (*Laqueus*) a Gin or Snare.

Laſcivious, (*Lat.*) of a wanton carriage, looſe, or effeminate in behavior.

To *Laſe* or *Laſh*, a term in Navigation. See *Latchets*.

Lask, a diſeaſe called in *Greek Diarrhœa*, cauſing an immoderate looſneſs of the Belly, and cometh from the *Latin* word *Laxitas*, *i. e.* looſneſs; alſo a term in Navigation. See *Large*.

Laſſitude, (*Lat.*) an extream wearineſs.

Laſtage or *Leſtage*, a cuſtom challenged in Markets or Fairs, for carrying of things; alſo the Ballaſt of a Ship. It cometh from the *Saxon* word *Laſt*, which ſignifieth a certain kind of weight; alſo a burthen in general.

Laſthenia. See *Axiothea*.

Latchets, in Navigation are ſmall Lines ſowed in the Bonnets and Drablets, like loops to laſh or make faſt the Bonnet to the Courſe, or the Courſe to the Drablet; which is called laſhing the Bonnet to the Courſe, or the Drablet to the Bonnet.

Latebrous, (*Lat.*) full of *Latebræ*, *i. e.* Dens or Hiding-holes.

Latent, (*Lat.*) lying hid.

Lateral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the ſides of any thing.

Lateranus, a Patrician of *Rome* ſo called, becauſe he uſed to skulk and hide himſelf, for the taking of his eaſe and pleaſure; he being deſigned Conſul, was ſlain by the command of *Nero*. And many ages after, his houſes being very large and ſtately, were given by the Emperor *Conſtantine* to the Pope, and ever ſince it hath been called *Lateran-Pallace*.

Latericious, (*Lat.*) made of Brick or Tile.

Latible, (*Lat.*) a hiding or lurking place.

Laticlave, or Cloak of the broad Nail, a kind of broad Purple Garment, which uſed to be a badge of the Senatorian Order among the ancient *Romans*. A Cloak of the narrow Nail, was of the Equeſtrian, or Knightly Order.

Latifolious, (*Lat.*) having broad leaves.

Latimer, the name of a Town and Barony in *Buckinghamſhire*; as alſo of ſeveral great Families in this Nation. This word according as *Camden* obſerves, ſignifying as much as *Truchman* or *Interpreter*.

Latiniſm, a ſpeaking after the *Idiom* of the *Latin* tongue.

Latinity, (*Lat.*) an incorrupt ſpeaking, or pronouncing of the *Latin* tongue.

Latinus, an ancient King of *Italy*, the Son of *Faunus* and *Marita*, he married his Daughter *Lavinia*, whom he had by *Amata*, Siſter of *Faunus*, King of the *Rutuli*, to *Æneas*, when he came into *Italy*; whereupon *Turnus*, to whom ſhe had formerly been betroathed, waged war againſt his rival, and was ſlain in a ſingle combate.

Lation, (*Lat.*) a bearing or carrying.

Latitancy, or *Latitation*, (*Lat.*) a lurking or lying hid.

Latitat, the name of a Writ, whereby all Men in Perſonal Actions, are called originally to the *Kings Bench*, becauſe a Man is ſuppoſed *Latitare*, *i. e.* to lie hid.

Latitude, (*Lat.*) bredth or wideneſs. In Aſtronomy, the Latitude of a Star, is the Arch of a great Circle made by the Poles of the Ecliptick, intercepted between the Star and the Ecliptick. The Latitude of a place is the Arch of the Meridian, intercepted between the Equinoctial and the Zenith of the place given.

Latitudinarians in Religion, are thoſe who profeſs a freedom, and as it were a greater Latitude then uſual in their Principles and Doctrine. It is alſo vulgarly applied to ſuch as take a more then ordinary liberty in their lives and converſations.

Latomy, (*Greek*) a Quarry, or place whence they hew out Stones for building.

Latona, the Daughter of *Cæus*, one of the *Titans*; ſhe was got with child by *Jupiter*, which thing ſo incenſed *Juno*, that ſhe ſent the Serpent

Pythe-

Pytho to ſlay her: Whereupon ſhe fled to her Siſter *Aſteria*, where ſhe was delivered of Twins, *Apollo* and *Diana*; but *Diana* being firſt brought forth, ſhe immediately ſerved her Mother inſtead of a Midwife, and helped to bring her to bed of her Brother *Apollo*, who as ſoon as he was come to age, killed the Serpent *Pytho*. *Apollo* and *Diana* being commonly taken for the Sun and Moon, are called *Latonian-Lights*.

Latration, (*Lat.*) a barking.

Latry, (*Greek*) Divine worſhip or Service of God.

Latrocination, (*Lat.*) a committing of robbery, or hainous theft.

Lavacre, (*Lat.*) a waſhing Veſſel; alſo a Conduit.

Lavatory, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Lavatrine, (*Lat.*) a ſquare Stone in a Kitchin, with a hole in it for the water to paſs through, a Sink.

Laudable, (*Lat.*) worthy of praiſe, or commendation.

Lauds, (*Lat.*) Commendations or Praiſes; alſo certain Pſalms of *David*, beginning with theſe words *Laudate Dominum*, which uſe to be recited by the *Roman* Catholicks between the Nocturns and the Hours, which are certain other Prayers, or Pſalms ſo called.

Laudanum, or *Ladanum*. See *Labdanum*.

Lauden, or *Lothen*, a Countrey in the South part of *Scotland*, anciently inhabited by the *Picts*.

To *Lavear*, (among Navigators) to ſail with a ſide-wind, to go an oblique courſe when the wind is contrary.

Lavedan, an Iron-grey Gennet ſo called, becauſe it is bred on *Lavedon*, one of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, whereon the beſt Horſes of *France* are bred.

Lavender, a kind of Plant, or otherwiſe called *Spikenard*; in *Latin Lavendula*.

Laver, or *Ewer*, a Veſſel to waſh in; from the *Latin* word *Lavare*, *i. e.* to waſh.

Laverd, or *Loverd*, (*old word*) Lord.

Laverna, a certain godeſs worſhipped by the ancient *Romans*, accounted the Patroneſs of Thieves, who were thence called *Laverniones*; to her they built a Temple called *Lavernium*, from whence one of the Gates of *Rome*, near which it ſtood, was called *Porta Lavernalis*.

Lavinia, the Wife of *Æneas*, from whoſe name the City *Lavinium* had its denomination. See more in *Latinus*, and *Tyrrheni*.

Launcelot, or *Launcet*, a Chirurgions Inſtrument uſed in letting Blood, otherwiſe called a Fleam, and in *Italian Lancetta*; alſo a proper name. See *Lancelot*.

Launcepeſado, or *Lancepreſado*, (*French*) the loweſt Officer in a Foot Company, or he that commands over a Maniple, which is a Band of ten Soldiers.

To *Launch*. See to *Lanch*.

Laund, or *Lawn in a Park*, (*Span. Landa*) plain untilled ground.

Lavolta, (*Lat.*) a courſe held in ſailing; alſo a kind of dance.

Laureat, (*Lat.*) Crowned with Laurel or the Bay-Tree, which uſed to be worn by Conquerors in token of Triumph; alſo Laureated Letters, were Letters wrapt up in Laurel, or Bay-leaves, which the *Roman* Captains were wont to ſend to the Senate, to give them notice of their Victories. This Plant is ſaid to be proof againſt Thunder and Lightning. *Laurels*, by a figure called Metonymy, is oft-times uſed for Triumph or Victory.

S. *Laurence*, the name of a famous Martyr, who being a Deacon and Queſtor of the *Roman* Church, and being commanded by *Valerian*, the Prefect of the City, to produce the Treaſures of the Church, which *Sextus* committed to his charge. He aſſembled together the poor, the lame, and the ſick; and told the Officers, thoſe were the Treaſurers of the Church. Whereupon, the Prefect thinking he was deluded, commanded he ſhould be broiled upon the Gridiron, and *Laurence*, as ſoon as he was almoſt ready to give up the ghoſt, ſaid to the Prefect ſtanding by, *Now turn me on the other ſide, this is broiled enough.* This name is derived from the *Latin* word *Laurus*, *i. e.* a Laurel or Bay-tree.

Acca Laurentia, the Wife of *Fauſtulus*, Shepherd of *Amulius* King of the *Latins*; ſhe took *Romulus* and *Remus*, (the Grand-children of *Numitor*, whom his Brother *Amulius* had expelled the Kingdom) and nurſed them up ſecretly as her own, they being brought to her by her Husband *Fauſtulus*, who found them ſucking of a Wolf at the Root of a Fig-tree, from thence called *Ruminalis*, upon the Banks of *Tyber*, into which they had been caſt by the command of *Amulius*. Others ſay, that the ſtory of their being foſtered by a Wolf ariſeth from hence; namely, that this Woman from the gain ſhe made by the proſtitution of her body, was called *Lupa*; who dying very rich, had divine honors given her by the people of *Rome*, and feſtival days kept, which were called *Laurentalia*; and from her other name *Lupa*, thoſe houſes of entertainment are called *Lupanaria*.

Lauriferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Laurel or Bays.

Lauſus, the Son of *Numitor*, and Brother of *Rhea Silvia*, he was ſlain by his Uncle *Amulius*, after his Father had been baniſhed the Kingdom; alſo the Son of *Mezentius*, King of the *Hetrurians* was ſo called, whom *Æneas* ſlew, as he went about to reſcue his Father. He was a famous hunter of wild Beaſts.

Law of Arms, a Law that giveth precepts how rightly to proclaim War, to make and obſerve Leagues, to ſet upon the enemy, to puniſh offenders in the Camp, *&c.*

Law of Mark, *Mart*, or *Repriſal*, is that whereby Men take the Goods of that People, of whom they have received wrong, and cannot get ordinary Juſtice, when ever they can catch them within their own Territories, or limits.

Law-Merchant, a ſpecial Law, proper to Merchants, and differing from the Common Law of *England*.

Law-day, a Leet, or County-Court.

Lawing of Dogs. See *Expeditate*.

Lawleſs-man. The ſame as Outlaw.

Lawn. See *Laund*.

A *Lax*, a kind of Fiſh without Bones; and therefore moſt probably ſo called from the *Latin Laxus*.

Laxation, *(Lat.)* a looſening, eaſing, or ſetting free.

Laxity, *(Lat.)* looſneſs.

Lay, *(French)* a Song.

To *Lay*, in Gardening is to bend down the Branches, and cover them that they may take Root; in Navigation, to Lay a Land, to ſail from it juſt as far as you can ſee.

Layer, or *Bed*, the Channel of a Creek of the Sea, wherein they throw ſmall Oyſters to breed, which are forbidden by the Law of the Admiralty to be taken till they are ſo big, that a large ſhilling may be heard to rattle between both ſhells being ſhut.

Layman, one that followeth Secular Imployments, or that hath not entered into holy Orders. See *Laity*.

Lazaret, *(Ital.)* an Hoſpital, a Spittle for Lazers, or Lepers.

Lazarus, *(Hebr.* Lords help*)* the principal of this name, was the *Bethanian* whom Chriſt raiſed to life, after he had been four days in the Grave.

Lazule, *Lapis Lazuli*, a kind of Azure, or Blewiſh Stone, much uſed in Phyſick.

L. E.

Leach, *(old word)* a Phyſician.

To *Leach*, a term uſed among Carvers, as when they ſay *Leach that Brawn*.

Leah, *(Hebr.)* painful, *Labans* eldeſt Daughter, who was firſt given in marriage to *Jacob*.

A *League*, a certain proportion of ground in length only conſiſting of about two or three miles, it is called in *Latin Leuca*, from the *Greek* word *Leucos*, *i. e.* White; becauſe formerly the end of every league uſed to be noted with a white Stone, whence *ad primum aut ſecundum lapidem ab urbe*, at the firſt or ſecond Stone from the City, was as much as to ſay, one or two leagues from the City, *League* is alſo derived from the *Latin* word *Ligare*, and ſignifieth an Agreement, Pact, or Covenant.

Leafdian, or *Hleafdian*, *(Saxon)* a Lady.

Leam or *Liam* (among Hunters) is a Line to hold a Dog in, it is called a *Leaſh*.

Leander, a noble youth of *Abydos*, a Town in *Aſia*, ſituated upon the ſhore of the *Helleſpont*; he being in love with *Hero*, one of *Venus* Nuns, who dwelt in *Seſtos*, a Town of the oppoſite Bank, uſed to ſwim over to her in the night time, which having done ſeveral times without danger, at length in his paſſage over he was overwhelmed, by a ſtorm, and drowned in the *Helleſpont*.

Learchus, the Son of *Athamas*, King of *Thebes*, and *Ino*, the Daughter of *Cadmus*. He was ſlain by his Father, who in a raging madneſs, took him for a Lions whelp; whereupon *Ino* fled with her other Son *Melicerta*, and both of them caſt themſelves into the Sea, and were changed into Sea-gods, and called by the *Greeks Leucothea* and *Palæmon*, by the *Latins Matuta* and *Portumnus*.

Leaſe, a word uſed in Common Law, and ſignifieth a Demiſing, Letting of Lands, or Tenements, or Right of a Rent; unto another for term of Years, or of Life, or for a Rent reſerved. If it be in writing, it is called a Leaſe by Indenture; if by word of mouth, a Leaſe Parol; the party that letteth the Leaſe, is called the *Leaſſor*, the party that taketh it, the *Leaſſee*; being derived from the *French* word *Laiſſer*, *i. e.* to leave or permit.

Leaſe, or *Leaſh*, in Faulconry is a ſmall long Thong of Leather by which the Faulconer holdeth his Hawk faſt, folding it about his finger.

Leaſh. See *Leam*.

Leaſungs, or *Leaſings*, *(Saxon)* lies.

Leaven, *Fermentum*, a piece of dough kept a while in Salt, by its ſourneſs to give a reliſh to the whole Batch, and make it ferment.

Leaveret, *(French) Diminutive*, a young Hare.

Lecanomancy, *(Greek)* a Divining by Water in a Baſon.

Lechnus, a Spring in *Arcadia*, which is good againſt Abortions.

Lectern, *(French Lectrin)* the Readers Desk in a Church.

Lectiſtern, *(Lat.)* the ſetting out, and adorning of a Bed for a Compotation, or Banquet; a cuſtom uſed by the Ancients at their ſolemn Feaſts, who alſo uſed to rear the Images of their gods upon the Pillows.

Lecturer, or *Lector*, *(Lat.)* Publick Profeſſor, a Reader of *Lectures*, *i. e.* certain Portions of an Author, or Science, read in the Publick Schools.

Leda, the Wife of *Theſtius*, and the Daughter of *Tyndarus*, King of *Laconia*, ſhe being got with child by *Jupiter*, (who to deceive her, transformed himſelf into a Swan) brought forth two Eggs, out of one of which was born *Pollux* and *Helena*, out of the other, *Caſtor* and *Cletemneſtra*.

Ledors, *(French)* reproaches, reviling terms.

Leech of a Sail, is the outſide of the skirt of a Sail, from the Earing to the Clew, and Leech-lines are ſmall Ropes made faſt to the Leech of the Top-ſails.

Leed, or *Leid-moneth*, ſo called ſaith *Somner*, *quaſi Loud-moneth*, from the *old Saxon* word *Hlyd*, a noiſe or tumult. The Moneth of *March*, wherein the Winds have been obſerved to blow high and loud. Alſo *Lid Pilles* is an old Appellation of *Cow-hides*.

Leeds, a Caſtle in *Kent*, which *Bartholomew*, Lord *Baldiſmer* fortified againſt King *Edward* the Second, who had freely given it him, whereupon he loſt his life; alſo a place in *Yorkſhire*, where

Oſway,

Oſway, King of *Northumberland*, overthrew *Penda* the *Mercian*.

Leeks, (*Lat. Porrum*,) a Pot-herb well known.

Leeſang, is a Rope reeved into the Cringles of the Courſes, when Sea-men would hale in the bottom of the Sail, to Laſh on a Bonnet, or take in the Sail.

The Leer of a Deer, a term among Hunters, the place wherein he lies to dry himſelf, after he hath been wet by the Dew.

Leero. See *Lyrick*.

Lees, (*Fæces*) the Dregs of Wines of which Diſtillers make their Strong-water.

Leet, (*Saxon*) a Law-day, whence *Court-Leet* is a Court or Juriſdiction belonging to the Lord of a Mannor; in which Court all offences under High Treaſon, are inquired into. Some puniſhed, and others reſerved for the Juſtices of Aſſize. The *Leets* were called by the *Romans Faſti*, wherein the *Prætor* might lawfully keep Court, and adminiſter Juſtice, which was not done without the ſpeaking of theſe three words, *Do*, *Dico*, *Addico*, *i. e.* I give, *viz.* Way to Actions and Suits; I ſpeak, *viz.* The Law; I judge, *viz.* Matters and Men.

Leeward Tide, is when the Wind and the Tide go both one way.

Legality, (*Lat.*) lawfulneſs, an obſerving of the Law.

Legatary, (*Lat.*) one to whom a Legacy is bequeathed.

Legation, (*Lat.*) the ſending of a Meſſage, or Embaſſage.

Legate, (*Lat.*) an Orator, or Ambaſſador to any Prince. But it is a title moſt appropriated to him that is ſent from the Pope to any Foreign Prince; the Popes Legate being equivalent to the Extraordinary Ambaſſador of any other Prince: Hence *Legatine* belonging to a *Legate*.

Legend, or *Legendary*, (*French*) the title of a Book, containing the lives of the Saints; alſo words graven about the edge of a piece of Coyn.

Legeolim, the ancient name of a Town in *Yorkſhire*, vulgarly called *Caſtleford*, where in old times the Citizens of *York* ſlew many of King *Ethelreds* Army.

A *Leger-Book*, a Regiſter that belongs to Notaries or Merchants.

Legerdemain, (*French*) as it were, ſleight of hand, couzenage, or jugling tricks.

Legion, (*Lat.*) a company of Soldiers among the ancient *Romans*, conſiſting of three or four thouſand Foot, and three or four hundred Horſe. Afterwards being increaſed to ſix thouſand Foot, and ſix hundred Horſe, every ordinary Foot Legion conſiſting of ten Cohorts, every Cohort of three Maniples, every Maniple of two Centuries, and each Century of one hundred Men; likewiſe every Horſe Legion contained ſix *Turmæ*, or Troops, every Troop ten *Decuries*, and every *Decury* ten Men: Alſo there were in every Legion four Orders of Soldiers, the *Triarii*, the *Principes*, the *Haſtati*, or Spear-men, the *Velites*, or Light-armed.

Legoniary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Legion.

Legiſlative, (*Lat.*) having authority to make or give Laws.

Legiſlator, (*Lat.*) a Law-giver.

Legiſt, (*Lat.*) a Lawyer.

Legitimates, (*Lat.*) lawful, done according to Law and Right: Alſo Legitimate Children are thoſe that are born in Matrimony.

Leguminous, (*Lat.*) belonging to Pulſe.

† *Legs*, in Navigation are ſmall Ropes put through the Bolt-ropes of the Main and Fore-ſail; near a Foot in length.

Leiceſter, the chief City of *Leiceſterſhire*, called alſo *Legeoceſter*, *Leogora*, and *Legeceſtria*. This City was beſieged by King *Henry* the Third, (when Earl *Robert* rebelled againſt him) and the Wall round about it utterly demoliſhed.

Leyden, an Univerſity in the *Low-Countreys*, erected by *William* Prince of *Orange*, in the year 1575. where there is an excellent Phyſick Garden, a curious Anatomy Theater, and an excellent Library of choice Manuſcripts.

Leinſter, a Province in *Ireland*, containing theſe following Counties, *Kilkenny*, *Caerlogh*, *Queens-County*, *Kings-County*, *Kildare*, *Weſtford*, *Dublin*.

Leman, a Concubine, or Catamite, (*Pullus Jovis*) ſome derive it by contraction from the *French* word *Le Mignon*; others from *Leyman*, as it were, *Lie by Man*.

Lemannus, the Lake *Leman*, upon which ſtands the City of *Geneva*.

Lemnos, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, famous for the fall of *Vulcan*, who by reaſon of his deformity, being thrown down from Heaven, aſſoon as he was born, hapned to light in this place, whence he was called the *Lemnian* god. This Iſland was originally known by the name of *Hipſipilea*, from a Daughter of *Thoas* of that name, who was Queen thereof.

Lemſter, a Town of *Herefordſhire*, ſo called *q. Leonminſter*, from a Lion that appeared to a certain Religious Man as ſome have fabled; others more probably derive it from a Church of Nuns, built by *Merwalck*, a King of the *Mercians*. For thoſe which we call Nuns, the ancient *Britains* termed *Leans*. Some there are that derive it from Line, whereof the beſt ſort groweth there. The Territory about this Town, for about two mile in compaſs it is called *Lempſter Ore*, from the *Latin Ora*, a Bound, and is famous for the beſt ſort of Wool. It was defaced by *W. de Breoſa*, Lord of *Brecknock*, when he revolted from King *John*.

Lemures, (*Lat.*) certain Spirits, or Apparitions, vulgarly called *Hobgoblins*.

Lenity, (*Lat.*) mildneſs, ſoftneſs, gentleneſs.

Lenitive, or *Lenitent*, (*Lat.*) ſoftning, of an aſſwaging, or pacifying power.

Lenitude, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Lenity*.

Lennox, a County in the South part of *Scotland*, ſo called from the River *Levin*, which *Ptolomy* calleth *Letanonius*. This Countrey is innobled with the title of a Dukedom.

Lenonian, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Pander or Baud.

Lentigenous, (*Lat.*) belonging to Lentils, which are a kind of round and flat Pulſe growing in hot Countreys; alſo full of little Pimples or Freckles, reſembling Lentils.

Lentiſk, (*Lentiſcus*) a kind of Tree called the Maſtick-tree; from which there is taken a Gum of very great vertue.

Lenitude, (*Lat.*) ſlackneſs, ſlowneſs, or negligence.

Lentor, (*Lat*) ſtiffneſs, clammineſs.

Lent-ſeaſon, (in *Lat. Quadrageſima*) a Faſt of forty days, inſtituted by the Church, and firſt appointed to be kept in *England* by *Ercombert* a King of *Kent*. It comes from the *Dutch* word Lente, *i. e.* Spring, becauſe it ever happens to be about the beginning of Spring time; or as others ſay from *Length*, becauſe about this time the days begin to lengthen.

Leo, the name of ſeveral *Roman* Emperors Reigning at *Conſtantinople*; alſo the name of ſeveral Popes of *Rome*. There was alſo of this name an eminent Sophiſt of *Byzantium*; alſo one of the Twelve Signs, into which the Sun enters in *July*.

Leochares, a Sculptor or Statuary of great fame among the ancient *Greeks*.

Leocorion, a Monument erected by the *Athenians*, in honor of *Leo*, the Son of *Orpheus*, who, when no body elſe would permit their Daughters to be ſacrificed to the gods, to divert a great peſtilence which then raged in the City, willingly conſented to the offering up of his three Daughters, *Paſithea*, *Theope*, and *Eubule*.

Leodamas, an eminent both Philoſopher and Mathematician among the ancient *Greeks*.

Leodegar, or *Leger*, a *German* proper name, ſignifying a gatherer of the people.

Leodium, a famous City of *Germany*, anciently called *Eburnum Auguſta*; and is ſaid to have been built by *Ambioriges*, a King of *Germany*, who alſo called it *Legia*, from the cutting off of a *Roman* Legion in a Valley near unto it. At this day it is named *Luttich* or *Liege*.

Leofſtan, *i. e.* moſt beloved, a *Saxon* name *Leofwin*, *i. e. Winlove*.

Leoh, (*Sax.*) light.

Leonard, the proper name of a Man, ſignifying in *Dutch*, Popular diſpoſition, as *Lipſius* will have it; but, as others ſay, Lionlike diſpoſition, anſwering to the *Greek* name *Thymoleon*.

Leonidas, a famous Captain and King of the *Lacedemonians*, who defending the *Straits* of *Thermopylæ* againſt the whole Army of *Xerxes*, was himſelf ſlain, together with all his Men. There were alſo of this name two famous Epigrammatiſts, the one of *Alexandria*, the other of *Tarentum*: Of both whom there are ſeveral Epigrams extant in the *Greek Anthologia*.

Leonine, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or like a Lion.

Leontium, a Learned Maid among the ancient *Greeks*, who wrote againſt *Theophraſtus*, as *Fulgoſius* teſtifies.

Leontius, one of the *Roman* Emperors in the Eaſtern or *Conſtantinople* Empire; alſo an Epigrammatiſt ſirnamed *Scholaſticus*, of whom there are eighteen Epigrams in *Planudes* his *Florilegium*. Alſo an ancient *Juriſconſult* quoted by *Tribonianus*; alſo a Writer of Agriculture, of whom there are ſome fragments in the Geoponicks attributed to *Conſtantine*; alſo a Writer ſirnamed *Mechanicus*, whoſe Book *De confectione ſphæræ Arati* is Printed with *Aratus*, in ſome old Editions; alſo a Biſhop of *Nicopolis*. Laſtly, a Theological Writer of *Conſtantinople*, whoſe Book againſt the Hereſie of the Monophyſites is ſaid to be extant in Manuſcript.

Leopard, or *Libberd*, a certain *African* Beaſt, otherwiſe called a *Panther*. This Beaſt is all over full of ſtreaks, or little ſpots, and is begotten between a Pard and a Lioneſs.

Leophanes, a Botanick Writer quoted by *Theophraſtus* in his ſecond Book *De cauſis Plantarum*.

Leophon, a Writer of *Heracleopolis*.

Leopold q. Leodpold, the proper name of a Man, ſignifying in *Dutch*, Defender of the People; being in imitation of the *Greek* names *Demochares*, *i. e.* Gracious to the People, and *Demophilus*, *i. e.* A lover of the People, and *Laodamus*, *i. e.* a tamer of the People.

Leorning-cnight, (*Sax.*) a Diſciple, or Scholar.

Lepanto, a City of *Locris*, a Province of *Greece* famous for the great Victory gained by the Chriſtians over the *Turks* in the year it was anciently called *Naupactus*.

Lepid, (*Lat.*) neat, jocund, pleaſant in Speech or Behavior.

Leporine, *Lat.*) belonging to a Hare.

Leproſie, (*Lat.*) a kind of diſeaſe which cauſeth a white ſcurf to run all over the body; it is alſo termed *Elephantiaſis*, from the roughneſs of an Elephants skin which it reſembleth.

Leptines, an *Athenian* Orator, againſt whom *Demoſthenes* declaims in one of his Orations.

Leptology, (*Greek*) in Rhetorick is a deſcription of minute and ſordid things.

Lerida, an Academical Town of *Arragon* in *Spain*, anciently called *Ilerda*.

Lerma, a Town of *Old Caſtile* in *Spain*, near *Burgos*, the *Metropolis* of that Province. This Town gives title and ſeat to a Duke who is one of the chief of the Nobility of *Spain*.

Lerna, a Lake near the City of *Argos*, where the Serpent *Hydra* was ſlain by *Hercules*.

Lesbonactes, an ancient *Greek* Orator mentioned by *Suidas*. There are extant ſome Orations of his Printed at *Venice* by *Aldus*.

Lesbos, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, which in old time obtained the Empire of all *Troas*. It is now called *Metelin*, from the chief City thereof *Mitylene*; the other principal Iſlands in this Sea, are *Eriſſos*, *Antiſſa*, *Portus*, *Methymna*.

Leſchides, a Poet, Recorded rather for his Soldiery then Poetry. He is mentioned by *Suidas* to have ſerved under *Eumenes*, King of *Bithynia*.

Leſinage,

Leſinage, (*Ital.*) thriftineſs, ſparingneſs, good husbandry; from *Leſina*, which ſignifieth a Coblers Awl.

Leſion, or *Læſion*, (*Lat.*) a hurting, or indamaging.

Leſſee, and *Leſſor*. See *Leaſe*.

Leſſes, the Dung of a Boar.

Leſſian-diet, a moderate, temperate diet; from *Leſſius*, a famous modern Phyſician, who wrote divers rules for the keeping of an exact and temperate diet.

Leſtage. See *Laſtage*.

Leſtrigones, or *Læſtrigones*, a certain barbarous people, and of a vaſt Gyantlike ſtature, that anciently inhabited *Formiæ*, a City of *Campania*, and were ſaid to live upon humane fleſh. Their King *Antiphates* oppoſed *Ulyſſes* with all his might, when he landed on that coaſt, and tore one of his companions in pieces with his teeth.

Letany, (*Greek*) the Book of Divine-ſervice uſed in Churches, from λιτεύω, to ſupplicate, or λίωμαι, to pray.

Lethality, (*Lat.*) deadlineſs, or mortality.

Lethargick, (*Greek*) ſick of a Lethargy, *i. e.* a diſeaſe which cauſeth an exceſſive drouſineſs, and ſleepineſs.

Lethæan, (*Lat.*) forgetful; from *Lethe*, a River of Hell, which the Poets feign to be of that nature, that the Water of it being drunk, cauſeth oblivion or forgetfulneſs.

Lethiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing death, deadly.

Letifical, or *Lætifical*, (*Lat.*) making glad or joyful.

Letter-miſſive, (*Lat.*) an Epiſtle, or Letter ſent from one party to another; from the *Latin* word *Mittere*, *i. e.* to ſend.

Letters of Attorney, Writings whereby an Attorney, or any Friend, made choice of for that purpoſe, is appointed to do a lawful Act in anothers ſtead. From which, Warrants of Attorney differ in this, That beſide being ſealed and delivered before ſufficient witneſs, they muſt alſo be acknowledged before a Juſtice or Serjeant.

Letters of Mart, or *Mark*, are Letters which authoriſe any one to take by force of Arms, thoſe Goods which are due by the Law of Mark. See *Law of Marque*.

Letters Patents, are Writings ſealed open with the Broad Seal of *England*, whereby a Man is authoriſed to do, or injoy any thing which of himſelf he could not; from the *Latin* word *Patere*, *i. e.* To lie open.

Letice, a Chriſtian name of ſeveral Women, from the *Latin* word *Lætitia*, *i. e.* Joyfulneſs, mirth.

Lettice, a kind of Plant called in *Latin Lactuca*, becauſe in Women that eat of it, it breedeth Milk.

Levament, or *Levation*, (*Lat.*) an inlightening, eaſing, comforting; alſo a lifting up, or cauſing to riſe.

Levant, and *Couchant*, (*French*) terms uſed in Common Law, when the Beaſts or Cattle of a ſtranger come into another Mans ground, and there have remained a good ſpace, *i. e.* Riſing and lying down. *Levant*, is alſo taken for the Eaſtern Countreys.

Levari Facias, the name of a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the levying of a ſum of Money upon the Lands of him that hath forfeited his Recogniſance.

Levatory, in Chyrurgery, an Inſtrument to elevate the depreſſed *Cranium*.

Leucippus, a Philoſopher mentioned by *Cicero* in the fourth Book of his *Tuſculan* Queſtions, he maintained that there is a *Vacuum in rerum Natura*.

Leucophlegmatick, (*Greek*) troubled with a diſeaſe called *Leucophlegmaty*, *i. e.* Dropſie, cauſed by the abounding of white flegm.

Leucothea. See *Ino*.

Leucothoe, the Daughter of *Orchamus*, King of the *Babylonians*, with whom *Apollo* being in love, transformed himſelf into the ſhape of *Eurinome* her Mother, and pretending private buſineſs with her, he reaſſumed his former ſhape, and won her by fair Speeches to conſent to his deſires; whereupon *Clytia* who was in love with *Apollo*, growing extreamly envious, declared the whole buſineſs to *Orchamus*, who in a great fury cauſed his Daughter to be buried alive. Whoſe death *Apollo* grieved at, transformed her into the Frankincenſe-Tree; and *Clytia* ſeeing her ſelf contemned of *Apollo*, pined her ſelf away, and was turned into a Marigold.

Leuctra, a Town in *Bœotia*, where the *Thebans* under *Epaminondas* gave the *Lacedemonians* ſo total an overthrow, that they could never after recover themſelves.

Level Coil, (*French*) is, when he that hath loſt the game ſits out, and gives another his place, as it were, *Lever le cul*, *i. e.* To lift up, or remove the Buttock; it is alſo called Hitch-buttock.

Levi, (*Hebr.*) joyned or coupled, *Jacobs* third Son by *Leah*.

To *Levy*, (*French*) ſignifieth in Common Law, to erect or ſet up; alſo to tax, or gather Money.

Leviathan, an *Hebrew* word, ſignifying a Whale, or as ſome think, a Water Serpent of a vaſt bigneſs.

Levigation, or *Lævigation*, (*Lat.*) a making plain or ſmooth.

Levitical, belonging to the Tribe of *Levi*, or to the Prieſtly Office, which, in the time of the Law, was the peculiar inheritance of that Tribe.

Levity, (*Lat.*) Lightneſs.

Lewis, the chief Town of *Suſſex*, famous for the great pitcht Battle fought between King *Henry* the Third, and the Barons of *England*.

Lewis, (*Ludovicus*) the proper name of a Man, contracted from *Lodowick*. Of this name the preſent King of *France* is the Fourteenth; there were alſo of this name five *Roman-German* Emperors.

Lewlin, or *Lewellin*, the proper name of a Man, ſignifying in the *Old Britiſh* tongue, Lion-like;

and is equivalent to the *Latin* name *Leontius*, and *Leoninus*.

Lexicon, (*Greek*) a Vocabulary or Dictionary.

Lex talionis, (*Lat.*) a Law which recompenceth exactly one good or ill turn for another.

Leyerwit, *Lotherwit*, (*Sax.*) a liberty to take amends of him that defileth ones Bond-woman, without licence.

L. H.

Lhan, in the *Britiſh* tongue ſignifieth a Church, as *Lhan Badern Vaur*, the Church of *Great Patern*; *Lhan Stuphaden*, the Church of S. *Stephens*.

L. I.

Libanius, a learned Rhetorician and Sophiſt of *Antiochia*, who flouriſhed in the Reign of the Emperor *Julian*: There are extant of his writing ſeveral Declamations and Epiſtles, and a Book *De Progymnaſmatis*.

Libation, or *Libament*, (*Lat.*) an offering up or ſacrificing to God; the firſt taſte of any thing that is eat or drunk.

To *Lib*, (*old word*) to geld; from the *Greek* word Θλίβειν, *i. e.* to preſs.

Libanus, (*Greek*, Frankincenſe) a Hill in *Syria*.

Libbardsbane, a ſort of Herb called in *Latin Doronicum*.

Libel, (*Lat.*) a little Book; alſo, a ſcandalous or invective Writing, ſecretly caſt abroad, or publiſhed by ſtealth; alſo an original Declaration of any Action in the Civil Law.

Liberate, (*Lat.*) the name of a Warrant iſſuing out of the *Chancery*, to the Treaſurer, Chamberlain, and Barons of the *Exchequer*, for the payment of any annual penſion, or other ſums granted under the Broad Seal.

Liberation, (*Lat.*) a freeing or delivering.

Liber Pater, a name attributed to *Bacchus*, the god of Wine.

Libertas, (*Lat.*) a priviledge held by Grant or Preſcription, whereby Men injoy ſome benefit or favor beyond the ordinary ſubject; alſo the name of a godeſs among the ancient *Romans*, who had a Temple built unto her upon the Hill *Aventinus*.

Libertatibus Allocandis, a Writ that lieth for a Citizen or Burgheſs of a City, who refuſing or deferring to allow for his Priviledge, is impleaded before the Kings Juſtices.

Libertiniſm, (*Lat.*) the ſtate and condition of a Libertine, *i. e.* One born or made free, a Freeman; alſo *Libertiniſm*, or *Libertinage*, is taken for ſenſuality, licentiouſneſs, a diſſolute life and converſation.

Libethræ, a Town ſeated upon the Mountain *Olympus*, of which it was foretold by the Oracle, that all the Inhabitants ſhould be deſtroyed by a Sow, when the Sun ſhould behold *Orpheus* his Bones, which was thus verified. A great multitude of people being gathered together, to hear a Shepherd ſing in the way, which leadeth from *Dion* to *Olympus*, a large Urn containing *Orpheus* his Bones, which ſtood in that place, was overturned, and his Bones laid open to view; and the very ſame day, a great violent ſtream called *Sys* (which in *Greek* ſignifieth a Sow) overflowing, deſtroyed the whole Town, with all the people in it. *Libethra* is alſo the name of a Fountain of *Magneſia*, ſacred to the Muſes, who are thence called *Libethrides*.

Libidinous, (*Lat.*) ſenſual, incontinent, full of luſtful deſires.

Libitina, an ancient godeſs worſhipped by the *Romans*, who was the Patroneſs of Funerals, Sepulchres, and all things belonging to the dead.

Libral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a weight or meaſure called *Libra*, which is alſo the name of one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, into which the Sun entering in the Moneth of *September*, cauſeth the Autumnal Equinoctial.

Library, (*Lat.*) a Study, or place where Books are kept.

Libration, (*Lat.*) a weighing, or ballancing.

Librata Terræ. See *Fardingdeal of Land*.

Lybia, the fourth part of the World, commonly called *Africa*.

Liburnum, commonly called by the *Italians Livorno*, and by us *Ligorne*; a moſt noted Port Town in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, and the chief *Emporium* or place of Trade in all *Italy*.

† *Licenſe to ariſe*, in Common Law is a liberty given by the Court to a Tenant that is Eſſoyned *De malo lecti*, in a Real Action, after he hath been viewed by Knights thereunto appointed; until which time, if the Demandant can prove that he hath been ſeen out of his Chamber, or walking up and down his Grounds, he ſhall be adjudged to be deceitfully Eſſoyned.

Licentiate, (*Lat.*) one that hath full licence or authority to practiſe in any Art; the ſame with him that we commonly call Batchelor of Divinity, or of Phyſick, or of Civil Law; and in Common Law, a Barreſter.

Licentious, (*Lat.*) looſe, diſorderly, unruly.

Lichas, a Boy that waited upon *Hercules*; by him *Deianira* ſent the ſhirt that was dipped in the *Centaurs* Blood, which *Hercules* having put on, and perceiving the venome to ſeiſe upon his body, he in a fury took *Lichas* by the hair of the head, and flung him into the Sea, where he was immediately changed into a Rock.

Lichfield, a Town of *Staffordſhire*, by *Bede* called *Licidfield*, *i. e.* The Field of dead bodies, from a great number of people, who, as ſome ſay, were martyred here in the time of *Diocleſian*.

Lich-fowls, ominous, or ill-boding Birds, as the Night-raven, and *Lich-owl*, commonly called the *Scritch-owl*: The word *Litch* ſignifieth in the *Saxon* language, a Carcaſe, or Dead-body.

Licitation,

Licitation, (*Lat.*) a cheapning, a ſetting out to ſale; alſo an enhauncing of a price.

Licite, (*Lat.*) lawful, allowable.

Lictorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Lictors, who were certain Officers among the ancient *Romans*, twelve in number, who carried the Axes, and bundles of Rods before the Magiſtrates; they are now taken for the ſame that we commonly call Sergeants.

Liddeſdale, a Countrey in the South part of *Scotland*; ſo called, as it were, a Dale by the River *Lidde*.

Lidde. See *Leed*.

Lieftenant, (*French*) as it were holding the place; one that executeth any place, office, or imployment in an others ſtead, or abſence. Alſo a Lieutenant of a Troop of Horſe, or Company of Foot, is the next Officer to the Captain.

Lief, or *Leof*, (*Sax.*) rather.

Lief-hebber, (*Sax.*) a lover.

Liege, (*French*) in Common Law is taken either for the *Liege-lord*, or he that acknowledges *Liegeancy*, or Fealty to his *Liege-lord*.

Liege, (*Leodium*) one of the Six Biſhopricks in that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of *Weſtphalia*; the other five being *Paderborne*, *Oſnabrug*, *Verd*, *Munſter*, and *Minde*. This *Liege* is Proverbially ſtiled *The Paradiſe of Prieſts*.

Liegeancy, or *Ligeance*, (*French*) ſuch a duty or fealty, as no Man may ow, or bear to more than one Lord: Alſo *Liegeance* is uſed for the Territory, or Dominions of the *Liege-lord*.

Lientery, (*Greek*) a diſtemper ariſing from a ſlimy ſmoothneſs of the Guts, whereby the ſuſtenance taken, ſlips through before it is well digeſted.

Lierwit. See *Leyerwit*.

In Lieu, (*French*) in the place or ſtead.

Lifts, in Navigation are certain Ropes which ſerve to top the Yard-arms of all Yards, to make the ends of them hang higher or lower, or even as we liſt.

Ligament, or *Ligature*, (*Lat.*) a band or ſtring to tye with; in Anatomy, it is taken for the ſtring wherewith the Joynts of Bones and Griſles are faſtned and knit together. *Ligature* is alſo a Fillet or Ribband, wherewith a wound is bound about.

Ligation, (*Lat.*) the act it ſelf of tying, or binding. In Rhetorick there is a figure ſo called *Zeugma*.

Ligeris, (vulgarly the *Loire*) one of the chief Rivers of *France*, and commonly called the Father of the *French* Rivers. It riſeth near *Lions*, and falleth into the Ocean near *Nantes*, in *Upper Britany*.

To *Ligne*, (*French*) to couple as Dogs with Bitches.

Lignation, (*Lat.*) a providing for, or going to fetch Wood.

Lignum Aloes. See *Agallochum*.

Lignum Rhodium, or *Aſpalathus*, a certain ſweet Wood; of which, the Oyl of *Rhodium* much uſed in Perfumes is made.

Lignum Nephriticum, a Wood brought from *Hiſpaniola*, which is very good for the Stone in the Kidneys.

Lignum vitæ, the Wood commonly called *Guaiacum*, by the *Arabians Calambuco*. By others *Lignum Sanctum*, and *Indicum*. See *Pockwood Tree*.

Ligorn. See *Liburnum*.

Liguria, a Hilly Countrey of *Italy*, reaching from the *Apennine Hill*, to the *Tuſcan* Sea. It is now called *Riviera de Genoa* from its Capital City, which from the magnificence of its Marble Buildings is ſtiled *Genoa Superba*.

Ligurion, (*Lat.*) a glutton or devourer.

Liguritio, (*Lat.*) a lickorish devourer of good chear.

Lily, (*Lat. Lilium*) a kind of ſpecious flower, otherwiſe called the Roſe of *Juno*.

Lilith, the name of a certain ſhe-devil, which the *Jews* imagined to be a deſtroyer of Children.

Lilium Paracelſi, the Tincture of Antimony, a Chymical term.

Lilybæum, a Promontory in *Sicily*, having a Town of the ſame name upon it. This Promontory is one of the three Angles of this Iſland; which from its triangular form, was anciently called *Trinacria*; the other two Angles or Promontories being *Pelorum* and *Pachynum*.

Lima, by the *Spaniards* vulgarly called *La Ciudad de los Keyes*, or the City of Kings, becauſe *Pizarro*, who built it, laid the firſt ſtone on *Twelfth-day*, 1553. which they call the Feaſt of the Kings. It is ſeated in the Valley of *Lima*, one of the fruitfulleſt parts of all *Peru*; it is the *Metropolis* of *Peru* in *America*.

Limatura Martis, a Chymical term, the filings of Steel, uſed for the making of *Crocus Martis*.

Limacious, (*Lat.*) belonging unto, or like a Snail, ſlimy.

Limb, a Mathematical term, ſignifying the part of a Quadrant, or the like; alſo an Aſtronomical term, oft-times ſignifying the Eclipſed part of the Sun or Moons Body.

Limation, (*Lat.*) a filing or poliſhing.

Limbers or *Limber-holes*, (a term in Navigation) certain ſquare holes, cut in the bottom of the Ground Timbers, and Hooks next to the Keel, to let Water paſs to the Well of the Pump.

Limburgum, (*Limburg*) the chief and denominating Town of a Province, which is one of the four Dutchies of the *Netherlands*, or Seventeen Provinces; the other three being *Gueldrland*, *Luxemburg*, and *Brabant*. This *Limburg* is one of the Nine Provinces under the Dominion of the King of *Spain*, till of late over-run and conquered by the King of *France* his Forces.

Limbus Patrum, (*Lat.*) a place where the ancient Patriarchs, after their deceaſe, were ſuppoſed to reſide till the coming of our Saviour; being ſituate, as it were, on the skirts or confines of Hell.

† *Lime-hound*, a term in Hunting, the ſame as Blood-

Blood-hound, being a great Dog to hunt the Wild Boar.

Limenarch, (*Greek*) the Governor of a Port.

Limer, (*Hybris*) a word uſed by *Goldman* for a ſort of Mungrel, begotten of a Hound and a Maſtiff.

Limitation, (*Lat.*) a ſtinting, or ſetting of Bounds.

Limitation of Aſſize, is a certain time ſet down by Statute, within which a Man muſt alleage himſelf, or his Anceſtors, to have been ſeiſed of Lands ſued for, by a Writ of Aſſize.

Limmiricum, (vulgarly *Limmerick*) a County, with its chief Town of the ſame name, of the Province of *Momonia* or *Munſter*, of *Ireland*.

Limning, a kind of Painting, which is done in water-colours; and alſo differs from the other ſort of Painting, in the preparing of the colours.

Limoſinium, (*Limoſin*) one of the Nine Provinces of *Aquitanick France*, beyond the *Garonne*, the other Eight being *Poictou*, *Xaintoigne*, *Perigord*, *Quercy*, *Auvergne*, *Berry*, *Salon*, and *Bourbonne*. The chief City of this Province is *Limoges*, ſituate upon the River *Garonne*.

Limoſity, (*Lat.*) muddineſs, fulneſs of mud.

Limpid, (*Lat.*) pure, clear, tranſparent.

A *Limpin*, (*Montoba Muſculus*) a kind of Fiſh, otherwiſe called a Muſcle.

Linament, (*Lat.*) Linnen Thred; alſo a Tent or Lint for a Wound.

Linch-pins, a term in the Art of Enginry, are the Pins at the end of the Axle-tree of the Carriage.

Lincoln, the chief City in *Lincolnſhire*, anciently called *Lindum*, and by the *Britains Lindecoit*, by *Bede Lindecollina Civitas*; from the *Old Britiſh Lhin*, as *Camden* is of opinion, which ſignifieth a Lake, it being ſituate near a Lake, and upon a Hill. In this City *Vortimer*, the ſcourge of the *Saxons*, ended his days.

Lincoln Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, founded by *Richard Fleming*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*.

Lincoping, the chief Town of *Oſtrogothia* or *Eaſt Gothland*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sueden*.

Lincolns Inn, one of the Inns of Court, heretofore the houſe of Sir *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, now a place for Students of the Law.

Lindum, a Town of *Scotland*, vulgarly called *Linlithgo*.

Lindſey. See *Holland*.

Line-tree, (*Lat. Tilea*) a tall Tree with broad Leaves and fine Flowers, caſting a pleaſant ſhade.

Lineament, (*Lat.*) the feature, or proportion of any thing drawn out only in lines.

Linear, (*Lat.*) belonging to a line.

Ling, a kind of ſmall ſhrub; otherwiſe called Heath, in *Latin Erix*.

Lingel, (*Lingula*) a little tongue or thong.

Lingot. See *Ingot*.

Linguacity, (*Lat.*) a being full of tongue, or much given to talk.

Linguiſt, one that is skilful in Tongues or Languages.

Linigerous, (*Lat.*) bearing Flax or Hemp.

Liniment, (*Lat.*) an anointing, or daubing over.

Linſey Woolſey, (*Pannum Levidenſe*) a kind of mixt Cloath, part Linnen, part Woollen.

Lins-pin. See *Linch-pin*.

Lintels, (*French*) the Head-pieces over a Door; alſo the ſame, as *Lentils*, *i. e.* a kind of Pulſe.

Lint-ſtock, is a handſome carved ſtick, above half a yard long, with a Cock at one end for the Gunner to hold faſt his Match, and a ſharp Pike at the other, to ſtick it faſt upon the Deck of the Ship, or platform upright.

Lintz, the chief Town of *Upper Auſtria*.

Linus, the Son of *Apollo* and *Pſammas*, the Daughter of *Crotopus*, King of *Argos*, by whom *Apollo* being entertained as he came from ſlaying the Serpent *Pytho*, lay privately with *Pſammas*, who proving with Child, brought forth *Linus*; who having committed ſome offence, and hiding himſelf among certain Buſhes, was found out, and torn in pieces by the Dogs; alſo the Son of *Apollo* and *Terpſichore*, one of the Nine Muſes. He proved a very famous Muſician, taught *Thamiras*, *Orpheus*, and *Hercules*, by whom, as ſome ſay, he was knocked on the head, becauſe he laught at him for playing unhandſomely.

Linx, (*Lat.*) a kind of ſpotted Beaſt commonly called an *Ounce*.

Lionel, the proper name of a Man; in *Latin Leonellus*, *i. e.* A little Lion. The ſame is *Lioncel* from the *French Lionceau*, but moſt particularly uſed as a term in Heraldry.

Lions Paw, a kind of Herb called in *Greek Leontopodium*.

Lipothymy, (*Greek*) a diſtemper which cauſeth a fainting or ſwouning, by reaſon of ſudden decay, or oppreſſion of the vital ſpirits.

Lippitude, (*Lat.*) a wateriſhneſs of the eyes, a looking blood-ſhot, or blear-eyed.

Lipſia, or *Leipſich*, the chief Town of the Biſhoprick of *Miſnia*, in that part of *Germany* called the Circle of the Empire, or *Upper Saxony*.

Liquation or *Liquefaction*, (*Lat.*) a melting, diſſolving, or making *Liquid*, *i. e.* Moiſt, or of a watry ſubſtance.

Liquids, (*Lat.*) are thoſe four Conſonants which do, as it were, melt in the pronunciation, namely, *L. M. N. R.* the reſt are called *Mutes*.

Liquidation, (*Lat.*) a making moiſt.

Liſard or *Lizard*, (*French*, from the *Latin Lacerta*) a certain Beaſt ſo called, becauſe it hath Feet like the Brawn, or Sinews of a Mans Arms or Thighs; alſo the *Lizard-point*, is the utmoſt South-weſt point of *Cornwal*.

Lisbon, the chief City of the Kingdom of *Portugal*. See *Uliſippo*.

Litany. See *Letany*.

Litation, (*Lat.*) a ſacrificing.

Literature, (*Lat.*) knowledge in Letters, Learning.

Lithanthrax,

Lithanthrix, (*Greek*) a ſtony coal, being a kind of Gagate.

Lithargy or *Litargy*, (*Greek*) the foam that riſeth from Silver or Lead, when they are tried.

Lither (*old word*) lazy or ſluggiſh.

Lithiaſis, (*Greek*) the ingendering of the Stone in Mans Body.

Lithontribon, (*Greek*) a Confection of the Apothecaries; ſo named, becauſe it breaks and drives away the Stone.

Lithontriptica, (*Greek*) Medicines breaking the Stone in the Bladder.

Lithoglyphick, (*Greek*) a Graver or Cutter in Stones.

Lithomancy, (*Lat.*) a Divination, by the caſting of Pebble ſtones.

Lithotomy, (*Greek*) a cutting of Stones, a Quarry, whence Stones are digged.

Lithuania, a large Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*, and conſiſting of Four Palatinates, That of *Vilna* with its *Metropolis* of the ſame name, that of *Trocia*, that of *Myncia*, whoſe chief Town is *Minsko*, and that of *Novogrod* where *Novogrodeck Preſides*.

Litigation, (*Lat.*) a contending, or wrangling.

Litigious, (*Lat.*) full of ſtrife, contentious.

Litiſpendence, (*Lat.*) the hanging of a Suit till it be decided.

Litmoſe-blew, a kind of blew colour, uſed in Painting, and Limning.

Litoral or *Litorean*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the ſhore, Sea ſide, or a ſide of a River.

Litotes, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure, wherein the negation of a contrary, augments the force of affirmation; as, *Non ſperno*, *i. e. diligo*.

Liturgy, (*Greek*) ſignifieth in general any publick office, but particularly Divine Service, or the celebration of publick Prayer in the Church.

Livery, (*French*) the Cognizance, Device, or Badge, which a Nobleman or Gentleman, gives to his ſervants and followers; alſo *Livery of Seiſin*, is a Ceremony uſed in Common Law, being a Delivery of Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements, or other things unto another; alſo a Writ which lieth for the Heir, to obtain the Poſſeſſion and Seiſin of his Lands, at the Kings hands.

Liverwort, (*Lichen*, *Hepatica*, *Jecoraria*,) a Plant of *Jupiter*, helping all diſtempers of the Liver.

Lividity, or *Livor*, (*Lat.*) a kind of leaden or dead blewiſh colour in the Body, cauſed by a ſtroke or blow given; alſo metaphorically taken for ſpight or envy.

Livonia, a Province of *Poland*, lying between the Rivers *Nerva* and *Duina*, and ſubdivided into three leſſer Provinces, *Eſtea*, *Lettea*, and *Curlandia*.

Lixiviated, (*Lat.*) waſhed with *Lixive*, *i. e.* A *Lee* or *Lye*, made of Aſhes.

Lizard. See *Liſard*.

L. O.

Loach, or *Leboch*, (*French*) a kind of Confection or Electuary, that is to be licked or ſuffered to melt in the Mouth without chewing; it is an *Arabick* word, and ſignifieth in the *Latin*, *Linctus*, *i. e.* a licking. Alſo *Loach* or *Loches*, (*Cobites Fluviatilis*) the name of a very ſmall and nimble Fiſh, whoſe principal bait is the ſmalleſt ſort of Red Worm.

Lob or *Lobling*, a North Sea-fiſh of a great bulk, whence perhaps a great heavy ſluggiſh fellow is called a *Lob*, *Loubee*, or *Lob-cock*.

Local, (*Lat.*) belonging to place, in Common Law, it is as much, as tied or annexed to a place.

Location, (*Lat.*) a placing or ſetting in place; alſo a letting out to hire.

Lock, a place where the ſtream or current of a River is ſtopped, and as it were locked up.

Lockers, little Cubboards, which are made by the Ships ſides, to put in ſhot by the Pieces.

Lococeſſion, (*Lat.*) a yielding, or giving place.

Locomotion, (*Lat.*) a moving out of a place, or from place to place.

Locrians or *Locri*, a people of *Locris* in *Greeee*, inhabiting on either ſide of the Hill *Parnaſſus*. *Locris* is alſo a City of that part of *Italy*, called *Magna Græcia*, built by thoſe *Locrians* that followed *Ajax Oileus* to *Troy*.

Loculament, (*Lat.*) a little place diſtinct, or apart by it ſelf.

Locuplete, (*Lat.*) abounding with riches, wealthy.

Locuſt, (*Lat.*) a kind of winged Inſect, commonly taken for a Graſhopper; but others think it to be the ſame with that which the *Frenchmen* call *Cigale*. Alſo the fruit of a Tree growing amongſt the *Mandingoes* in *Guinny* in great cluſters of Cods, which being ripe in *May*, are eaten by them. Perhaps it was the fruit of the like Tree which *John Baptiſt* fed on, though others will have them to be the tender tops of Trees, and others to be living creatures.

Locution, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking or ſaying.

Lodemanage, the hire of a Pilot for conducting of a Ship from one place to another, from the *Dutch* word Loot, *i. e.* To lead.

Lodeſman, a Guide or Pilot, from the ſame word Loot; whence he is alſo called *Lootſman*.

Lode-ſtar, the Cynoſure or North-Star, which guideth Mariners.

Lode-ſtone, (*Magnes*) as it were a Leading-ſtone, becauſe by it Mariners are guided, and directed in their Voyages: It is of a Ruſty-iron colour, and hath the vertue to attract, or draw Iron to it, whereby many admirable Secrets are performed.

Lode-works, and *Stremeworks*, certain works in the Stannery in *Cornwal*: Theſe are performed in the higher Grounds, by making deep Wells, which they call Shafts, thoſe in the lower Grounds by digging of Trenches, and diverting the courſe of the Rivers.

Lodge,

Lodge, a Buck is by the Foreſters ſaid to lodge, when he goes to his reſt.

Log, the name of an *Hebrew* meaſure, and thought by ſome to be the ſame quantity with the *Sextarius Atticus*.

Logarithms, (*Greek*) are certain borrowed numbers, which differ among themſelves by Arithmetical proportion, as the numbers which borrow them, differ by Geometrical proportion.

† *Log-line*, a term in Navigation, being a ſmall Line, with a little piece of Board at the end, with a little Lead to it, to keep it edglong in the Water. The uſe of which is, by ſeeing how many fathom this runs in a minute, to give a judgment how many leagues the Ship will run in a Watch.

Logician, (*Greek*) one that hath skill in Logick, *i. e.* The art of diſputing probably in any argument.

Logiſt, (*Greek*) one skilled in the Logiſtick Art, *i. e.* The Art of Reckoning or caſting Accompt; alſo Logiſts were certain Officers among the *Athenians*, ten in number; to whom, all ſuch as had ended their Magiſtracy, gave an accompt within thirty days of all thoſe affairs, whereof they had the adminiſtration: They alſo kept an account of the Moneys, and of all Matters belonging to the publick Revenue.

Logographers, (*Greek*) thoſe that write Pleas in the Laws, or Books of Accompt, Lawyers Clerks.

Logomachy, (*Greek*) a verbal ſtrife, a contention in words.

Logwood, a ſort of Outlandiſh Wood called *Campeche*, from the place whence it comes, namely, a Town of *Jucatan*, a Province of *Nova Hiſpania*, in the *Northern America*. It is much uſed by Dyers for the making of a ſad or dark tincture.

Lohoch. See *Loach*.

Loir, the Father of all the Rivers in *France*. See *Ligeris*.

Lollards, a Sect of Hereticks that abounded here in *England*, in the days of *Edward* the Third, and *Henry* the Fifth; ſo called from one *Gualter Lollard*, a *German*, the firſt author of them; or as others, from *Lolium*, becauſe they were accounted as Darnel, or Cockle, growing among Wheat.

Lombard, or *Lombar*, a Bank for Uſury or Pawns; from the *Longobardi*, or *Lombards*, a people inhabiting the hithermoſt parts of *Italy*, formerly called *Inſubria*, much addicted to Uſury. Whence oft-times Uſurers are called *Lombardeers*. See *Longobardia*.

Lome, (*old word*) Clay or Mortar.

London, the chief City of *England*, ſcituate in *Middleſex*; ſo called, as *Camden* conjectureth, either from *Lhun*, (which in the *Britiſh* tongue ſignifieth a Grove) or *Longh*, (*i. e.* a Ship) and *Dinas*, *i. e.* a City; ſo that it may ſeem to have been anciently termed *Lhumdinas*, (*i. e.* a City thick of Trees, or *Lhongdinas*, *i. e.* a City of Ships, from whence the *Latins* derive the word *Londinum*. It was called *Auguſta*, and *Troja Nova*, being firſt founded by *Brutus*, who ſprang of the *Trojan* Race, and repaired by King *Lud*, and thence called *Caerlud*, or *Luds Town*.

Longævity, (*Lat.*) length of age, long life.

Longanimity, (*Lat.*) as it were length of mind, long-ſuffering, patience, forbearance.

Longinquity, (*Lat.*) far diſtance, or length of place.

Longitude, (*Lat.*) the length of any thing; alſo the Longitude of a Region, City, or Cape, is the diſtance of it Eaſt, numbred in the Equinoctial by Meridians, from the firſt General, and fixed Meridian. The Longitude of a Star, is the Arch of the Ecliptick intercepted between the beginning of *Aries*, and the circle of the Stars Latitude.

Long Meg, the name of a Stone fifteen foot high, erected near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*, next which are ſeventy ſeven more erected in a Circular manner, which the Countrey people call the Daughters of *Long Meg*.

Longobardia, or *Lombardy*, a large Countrey of *Italy*, where formerly was erected the Kingdom of the *Lombards*. At this day, the greateſt part of it called *Tranſpadana*, is the Dutchy of *Milan*, belonging to the King of *Spain*; the other called *Ciſpadana*, which was the ancient *Æmilia*, contains the Dutchies of *Parma*, *Modena*, and *Montferrat*.

The Loof of a Ship, is that part aloft of a Ship, that lies before the Ches-trees, as far as the Bulkhead of the Caſtle.

† A *Loom-gale*, in Navigation is the beſt fair gale to ſail in, becauſe the Sea goes not high, and they bear out all the ſails. Looming of a Ship, is her Perſpective, that is, as ſhe doth ſhew great or little.

A *Ship Looms*, a great or ſmall ſail; a term uſed in Navigation, and ſignifieth as much as a Ship ſeems a great or little Ship.

Loon, a *New England* Bird, ill ſhaped like a Cormorant; it can ſcarce go, much leſs flie, and makes a noiſe like a Sowgelders horn.

Looſeſtrife, (*Lyſimachia*) a ſort of Herb ſo called, becauſe there goes a Tradition of it, that if held to Cattle, when they are fighting, it parts them; it is otherwiſe called *Willow-herb*.

Lootſman. See *Lodeſman*.

Loover, a place made open (to let out the ſmoke) on the top of an houſe, from the *French* word *l'Overt*, open.

Lopum, a great Deſert in the Countrey of *Bactria*, in which, it is reported that certain evil ſpirits do abide, by which ſtrangers that paſs that way being called by their names, and following the voice periſh miſerably.

Loquacity, (*Lat.*) talkativeneſs, or a being given to much babling.

Loquabre, a Countrey in the North part of *Scotland*, ſo called, *q.* the Mouth of the Lake.

Lonament, (*Lat.*) that which is compoſed of Thongs of Leather.

Lory-

Lory-law, an Article found in the Memorials of the Chamber of Accompt in *France*, which ordaineth, That if a combat be once accepted, and afterwards taken up by conſent of the Lord of the Fee, each of the parties is to pay Two ſhillings ſix pence; but if it be performed, the party vanquiſhed, forfeits One hundred and twelve ſhillings.

Lordane, or *Leurdane*, a dull heavy fellow, a lazy lubber; it being a proverbial word taken from the tyranny of the *Danes* over the *Engliſh*, who were forced to labor and Till the Ground for them, while they ſate idle, and eat the fruits of their labors; alſo the *Fever-Lourdane*, ſignifies a Quartan Ague.

Lore, (*Sax.*) learning, or skill.

Loricated, (*Lat.*) armed with Mail.

Lorimers, (*French*) the name of a Trade and Company in *London*, that makes Bits, Spurs, and all kind of ſmall Iron-work; and is by ſome derived from the *Latin* word *Lorum*.

Loriot, (*French*) a Bird called a Witwal, Woodpecker, or Green-finch.

Lorn, the name of a County in the South part of *Scotland*.

Lorties, a great and ancient Family of *Somerſetſhire*, ſtiled in *Latin* Records *De Urtiaco*.

Loſanna, a Biſhoprick, one of the Eleven in the Circle of *Alſatia*, but now under the juriſdiction of the *Switzers*.

Loſenger, a flatterer, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Lot, (*Hebr.*) wrapped, or joyned together *Harans* Son and *Abrahams* Brother, who was preſerved at the deſtruction of *Sodom*.

Lotharingia, or *Lorrain*, a large Province of *Germany*, being one of the five Principalities of the Circle of the *Rhene*, or *Alſatia*.

Lotharius, the Son of *Ludovicus Pius*, Emperor of *Germany*, and King of *France*, he ſucceeded his Father in the Empire; but his Brothers *Charles* and *Lodowick*, not contented with their Portions, and raiſing an Army againſt their Brother, a great Battle was fought at *Fontenay*, in the Borders of *France*, where *Lotharius* was put to flight, but at laſt they came to an agreement; and *Lotharius* after he had reigned about fifteen years, betook himſelf to the *Prumienſian* Monaſtery. There were alſo ſeveral Kings of *France* and Dukes of *Lorrain* of this name.

Lothbrook, (*i. e. Leatherbreech*) a certain *Dane*, whoſe Daughters were ſo skilful at Needle-work, that the *Danes* bare in their Enſign a Raven of their Working, with ſuch an opinion of good ſucceſs, that they imagined it would never be won.

Lotherwit. See *Leyerwit*.

Lotion, (*Lat.*) a waſhing, or cleanſing with Water; alſo in Phyſick it is uſed for the taking away of any ſuperfluous quality out of any Medicament, or the bringing on of a new one.

Lotis, or *Lotus*, the Daughter of *Neptune*: She for fleeing from *Priapus* (who made an attempt upon her chaſtity) and invoking the help of the gods, was turned into the Lote-tree.

Lotophagi, a certain people of *Africa*, dwelling near the *Syrtes*, ſo called, becauſe they feed much upon the Lote-tree, which is a Tree of that nature, That when the Companions of *Ulyſſes* being caſt upon the Coaſt of *Africa*, had taſted of the fruit of it, they could hardly be got from thence to return into their own Countrey. Whence the word is proverbially uſed for thoſe that are forgetful of their Parents, Countrey, and Kinred.

Lovage, (*Leviſticum*) a Solar Herb, hot and dry in the third degree.

Lovanium, (vulgarly *Lovain*) the chief City of *Brabant*, one of thoſe nine of the Seventeen Provinces of the *Neatherlands*, which are under the King of *Spains* Dominion; but *Bruſſels* is now accounted the principal Town, as being the Seat of the Governor.

† *Love-apple*, (*Pomum Amoris*) a certain kind of Root in *Spain*, drawing towards a violet colour.

Lovels, an ancient Family in *Northamptonſhire*, ſtiled in *Latin* Records *De Lupello*.

Loverd, or *Laverd*, (*old word*) a Lord.

Lourdane. See *Lordane*.

Louvre, a ſtately Palace in *Paris*, and the chief Seat of the Kings of *France*, built by *Francis* the Firſt, and augmented with a long ſtately Gallery, by *Henry* the Fourth; and now very much amplified by the preſent King, *Lewis* the Fourteenth.

Lowbel, as it were Loud-bell, a certain Bell hung about the neck of a Weather.

† *Lower-counter in a Ship*, is the hollow arch between the lower part of the Gallery and the Tranſom; the Upper-counter is from the Gallery to the arch of the Round-houſe.

† *Lowmaſted*, a Ship is ſaid to be low-maſted, or under-maſted, when her Maſt is too ſmall, or too ſhort, then ſhe cannot bear ſo gteat a Sail, as to give her the true way.

Lozenge, a little ſquare Cake made of preſerved Herbs, in the form of a Rhomb, or a Quarrel of Glaſs. This figure is particularly ſo called in Heraldry.

L. u.

Lua, a certain godeſs among the ancient *Romans*; ſhe was the godeſs of all luſtrations and purging from ſin.

Lubeck, one of the Five Imperial Cities which make up the Circle of *Lower Saxony*; the reſt being *Mulhauſen*, *Northauſen*, *Goſlaria*, or *Gottingen*.

Lublin, one of the Three Satrapies or Palatinates, with its chief Town of the ſame name, of *Polonia Minor*; the other two being that of *Cracovia*, and of *Sandomiria*.

Lubricity, (*Lat.*) ſlipperineſs.

Luca, a City of *Italy*, in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, but a Free State of it ſelf.

Lucernes, a kind of rich Fur taken from a Beaſt of the ſame name, breeding in *Ruſſia*, and thoſe Northerly Countreys.

Lucia, a Chriſtian name of divers Women; from the *Latin Lux*, Light.

Lucida Lancis, a Star in nine degrees, forty five minutes of *Scorpio*.

Lucidity, (*Lat.*) brightneſs, ſhiningneſs.

Lucifer, (*Lat.*) as it were Light-bearing, the Morning-Star called in *Greek Phoſphorus*.

Lucina, a name attributed to *Juno*, as ſhe is the Patroneſs of Child-birth; or as ſome ſay, To *Diana*, or the Moon.

Lucius, the Prenomen of divers famous Men among the *Romans*; as, *Lucius Sylla*, *Lucius Antonius Commodus* the Emperor, *Lucius Septimius Severus*, and many others. The firſt of this name, is likely to have been ſo called from being born in the dawn, or firſt ſhining of the day. There are alſo of this Prænomen, ſeveral perſons not to be omitted for their eminence in Learning, and for what they have written, *viz.*

Lucius Apuleius, a Platonick Philoſopher of *Madaura*, whoſe *Metamorphoſis*, *Defenſio Magiæ*, *de Dogmate Platonis*, *de Medicaminibus Herbarum*, and ſeveral other things are extant.

Lucius Calphurnius Piſo, an ancient Writer of the *Roman* Annals, mentioned both by *Cicero* and *Pliny*.

Lucius Cintius, an ancient Writer of *Roman* Hiſtory, mentioned by *Livy*.

Lucius Julius Florus, a *Roman* Hiſtorian, whoſe Epitome of *Livy*, and the *Roman* Hiſtory, is yet extant.

Lucius Manlius, a *Roman* Painter of great eſteem with *Servilius*, to whoſe queſtion about the deformity of his Children, he returned this anſwer,

In tenebris quidem fingo,
In Luce Pingo.

Lucius Annæus Seneca. See *Seneca.*

Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella. See *Moderatus.*

Lucre, (*Lat.*) gain or profit, whence *Lucration*, a gaining, or winning.

Lucretia, the Daughter of *Lucretius Tricipitinus* Prefect of *Rome*, and the Wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, ſhe being raviſhed by *Sextus* the Son of *Tarquinius Superbus*, King of the *Romans*; ſlew her ſelf, which was the cauſe of baniſhing both *Tarquin* and Kingly Government from *Rome*, which was afterward ruled by Conſuls choſen anew every year: And this act of *Lucretia* hath ever ſince been ſo famed, that every chaſt Woman is proverbially called a *Lucrece*.

Luctation, (*Lat.*) a ſtriving, or wreſtling.

Luctatius Catulus, a famous Captain of the *Romans*, who with three hundred Ships overcame ſix hundred of the *Carthaginians*, and made an end of the War.

Lucubration, (*Lat.*) a ſtudying, or working by Candle-light.

Luculency, (*Lat.*) clearneſs, brightneſs, fulneſs of light.

Lucullus, a famous *Roman*, being a Man of great eloquence, and ingenuity, he having been ſucceſsful in the Wars againſt *Mithridates*, heaped up a mighty maſs of riches, after the War was ended, gave himſelf up wholly to eaſe and delicacy, living in more ſtate and ſplendor than any of that Age beſides; afterwards beginning to grow mad, he was given in charge to his Brother *Marcus*.

Ludibrious, (*Lat.*) ſhameful, or reproachful.

Ludicrous, (*Lat.*) belonging to ſport, recreation, or mockery.

Ludification, (*Lat.*) a mocking, or deceiving.

Ludlow, a Town in *Shropſhire*, in old times called *Dinan*, afterwards *Lyſtwyſoc*, *i. e.* The Princes Palace, it hath a fair Caſtle built by *Roger Montgomery*, which was beſieged by King *Stephen*, who valiantly reſcued *Henry*, Son to the King of *Scots*, who was about to have been pulled into the Caſtle with an Iron hook.

Ludovicus Pius, the Son of *Charles* the Great (who was created Emperor by Pope *Leo*) he ſucceeded his Father in the Empire and Kingdom of *France*; alſo *Ludovicus* hath been the name of ſeveral other Emperors, and Kings of *France*. This name according to *Helmoldus Nigellus*, is derived from the *Dutch* words Hluo Wiggh, *i. e.* Famous Warrior. See *Lewis*.

Lugdunum, the chief City of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly called *Lions*; built by *Munatius Plancus*, a *Roman* Governor.

Lugdunum Batanorum, ſo called to diſtinguiſh from the other *Lugdunum*, a moſt pleaſant City and Univerſity of *South Holland*, vulgarly called *Leyden*.

Lugubrous, (*Lat.*) mournful, heavy, ſorrowful.

Luition, (*Lat.*) a making ſatisfaction for any offence; alſo a paying a ranſome.

Luitprandus, a *Lombard* Hiſtorian, Deacon of the Church of *Ticinum*, about the beginning of the preſent Weſtern Empire. He wrote the affairs of the tranſactions of *Europe* in his age.

Luke, (*Hebr.*) Riſing to him, a Phyſitian among the *Jews*, who became one of the four *Evangeliſts*, or Writers of our Saviours life.

Lumbar. See *Lombar.*

Luminaries, (in *Latin Luminaria*) Lights, Lamps; alſo conſpicuous Stars, as the Sun and Moon; alſo the Feaſt of Chriſts Nativity, commonly called *Chriſtmaſs*, was by the ancient Weſtern Church, called *Luminaria*.

Luminous, (*Lat.*) full of light.

Lunæburgum, a great City of *Germany*, ſaid to be built by *Julius Cæſar*, vulgarly called *Lunemburgh*. It gives title to one of the ſix Dukedoms in the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, but the Ducal Seat at preſent is *Gruebenhageu*.

Lunar, belonging to the Planet of the Moon, called in *Latin Luna*.

Lunatick, (*Lat.*) troubled with a *Lunacy*, *i. e.* A kind of madneſs, which happens at certain times of the Moon.

Lunes for Hawks, leaſhes, or long lines to call them.

Lungis, *(French)* a tall ſlim Man that hath no bredth to his heighth.

Lungwort, *(Pulmonaria)* an Herb of *Jupiter*, good for all Diſeaſes of the Lungs.

Lupercal, a place about *Rome*, where anciently certain Feaſts were celebrated by the ancient *Romans*, every fifteenth of *February*, with ſolemn Feaſts and Games dedicated to *Pan*, which were called *Lupercalia*; from *Lupa*, a She-wolf, which gave *Romulus* ſuck, or as ſome ſay, a Harlot of that name which nurſed him; and from *Lupus*, becauſe they uſed to invoke that ſuppoſed Deity for the driving away of Wolves. The Prieſts of *Pan* that performed theſe Solemnities were alſo called *Luperci*.

Lupines, *(Lat.)* a kind of little flat round Pulſe, almoſt like a ſmall Bean.

Lurcation, *(Lat.)* a greedy eating, or playing the glutton, derived originally from *Lura*, a great Leathern Bottle.

Lure for Hawks, a certain Leathern device, whereby with a little piece of fleſh, they call a Hawk from a good diſtance off; it comes from the *Dutch* word Laden, *i. e.* to invite.

Lurid, *(Lat.)* pale, wan, of a ſallow colour.

Luſcitation, *(Lat.)* a being dim-ſighted or purblind.

Luſhborough, a baſe Coyn brought over from beyond Sea, in the days of King *Edward* the Third.

Luſitania, the third part of *Spain*, according to the ancient diviſion; it is now called *Portugal*, and is a Kingdom by it ſelf.

A *Lusk*, a ſlug or ſloathful Fellow, from the *French* word *Laſche*.

Luſt of a Ship, a term in Navigation, when a Ship out of her own Mold, and making, hath an inclination more to one ſide than another.

Luſtration, *(Lat.)* a going about, alſo a purging by Sacrifices.

Luſtre, *(French)* a ſhining; alſo from the *Latin* word *Luſtrum*, it ſignifieth a Den of wild Beaſts; alſo the ſpace of four years, by which ſpace the *Romans* were wont to compute mans age, ſo as the twentieth year was called the fifth *Luſtre* of his age, from *Luſtro*, to Muſter, becauſe once in four years it was their cuſtom to make a General Muſter of all that were fit to bear Arms.

Lutheraniſm, the Doctrine and Judgment of *Martin Luther*, who being firſt a Fryer of the Order of S. *Auguſtine*, forſook the Church of *Rome*, and writ againſt the Errors of it.

Luteous, *(Lat.)* muddy, or of a muddy colour.

Lutulent, *(Lat.)* miry, or dirty.

Lutzenburgum, or *Lutzenburgh*, a Dutchy in the *Low Countreys*, adjoyning to *Liege* and *Namur*, being in general one of the Seventeen Provinces, particularly one of the Nine that belong to the King of *Spain*, and having a chief City of the ſame name.

Luxation, *(Lat.)* a putting out of joynt, a making looſe.

Luxuriant, or *Luxurious*, *(Lat.)* riotous, given to exceſs or debauchery.

L. Y.

Lycanthropy, *(Greek)* a kind of melancholy frenſie, which cauſeth thoſe that are poſſeſt therewith, to think themſelves turned into Wolves, and to flie the company of Men.

Lycaon, the Son of *Pelaſgus*, and King of *Arcadia*; who when *Jupiter* came into *Arcadia*, in the likeneſs of a Mortal Man, reſolved to try whether he were a god, or no, as Men reported him to be, and killing one of thoſe whom the King of *Moloſſi* had left with him for pledges, he cauſed him to be dreſſed, and part roſted, to be ſet before *Jupiter*: Whereat he being highly provoked, turned *Lycaon* into a Wolf, and burnt his Palace with Thunder. Others ſay it was for ſprinkling with the blood of an Infant, an Altar which he had erected to *Jupiter* upon the Mountain *Lycæus*, a Hill of *Arcadia*.

Lycaonia, a Countrey of *Aſia* the Leſs, near *Phrygia*, and reaching as far as the Mountain *Taurus*; alſo, *Arcadia* was heretofore ſo called from *Lycaon* the King thereof.

Lycæum, the name of a School, which *Cicero* erected at his Mannor of *Tuſculum*, calling it ſo after the name of *Ariſtotles* School, near *Athens*.

Lycomedes, a King of the Iſland *Scyrus*, by whom *Achilles*, being entertained before he went to the *Trojan* War, and converſing with his Daughters, in Womans apparel, he got one of them, called *Deidamia*, with child, and begat *Pyrrhus*.

Lycurgus, the Son of *Polydectes*, and King of *Sparta*, after the death of his Brother *Eunomus*. But he ſoon reſigned up the Crown to *Charilaus*, his Brothers Son; and having made wholſome Laws for the good of the Commonwealth, which were confirmed by the approbation of the *Delphick* Oracle, he afterwards retired himſelf to *Cyrrha*, where at length he ſlew himſelf, and had a Temple built him, and divine honors given him by the *Lacedemonians*; alſo the name of a King of *Thrace*, who proceeded ſo violently againſt *Bacchus*, that he forced him to retire himſelf to *Naxus*, and would have cauſed all his Vines in his Kingdom to be rooted up, that no ſacrifice might be made to him; but ere he had effected his deſign, he fell mad, and cut off his own legs.

Lycus, a King of *Bœotia*, who married *Antiope*, the Daughter of *Nycteus*, but ſhe being got with child by *Jupiter*, in the form of a Satyr, he put her away and married *Dirce*. See more in *Dirce*, and *Amphyon*. Alſo a King of *Lybia*, who uſing to ſacrifice his gueſts, had intended the ſame thing towards *Diomede*; but *Callirrhoe*, the Daughter of *Lycus*, falling in love with him, delivered him

out of Chains; and being afterwards neglected by him, hanged her ſelf for grief.

Lydia, a Chriſtian name for divers Women, from the Countrey, ſo called.

Lydia, a Kingdom of *Aſia* the Leſs, ſo called from *Lydus*, the Son of *Atys*, who perceiving the people grow too numerous for the Countrey, reſolved to ſend out one of his Sons, to whoſe lot it ſhould fall, to Plant a Colony in ſome other place; ſo that it falling to *Tyrrhenus* his lot, he went out with a great multude of *Lydians*, and chuſing out a part of *Italy*, which lieth upon the Sea ſide, he called it from his own name *Tyrrhenum*. His Brother *Lydus* tarrying at home, ſucceeded his Father *Atys* in the Kingdom, and called it from his own name *Lydia*, whereas before it was called *Meonia*.

Lydian Mood in Muſick, that ſort of Muſick which is of the moſt ſoft, amorous, and melting ſtrain.

Lyer, the Lyer in a Ship is to hold his place for a week, and no more, and he that is firſt taken with a Lye, every Monday is ſo proclaimed at the Mainmaſt by a general cry, A Lyer, a Lyer, a Lyer; he is under the Swabber, and is to keep clean the Beakhead and Chains.

Lyſium, a Medicinal Compoſition made of the Juyce or Decoction of the Bramble Root.

Lydford Law, a certain Law whereby they firſt hang a Man, and afterwards indite him.

Lymphatick, (*Lat.*) mad, diſtracted, as it were by ſeeing the likeneſs of a Nymph in the Water; from *Lympha*, *i. e.* Water.

Lynceus, the Son of *Apereus*, and one of the *Argonauts*. He was reported to be ſo quick-ſighted, that he could ſee through Stone-walls, even to the very Deep it ſelf; and that he could diſcern the Moon in her laſt quarter, and the firſt, the very ſame day, in the Sign of *Aries*; whence a ſharp ſighted man is proverbially called, a *Lynceus*. Alſo *Lynceus* and *Idas* were two Brothers, who fought with *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, about the two Daughters of *Leuſippus*; *Caſtor* fell by the hand of *Lynceus*, *Lynceus* by the hand of *Pollux*. *Idas* going about to ſlay *Pollux*, was ſtrook with Thunder from Heaven.

Lyncuris, a bright Stone, thought to be the congealment of the *Lynx* his Urine.

Lyncus, a King of *Scythia*, who going about to kill *Triptolemus* his gueſt, as he lay aſleep, that he might gain to himſelf the glory of inventing the uſe of Corn, was changed by *Ceres* into a Beaſt, called *Lynx*, or *Ounce*.

Lyndus, a City of *Rhodes*, famous for the ſolemn Sacrifices, which in old time were performed here to *Hercules*.

Lyra, one of the Celeſtial Aſteriſms, which the Poets feigned to be *Arions* Harp.

Lyrick Verſes or *Songs*, Songs compoſed to the Lyre or Harp; whence we ſay vulgarly, Playing Leero-way on the Viol, which is corruptly uſed for Lyra-way, *i. e.* Harp-way.

Lyſander, a Captain of the *Lacedemonians*, who overcame the *Athenians* under the command of *Conon*, in a very great Battle.

Lyſanias, an ancient *Greek* Orator.

Lyſidice, the Daughter of *Pelops*, ſhe was married to *Electryon*, and brought forth *Alcmena*, the Mother of *Hercules*.

Lyſimachus, the Son of *Agathocles*, and one of the chief Captains of *Alexander* the Great; he was thrown to a Lion to be devoured by *Alexanders* command, for hearing *Calliſthenes* the Philoſopher, after he was in Chains; but he wrapping his Garment about his hands, thruſt them into the Lions mouth, and pulling out his tongue, killed him. After *Alexanders* death, he had the Government of *Thrace*; alſo an ancient Writer of Agriculture, whoſe Books are cited by *Varro* and *Pliny*.

Lyſippe. See *Iphianaſſa*.

Lyſippus, a *Sicyonian* Statuary, whom *Quintilian* mentions to have been in high eſteem with *Alexander* the Great, as excelling in that Art all that went before him.

Lyſiſtratus, the Brother of *Lyſippus*, he is reported to have been the firſt that Moulded Statues in Plaiſter.

Lyſius, one of the ſirnames of *Bacchus*, to whom, under that name, the *Bœotians* conſecrated a Temple, becauſe by his help they overcame the *Thracians*, by whom they had been ſet upon before, and beaten.

M. A.

Mabel, the Chriſtian name of divers Women; in *Latin Mabilia*, from *Amabilis*, *i. e.* Lovely.

Mac, an *Iriſh* word, ſignifying as much as *Son* in *Engliſh*, *Fitz* in *Old French*, and *Ap* in *Welſh*.

Macareus, the Son of *Æolus*, who got his Siſter *Canace* with child; which *Æolus*, coming to diſcover by hearing the child cry, ſent *Canace* a Sword privately, bidding her do with it as ſhe deſerved beſt; whereupon ſhe killed her ſelf, and *Macareus* fleeing to *Delphos*, was made a Prieſt of *Apollo*.

Macaleb, a kind of Pomander, or Baſtard Coral, whoſe Berries are black and ſhining, and ſerve for Bracelets.

Macaronique, (*French*) a confuſed huddle of divers things jumbled together.

Macaroons, (*Ital.*) lumps of boiled Paſte, ſtrewed over with Sugar or Spice, a diſh much uſed by the *Italians*. But here they are commonly compounded of Almonds, Sugar, Roſe-water, and Musk.

Macedonia, a large Countrey of *Europe*, heretofore famous for being governed by two great Kings, *Philip* of *Macedon*, and *Alexander* the Great. It was anciently called *Æmathia* and *Æmonia*, now *Romelli*.

Macegrefs, thoſe that buy and ſell ſtoln fleſh.

Macel-

Macellarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Shambles.

Maceration, (*Lat.*) a mortifying, or bringing low; alſo a ſteeping in liquor.

Machaon, a famous Phyſician, the Son of *Æſculapius* and *Arſinoe*, he was ſlain at the Wars of *Troy* by *Eurypilus*.

Machiavillian, belonging unto *Machiavil*, a famous Hiſtorian and Politician of *Florence*. Whence it is commonly uſed for ſubtile, or well verſed in State Policy.

Machination, (*Lat.*) a plotting or contriving, from *Machina*, an Engin or Inſtrument of War, but uſed alſo for any device or invention.

Macilent, (*Lat.*) thin, lean, fallen of ones fleſh.

Mackenboy, or *Makimboy*, a kind of Spurge with a knotty Root, growing naturally in *Ireland*, which being but carried about one, cauſeth the party to go often to ſtool.

Mackerel, or *Maquerel*, (*French*) a kind of Fiſh, ſo called from the great company of ſpots it hath, in *Latin Scombrus*; it is alſo uſed for a pander or procurer.

Macritude, (*Lat.*) leanneſs.

Macrobii, a certain people of *Æthiopia*, ſo called from the long life they live.

Macrocoſm, (*Greek*) the greater World, being taken contradiſtinct to the *Microcoſm*, or Leſſer World, which is Man.

Macrology, (*Lat.*) a figure among Rhetoricians, being a ſpeech containing more words than are juſt neceſſary.

Mactation, (*Lat.*) a killing, or committing ſlaughter.

Maculation, (*Lat.*) a ſtaining, or defiling with ſpots.

Madagaſcar, or the Iſle of S. *Laurence*, an *African* Iſland rich in Spices, and one of the greateſt in the World (ſome ſay the greateſt) ſituate in a Bay of the *Red Sea*, called *The Bay of Barbary*, under the Tropick of *Capricorn*. It is ſaid to be divided into Four Kingdoms.

Madder, (*Rubia Tinctorum*) a kind of Plant, with whoſe Root, being of a red colour, they uſe to Dye Wool.

Madefaction, (*Lat.*) a moiſtening or wetting.

Madidity, or *Mador*, (*Lat.*) moiſtneſs or wetneſs.

Madera, an Iſland in the *Atlantick* Ocean belonging to the King of *Spain*, as all the reſt of the Iſlands in that Sea, *viz. Santo Porto*, and the *Canaries*.

Madock, an ancient *Britiſh* name; from *Mad*, *i. e.* good. As *Agathias* among the *Greeks*.

Madrid, one of the Royal Seats of the Kings of *Spain*, being the *Metropolis* of *Caſtilia Nova*.

Madrigal, (*Ital.*) a kind of *Italian* Air or Song to be ſet to Muſick, conſiſting but of one ſingle rank of Verſes, and therein differing from the *Canzon*, which *B.* conſiſts of ſeveral ſtrophs or ranks of Verſes returning in the ſame order and number.

Mæander. See *Meander*.

Mænander. See *Menander*.

Mæris, a moſt admirable Lake in *Egypt*, ſo called from *Mæris* King of *Egypt*, who undertook and finiſhed it to the great benefit of that Countrey, it receiving the ſuperfluity of *Nilus*; and ſo ſupplying divers parts with Water in time of drought, and affording abundance of Fiſh.

Mæonia. See *Lydia*.

Mæotis, a Lake in the North part of *Scythia*, near the Mouth of the River *Phaſis*. It is called by the *Italians Mar della Tana*, and *Mar Bianco*; by the *Scythians*, *Garpalack*.

Magazine, (*French*) a Storehouſe where Arms and Ammunition of War are put, as it were *Manſio Gazæ*.

Magdalen, (*Hebr.* Magnified or Exalted) the ſirname of *Mary*, a Woman mentioned in the *New Teſtament*, and ſince a common ſirname of Women.

Magdalen Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*; built, together with an Hall near adjoyning to it, by *Will. Wainflet*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. Alſo a Colledge in *Cambridge*, being formerly an Hoſtel for Monks, but converted into a Colledge by the Duke of *Buckingham*, about the beginning of King *Henry* the Eighths Reign.

Magdaleon, (*Lat.*) a kind of long Plaiſter, like a Rouler, called alſo a *Langate*.

Magdeburgum, or *Magdeburg*, as it were *Maidenburg*; from the *Dutch* word Mayd, *i. e.* a Maid, the chief City of *Saxony*, in *Germany*, heretofore called *Parthenopolis*, from *Venus*, *Parthenia*, who was there worſhipped.

Magellans Clouds, two ſmall Clouds of the ſame colour with *Via Lactea*, not far diſtant from the South Pole.

Magellans Straits, a Sea thick beſet with Iſlands, and incloſed with high Cliffs or Mountains, where the Skie is commonly extream Cold with Snow and Froſt. So called from *Magellanus*, a Noble *Portugheſe*, by whom, about the year 1520. they were firſt diſcovered: As alſo the South Part of *America*, which is therefore likewiſe denominated *Terra Magellanica*.

Maggiordomo, (*Ital.*) the Maſter or Steward of a great Mans Houſe; the *Maggiordomo* or Maſter of the Kings Houſe, is with us intituled Lord High Steward of the Kings Houſhold.

Magician, (*Lat.*) one that profeſſeth the Art Magick, which was the ſame among the *Perſians*, as Philoſophy among the *Grecians*, *i. e.* The ſtudy of the more occult and Myſterious Arts. Whence the three Wiſemen of the Eaſt were called *Magi*, but among the vulgar, the word ſimply taken, is uſed in the ſame ſignification as Diabolical Magick, *i. e.* Sorcery or Witchcraft.

Magiſterial, (*Lat.*) pertaining to Magiſtery or Maſterſhip, done by, or like a Maſter; in Phyſick, a Pill or Plaiſter, *&c.* prepared after the beſt manner, is called Magiſterial.

Magiſtracy, (*Lat.*) the Office of a Magiſtrate, or chief Ruler.

Magna Charta, the Great Charter containing a number of Laws, ordained in the nineth year of *Henry*

Henry the Third, and confirmed by *Edward* the Firſt, containing the ſum of all the Written Laws of *England.*

Magnanimity, (*Lat.*) greatneſs of mind, courage, ſtoutneſs.

Magnes, a youth of *Smyrna*, the moſt beautiful of his age, and excellent in Muſick and Poetry, for which he was in high eſteem with *Gyges* King of *Lydia*; who, becauſe the Parents of *Magnes* ſpoiled his Cloaths, and cut off his Hair, made War upon the Countrey, overcame them, and brought away *Magnes* in triumph to *Sardes.*

Magnetick, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Magnete*, or Loadſtone. See *Lodeſtone.*

Magnificence, (*Ital.*) as it were a making great, ſumptuouſneſs, ſtatelineſs, a carrying things on, at a great heighth.

Magnificat, the Song of the Virgin *Mary*, ſo called becauſe it beginneth with theſe words, *Magnificat anima mea, &c.*

Magnifico, (*Ital.*) the title of a Nobleman of *Venice*; alſo the Governors of *Academies* in *Germany*, are called *Magnifici.*

Magniloquence, (*Lat.*) a lofty ſpeaking, a talking of high things.

Magnitude, (*Lat.*) greatneſs, ampleneſs, largeneſs.

Magnus, a *Carthaginian* Orator, who alſo wrote twenty eight Books of Agriculture.

Decius Magnus Auſonius, a Native of *Burdegala*, or *Bourdeaux*, the Son of *Julius Auſonius*, who excelling and being a teacher in Grammar and Rhetorick; and having the reputation of an eminent Poet, was taken by the Emperor *Valentinian*, to be Præceptor to his two Sons *Gratianus*, and *Valentinian* the younger, and was afterwards advanced by *Gratianus* to great honors.

Mago, the firſt that increaſed the wealth of *Carthage*; before the firſt Punick War he aided the *Romans* in the War of *Tarentum* with One hundred and twenty Ships. There was alſo of this name, a *Carthaginian* Author who wrote in the *Phœnician* Language twenty nine Books of Agriculture, which *Caſſius Dionyſius*, of *Utica*, turned into *Greek*, and ſent to *Sextilius* the Prætor; and which *Diophanes*, of *Bithynia*, contracted into ſix Books, and dedicated to King *Dejotarus.*

Magog. See *Gog* and *Magog.*

Magonel. See *Mangin.*

Mahim, or *Maim*, (in *Latin Mahemium*) is the hurting, or taking away of any Member by the wrongful act of another, whereby the party ſo hurt is made unable to fight. It comes from the *old French* word *Mahaigbn*, and is called by the Canoniſts, *Mutilatio membri.*

Mahoon, a Veſſel of great burden, frequently uſed among the *Turks.*

Mahumetaniſm, the Religion and Law of the *Turks*, founded by *Mahomet* the firſt Emperor of the *Saracens.* There was alſo of this name a great Emperor of the *Turks*, who overthrew the *Greek* Empire, took twelve Kingdoms, and two hundred Cities from the Chriſtians; whereof the chief were *Conſtantinople*, the Iſland *Chalcis*, *Scodra*, *Trapezuntium*, and *Hydruntum*, in *Italy*; but at the ſiege of *Belgrade*, or, as ſome ſay, of *Taurinum*, he was overthrown, and put to flight.

Maia, one of the ſeven *Pleiades*, on whom *Jupiter* begat *Mercury*; ſhe was the Daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleone.*

Maid Marrion, or *Morion*, a Boy dreſſed in Womans apparel to dance the *Moriſco*, or *Moriſdance.*

Maiden-hair, a kind of Plant, called in *Latin Adiantum*, or *Capillus Veneris.*

Maidenhead, a Town in *Barkſhire*, ſo called from the Maids-head that was had in great reverence, being one of thoſe Eleven thouſand, who returning from *Rome* with their Leader *Urſula*, were taken by *Attila* and martyred at *Coleign* in *Germany.*

Maids, (*Raia Clavata*) a ſort of Fiſh otherwiſe called *Thornback.*

Maidſtone, a pleaſant Town in *Kent*, ſituate upon the River *Medway*, and therefore anciently called *Medwegſtan*, and thought to be the ſame with the old Town *Vagniacæ.*

Maim. See *Mahim.*

Maim-Knights. See *Fore-Knight.*

Main, a Province in *France*, whereof anciently the inhabitants were called *Cenomani.*

Main-hamper, a certain kind of Basket that ſerves to carry Grapes to the Preſs.

Main-ſworn, an *old Engliſh* word uſed in the North for perjured, for which there lies an Action at Common Law. *Idoner*, a *Welſh* word, hath the ſame ſignification, and is alſo actionable.

Mainour, *Manour*, or *Meinour*, (from the *French* word *Maniere*) ſignifieth in Common Law, an apprehending of one that hath ſtoln any thing, and is followed with a Hue and Cry, with the manner, that is having the thing.

Mainpriſe, (from the *French* words *Main*, *i. e.* a hand; and *prins*, *i. e.* taken) ſignifieth in Common Law, the receiving a Man into friendly cuſtody, that otherwiſe might be committed to priſon, giving ſecurity for his forth coming at a day aſſigned: Thoſe that do thus undertake for any, are called *Mainpernours*; he that is taken into cuſtody, *Mainpernable.*

Maint, (*Sax.*) mingled.

Maintenance, in Common Law, is upholding of a cauſe depending in Suit between others, either by lending money, or making of friends for either party.

Majo, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught.*

Major, ſignifieth in *Latin* greater, but with us it is commonly taken, ſometimes for a Prætor or Governor of a City, ſometimes for a Military Officer; alſo, in Logick the firſt part of a Syllogiſm is called the *Major*, or the Propoſition, the ſecond the *Minor*, or the Aſſumption.

Majoration, (*Lat.*) a making greater.

Majorca and *Minorca.* See *Baleares.*

Maiſnilwarings, and by contraction *Manwarings*, the name of a great and ancient Family in *Cheſhire.*

Maiſondieu,

Maiſondieu, *(French)* it ſignifies properly the Houſe of God; but it is vulgarly taken for an Hoſpital.

To *Make*, in Common Law, ſignifieth to perform or execute, as to make his Law, is to perform that Law which he hath formerly bound himſelf unto; that is, to clear himſelf of an Action commenced againſt him by his Oath, and the Oaths of his Neighbors; alſo to make ones Beard (an old phraſe) to deceive.

A *Make-Hawk*, in Faulconry is an old ſtanch Flying Hawk, which uſed to flie, will eaſily inſtruct a young Hawk.

Malabar, a Countrey in the *Eaſt Indies*, near to *Cape Comeryn*, being Four hundred miles in length, but not above one hundred in bredth, yet ſo populous, that one of the *Samarines* or Kings hath brought into the Field Two hundred thouſand Men.

Malachias, *(Hebr.)* My Meſſenger.

Malachite, *(Greek)* a kind of precious Stone, ſo called from Μαλάχη, that ſignifies *Malva*, becauſe it is a half transſparent Stone, of an obſcure green colour, much like the Herb Mallows.

Malaciſſation, a kneading, a making ſoft.

Malacy, *(Greek)* a calm on the Sea; alſo a longing of Women with child.

Malady, *(French)* a diſeaſe, ſickneſs or infirmity.

Malaga, a City and Port Town of *Andaluſia*, whence we have that ſort of Wine which is called *Malago* Sack: It is ſaid to have been ſo called, becauſe *Cava*, the Daughter of Count *Julian*, after that her being raviſhed by King *Roderigo*, had been the occaſion of the loſs of *Spain* to the *Moors*, threw her ſelf from a high Tower, crying out, *Malaca*, *i. e.* Here is the Evil.

Malanders, a certain diſeaſe in a Horſe, from the *Italians Mal-andare*, *i. e.* To go ill.

Malapert, ſaucy, impudent, as it were *Malepartus*, *i. e.* Ill brought forth.

Maldiſant, *(French)* a back-biter, an evil ſpeaker.

Maldon, a Town in *Eſſex*, anciently called *Camalodunum* from *Camulus*, whom the *old Britains* worſhipped here for *Mars*, the God of War. This Town being made a Colony of the *Romans*, was ſacked by Queen *Bunduca* or *Boadicia*.

A *Male*, a kind of Sack or Budget, from the *Greek* word *Malloi*, *Fleece*, becauſe they uſed to be made of Sheeps-skins.

Malecontent, *(Lat.)* diſcontented, evil content.

Malediction, *(Lat.)* an evil ſpeaking, or curſing.

Malefactor, *(Lat.)* an evil doer, an offender.

Malefice, *(Lat.)* an evil act, a ſhreud turn.

Maleſpine, a Marquiſate in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*.

Maletent, a Toll of forty ſhillings for every Sack of Wool, *An.* 29 *Edw.* 1. It is alſo called *Maletot*, from the *French Maletoſte*.

Malevolence, *(Lat.)* ill will.

Malevolent Planets, *Saturn* and *Mars*.

Malignity, *(Lat.)* ſpite, malice, grudge.

Maliapor, one of the chief Cities of *Choromandel*, the third Kingdom of *Indoſtan* or *India intra Gangem*.

Malines, a Parliament Town and Soveraignty in *Brabant*, one of thoſe nine (of the Seventeen Provinces of the *Neatherlands*) which belong to the King of *Spain*.

Maliſon, *(French)* a curſe.

Mallard, *(French)* a wild Drake.

Malleable, *(Lat.)* to be wrought, or beaten out with a Mallet or Hammer.

Malkin or *Maukin*, a Beeſom to make clean an Oven with; it is alſo called a Scovel.

Malleveries, the name of an ancient family in *Yorkſhire*, ſtiled in *Latin* Records *Mali Leporarii*.

Mallows, *(Malva)* a kind of Plant, of a ſoftening or looſening quality.

Malmſie, a ſort of Wine which is brought out of *Arviſium*, in the Iſland of *Chio*, vulgarly called *Malvaſia*.

Malmsbury, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, firſt built by *Mulmutius*, a King of the *Britains*, and by him named *Caer Baldon*, afterwards from one *Mardulph* an *Iriſh-Scot*, who here led a Hermites life. It was called *Maidulphsburgh*, and ſo by contraction *Malmsbury*.

Malmogia, (vulgarly *Malmoe*) a well fortified City and Haven of *Scandia*, one of the two grand *Peninſules* of the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

Malta, a rocky and barren Iſland, ſixty miles diſtant from *Sicily*, called in the *New Teſtament Melita*. This Iſland was given by *Charles* the Fifth, to the Knights of *Rhodes*, who ever ſince have been called Knights of *Malta*.

Mamalukes, a certain Order of Soldiers, who fought lightly armed on Horsback, and were the chief Military ſupport of the laſt Empire of *Egypt*.

Mamitus, the Thirteenth King of the *Aſſyrians*; he trained up his ſubjects in Military Diſcipline, and was a terror to the *Egyptians*, and many other Nations.

Mammeated, *(Lat.)* having Paps or Teats.

Mammet, a Puppet, a Diminutive of our vulgar word *Mam*, a Mother or Nurſe, from the *Latin Mamma*, a Teat, as it were a little Mother or Nurſe.

Mammillary Proceſſes, *(Lat.)* a term in Anatomy; certain Bones in the Temples repreſenting the Teats in a Cows Udder.

Mammocks, fragments or pieces, *qu. Mannocks*, as Dr. *Skinner* conjectures, a Diminutive termination of the *Britiſh* word *Man*, *i. e.* little, anſwerable to the *Latin Parvulus*.

Mammon, the God of Wealth, the word ſignifieth in the *Syriack* tongue riches or wealth, and is derived from the *Hebrew* word *Hamon*, *i. e.* Plenty, having *(M)* *Hemantick* added at the beginning.

Mammooda, a kind of *Eaſt Indian* Coyn, valuing about a ſhilling.

Man-Iſle. See *Moneda*.

Manation,

Manation, (*Lat.*) a paſſing away, a flowing.

To *Manage*, in *Italian Maneggiare*, to govern, to rule, to handle.

Manaſſes, (*Hebr.* Not forgotten,) a King of *Judah*, the Son of *Ezechias*, at firſt a moſt wicked and idolatrous perſon; but after his being taken priſoner by the King of the *Aſſyrians*, a moſt real and hearty Penitent.

Manbote, (*Sax.*) a pecuniary compenſation for killing of a Man.

Mancheſter, a pleaſant Town in *Lancaſhire*, which anciently belonging to the Kings of *Northumberland*, and having been deſtroyed in the *Daniſh* War, King *Edward* the Elder, ſent an Army of *Mercians* into *Northumberland*, to reedifie this City. Some ſay, becauſe the Inhabitants behaved themſelves valiantly againſt the *Danes*. It was called *Mancheſter*, as it were, the City of Men; others derive it from *Main*, *i. e.* a Stone, becauſe it ſtandeth upon a Stony Hill. It was anciently called *Mancunium*.

Manchet, (from the *French* word *Main*, *i. e.* The hand) the fineſt, and the ſmalleſt ſort of Wheaten Bread, called in *Latin Panis Capituli*, in *Greek Collyris*.

Manchpreſent, (*old word*) a bribe.

Mancipation, (*Lat.*) an ancient manner of ſelling before witneſſes, wherein divers Ceremonies were uſed. It is alſo uſed in the ſame ſenſe as *Emancipation*.

Manciple, (*Lat.*) a Steward, or Caterer, but chiefly one that buys the common Proviſions in a Colledge or Hoſpital.

Mancuſe, a kind of Coyn, valuing about thirty of the ancient pence, each of which contains three pence of our Money. Some hold a *Manca* or *Mancus* of Gold to be as much as a Mark of Silver.

Mandatary, (*Lat.*) one that comes into a Benefice by a *Mandamus*.

A *Mandate*, (*Lat.*) a Commandment or charge; alſo in Common Law, it is a Judicial command of the King, or his Juſtices, to have any thing done for the diſpatch of Juſtice.

Mand de la Guerre, the ſame as *Mandilion*.

Mandevils, an ancient Family in *Eſſex*, ſtiled in *Latin* Records *De Magna villa*.

Mandible, (*Lat.*) from *Mandibulum*, a Jaw, (from the Participial *Mandibilis*) eatable.

Mandilion or *Mandilian*, (*French*) a kind of Military Garment, a looſe Caſſock.

Mandingoes, the Inhabitants of that part of *Guinny* which lies upon the River *Gambra*, who generally take Tobacco in glazed Earthen Pipes of a very large Bowl, and but two inches long, drawing the ſmoak through a Reed of a yard long.

Mandonius, and *Indibilis*, two famous *Spaniſh* Captains, who having aſſiſted *Scipio*, and the *Romans*, againſt the *Carthaginians*, began afterwards to revolt; but becauſe of the memory of their former good ſervice, they were diſmiſſed.

Mandorin, the title of a great Lord or Governor among the *Chineſe Tartars*.

Mandrake, a kind of Plant ſo called from the *Greek* word *Mandra*, *i.e.* a Cave, becauſe it groweth near unto Dens, and in ſhady places. It beareth a fruit called *Mandrake* Apples of a cold and ſoporiferous quality. It is alſo called by ſome *Anthropomorphos*, becauſe its Root being divaricated, ſomething reſembleth the ſhape of a Man.

Manducation, (*Lat.*) a chewing.

Mandy-thurſday, as it were, *Dies Mandati*, the day of Commandment; becauſe of that great charge which our Saviour gave to his Diſciples, concerning the obſervation of his Supper, being the Thurſday next before *Eaſter day*.

Manfredonia, the chief City of *Apulia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Mangi, the Appellation of *China*, by the *Tartars*.

Mangon or *Mangonel*, (a word uſed by *Chaucers*) a warlike Engin for the ſlinging of Stones. Some call it *Magonel*, other *Manchonel*.

Mangonization, (*Lat.*) a trimming, or ſetting out things to the beſt advantage for ſale.

Manichees, a ſort of Hereticks that maintained, That there was a fatal neceſſity of ſin; which doctrine was firſt broached by one *Manes* a *Perſian*.

Manicles, (*French*) Fetters wherewith the hands of priſoners are bound; being derived originally from the *Latin* word *Manus*, a hand.

Manicongo, or the Kingdom of *Congi*, with its *Metropolis* of the ſame denomination of the ſeven Regions of *Africa*; the other ſix being *Egypt*, *Barbary*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, *Nigritarum Regio*, and *Æthiopia*.

Manifeſto, (*Ital.*) a Declaration of ſome Prince, or Commonwealth, about Publick Affairs.

Manumiſſion, (*Lat.*) a delivering out of Bondage, a ſetting free.

Marcus Manilius, an ancient *Latin* Poet, whoſe Poem intituled *Aſtronomica*, is yet extant, and learnedly Commentated upon by *Joſeph Scaliger*.

Maniple, (*Lat.*) a handful; in Phyſick more eſpecially, it is taken for ſuch a bundle of Herbs, or other things, as may be griped with the hand; alſo a Company conſiſting of ten Soldiers. Some alſo take it for a Fannel, or ſuch a kind of ornament as Prieſts uſed to wear about their Wriſts, when they went to Sacrifice.

Manipular, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Maniple.

Manlius, the name of divers famous *Romans*, whereof the chief were *Marcus Manlius Capitolinus*, and *Titus Manlius Torquatus*. See *Capitolinus* and *Torquatus*.

Manna, a certain delicious food wherewith God fed the Children of *Iſrael* in their journey to *Canaan*, being a congealed Dew which fell from Heaven. It comes from the *Hebrew* word *Manah*, *i. e.* to diſtribute; or *Mahna*, *i. e.* what is it, becauſe they admired what it was. There is alſo at this day a certain ſweet Dew, which falling early in the morning upon Trees and Herbs, is called

called *Manna*, which congealing into a whitiſh ſubſtance, is of a pleaſant taſte, and is much uſed in Phyſick.

Mannaty, or *Mannatè*, a ſtrange Fiſh about *Jamaica* in the *Weſt Indies* reſembling a Cow, for ſhe brings forth her young ones alive, and nouriſheth them with Milk from her Teats, feeding upon Graſs in the Fields, but lives commonly in the Water.

Mannor, (in *Latin Manerium a manendo*, *i. e.* Remaining to the Heir, or elſe from the Lords remaining there himſelf) it ſignifieth in Common Law, a Rule or Government which a Man hath over ſuch as hold Land within his Fee.

Man of War, in Navigation is taken for a Ship of War, by the Figure *Metonymia*.

Mans, the chief Town of the Province and Dutchy of *Main* in *Celtick France*.

Manquellor, (*old word*) a murderer.

Manſion, (*Lat.*) a remaining, an abiding; alſo a Mannor Houſe, or the Lords chief dwelling Houſe within his Fee.

Manſlaughter, in Common Law is the unlawful killing of a Man upon ſome ſudden occaſion, or falling out, without premeditated malice.

Manſuetude, (*Lat.*) gentleneſs, tractableneſs, meekneſs.

Manteleth, a term in Faulconry; for when the Hawk ſtretcheth one of her Wings along after her Legs, and ſo the other: It is ſaid, She *Manteleth*.

Maquerel, (*French.*) See *Mackerel*.

Mathematicks, Arts taught by demonſtration which comprehend four of the Liberal Arts, Aſtronomy, Arithmetick, Muſick, and Geometry.

Manticore, (*Ital.*) a kind of *Indian* Beaſt, faced like a Man, and bodied like a Lion, and having three rows of ſharp Teeth.

Manticulation, (*Lat.*) a doing a thing ſlily, a carrying on a buſineſs cloſely.

Mantle or *Mantile*, (*Lat.*) a kind of long robe; alſo in Heraldry it is that flouriſh which proceeds from the Wreath and Helm, and deſcends on each ſide of the Eſcutcheon.

Mantua, a Dutchy with its chief City of the ſame name, in the *Tranſpadane* part of *Italy*; the City is ſituate upon the River *Po*, and built by *Ocnus*, who called it ſo from his Mothers name *Manto*.

Manto, a *Theban* Propheteſs, the Daughter of *Tireſias*. She after the death of her Father, fleeing from the tyranny of *Creon* King of *Thebes*, went firſt into *Aſia*, and built the Temple of *Apollo Clarius*; afterwards ſhe came into *Italy*, where being got with child by *Tiberinus*, ſhe brought forth *Ocnus*.

Manual, (*Lat.*) belonging to the hand, filling the hand. It is alſo uſed ſubſtantively, for a Book of a ſmall volume which may eaſily be carried in ones hand.

Manubiary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the ſpoil or prey.

Manucaption, (*Lat.*) a taking by the hand.

Manucaptors, (*Lat.*) Sureties or Bails.

Manuduction, (*Lat.*) a leading by the hand, a guiding.

Manuel, in Common Law ſignifieth that whereof preſent profit may be made.

Manufacture, (*Lat.*) handy-work.

Manumiſſion, (*Lat.*) an Infranchiſing, a making free a ſlave or bondman; which in former time was performed with divers Ceremonies before a Magiſtrate.

To *Manure*, from the *French* word *Manourier*, to work and labor the Earth with the hand.

Manus Chriſti, Sugar boiled with Roſe-water without adding any other thing to it; ſometimes it is made with Violer, ſometimes with Cinnamon-water.

Manuſcript, (*Lat.*) a thing only written with the hand, a Written Copy of any Book.

Manutenentia, a Writ uſed in the caſe of Maintenance.

† *Manutention*, (*Lat.*) a holding by the hand.

Maple, (*Acer*) a Tree whoſe Wood is much uſed by Turners.

Marria or *Mar*, the name of a Countrey in the North part of *Scotland*.

Maraſme, (*Greek*) a diſtemper wherein the Body waſtes and conſumes away by degrees from μαραίνω, to waſte or corrupt.

Marathon, a Town of *Greece*, about ten miles diſtant from *Athens*, famous for the Victory of *Theſeus* over the *Marathonian* Bull; and of *Miltiades*, over *Darius* his Army, conſiſting of above One hundred thouſand Men.

Maravedis, a kind of *Spaniſh* Coyn of very ſmall value, thirty four of them amounting but to a Royal, which is about ſix pence of our Money.

Marcellus, a great General of the *Romans*, who overcame the Captain of the *Gauls* in a ſingle Duel; vanquiſhed *Hannibal* after he had given the *Romans* ſeveral great overthrows, took *Syracuſe*, and at laſt was circumvented by *Hannibal*, and ſlain.

Marceſſible, (*Lat.*) apt to putrefie, or corrupt.

Marcgrave, (*Dutch*) a Count, or Earl of the *Marches*, *i. e.* the Frontier of a Countrey, whence the Title of Marqueſs ſeemeth to be derived; alſo thoſe Noblemen which from the *Marches*, *i. e.* The limits between *England* and *Wales*, or between *England* and *Scotland*, were heretofore called *Marchers*, and injoyed private Laws to themſelves, which now are worn out.

March, ſo called, becauſe it was dedicated to *Mars* by his Son *Romulus*.

Marches, the bounds and limits between us and *Wales*, or *Scotland*, ſo called, either from the *German* word *March*, which ſignifies a Frontier or Border, or elſe from the *French* word *Marque*, that is, a ſign or mark of diſtinction.

Marchers, are the Noblemen dwelling in the *Marches* of *Wales*, or *Scotland*, who in times paſt had their private Laws, as if they had been Kings,

called therefore Lords Marchers in the Statute of *H.* 4 *H.* 6. and *H.* 8.

Marcheſite, or *Marqueſite*, (*Span.*) a certain kind of Sione intermingled among Metal, and pertaking of the nature and colour of the Metal it is mixed with. It is by ſome called a Fire-ſtone.

Marcheta, a certain Law made by *Eugenius* King of *Scotland*; which was, that the Lord of the Land, ſhould have the firſt nights lodging with every married Woman within his juriſdiction (the word ſignifying, as ſome think, the firſt carnal copulation with a Woman;) but this Law was abrogated by *Malcolm* the Third.

Marchpane, (*French*) a kind of Sugared Paſte made into little Cakes. It is called in *Greek Saccharites*, in *Latin Panis Dulciarius*; alſo *Saguntulus*, from *Saguntum*, a Town in *Spain* where the beſt are made; or *Panis Martius*, becauſe it had wont to be conſecrated to *Mars*, having Towers, Caſtles, and ſuch like on it.

Marcidity, or *Marcour*, (*Lat.*) a withering away, a rottenneſs.

Marcioniſts, a ſort of ancient Hereticks; ſo called from one *Marcion* a Stoick. They denied Chriſt to be the Son of God.

Marcus, the Prænomen of divers eminent *Romans*, as well great Captains, as Authors and Learned Men; of the firſt ſort were *Marcus Curtius*, (who for the publick good, devoted himſelf to the infernal powers, and rid compleatly armed into a monſtrous gap, with which the Earth opened.) *Marcus Attilius Regulus*. See *Regulus*, *Marcus Livius Salinator*, *Marcus Antonius*, one of the *Triumviri*, with *Lepidus* and *Octavius*; by which laſt ſtriving for the Empire, he was overcome, *Marcus Antoninus Pius*, and *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Philoſophus*, two moſt vertuous Emperors of *Rome*, and the laſt alſo very learned. Of the laſt ſort were *Marcus Porcius Cato*, and *M. Terentius Varro*, two elegant *Roman* Writers, whoſe Books *De re Ruſtica*, and other things, are yet extant. *M. Tullius Cicero*. See *Tullius Cicero*, *Marcus Manilius*. See *Manilius*, *M. Valerius Martialis*. See *Valerius*. *Marcus Aurelius Caſſiodorus* an ancient Monk of *Ravenna*, who lived in the time of *K. Theodorick*, and left to poſterity many Learned Works. But whether thoſe ſixteen Books of Agriculture, which have been ſeen under the name of one *Caſſiodorus* were his, is uncertain. Of this name was alſo one of the Four Evangeliſts, whence *Mark* is a frequent Prænomen of Men among us.

Maremaid. See *Syren*.

Mareotis, a great Lake in *Egypt*, on the South ſide of *Alexandria*, having a large and commodious Port.

Margaret, (*Greek*) Pearl; the Chriſtian name of divers Women, contracted *Marget*.

Margaritiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing forth *Margarites*, *i. e.* Pearls which are found in Oyſters and other kind of Shell-fiſh.

Margery, a Chriſtian name of divers Women; ſome think it to be the ſame with *Margaret*, others derive it from *Marjorana*, a kind of ſweet Herb.

Marginal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Margin or Margent, *i. e.* the brink or brim of any thing; alſo written in the Margin of a Book, which is, the extream or uttermoſt part of a Page, which terminates the lines.

Mariandunum, a Countrey of *Aſia*, famous for the *Acheruſian* Den, through which the Poets feign that *Hercules* went down from Hell.

Mariæburgum (*Marienburg*) one of the principal Towns of *Hainault*, a Province of the *Spaniſh Neatherlands*.

Mariets, (*French*) a ſort of Violets, called alſo *Marian Violets*; ſome think from *Maria* the name of a Woman who firſt diſcovered them.

Marigold, a kind of flower of a yellow or golden colour, called in *Latin Herba ſolaris*, and *Calendula*; in *Greek Heliotropium*, becauſe at night it contracts it ſelf, and at Sun-riſing opens and dilates it ſelf.

Marinated Fiſh, (a term in Cookery) Fiſh fryed in Oyl, and then put up in Pickle; and it is doubtleſs ſo called, as being thus fitted for a Sea voyage.

Marine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sea, whence Mariner, a Sailor, or Seafaring-man.

Marjoram, *Amaracus*, *Marjorana*, an Herb of *Mercury*, and a comforter of the Brain and Nerves.

Martial, (*Lat.*) belonging to Wedlock or Marriage.

Maritime, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sea, or being along the Sea ſide.

Marius, a ſtout *Roman*, born at *Arpinas*; he overcame *Jugurth* King of *Numidia*, and led him in triumph before his Chariot: After he had had five Conſulſhips together conferred on him by the *Romans*, being the ſixth time Conſul with *Catulus*, he overthrew the *Cimbrians* in *Gallia*, and the *Teutones* in *Italy*. At length being overcome by *Scylla*, he hid himſelf by the Lake *Minturna*; from whence he fled into *Africa*, but was recalled by *Cinna*, and made Conſul the ſeventh time.

Mark, a ſort of Coyn or Money, valuing with us about thirteen ſhillings and four pence; but a Mark of Gold is counted about eight ounces, or thirty three ſhillings and four pence.

Marcab, the pinion of the Wing of *Pegaſus*.

Marle, a Concrete ſubſtance mixed with Nitre, which makes it to be good ſoil for Land.

Marlborough, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, ſeated upon the River *Cunetio*, or *Kenet*; ſo called from *Marga* or *Marle*, becauſe it ſtandeth upon a chalky ground. *Alexander Necham* called it *Marlebrigia*, from the Town of *Merlin* the Propher. This Town is famous for a Parliament in old times, aſſembled here, who made a Law for appeaſing of tumults, called the Statute of *Marlborough*.

Marlin, a kind of Hawk called in *French Eſmerillon*.

Marling, a term in Navigation, being a ſmall Line made of untwiſted Hemp, to ſeaſe the ends

of

of the Ropes from farſing out, or any Tackle, Pendants, Garnet, or the like.

The *Marling-ſpike*, is a ſmall piece of Iron to ſplice Ropes together, or open the Bolt-rope when you ſew the Sail.

Marmaduke, a proper name of Men; from the *Dutch* Vermechtig, *i. e.* More mighty.

Marmalade, (*Ital. Marmelada*) a kind of Conſerve made of Quinces; from the *Portugheſe* word *Marmelo*, a Quince.

Marmarica, a Region of *Barbary*, in *Africa*. It is now called the Kingdom of *Barca*.

Marmora. See *Propontis*.

Marmorean, (*Lat.*) like Marble, or made of Marble.

Marmoſet, a Monky; from the *French* word *Marmotter*, *i. e*, to mutter.

Marmot, (*French*) a Mountain Rat.

Marocco, one of the ſix Kingdoms of *Barbary*, in *Africa*; the other five being *Barca*, *Tunis*, *Tremiſen*, *Feſs*, and *Darca*.

Maronean Wine, a ſort of extraordinary ſtrong Wine, ſo called from the City where it is made.

Maronites, a ſort of Chriſtians dwelling in Mount *Libanus*, they received the Catholick Religion from Pope *Clement* the Eighth, and were a branch of the *Jacobites*, having a Patriarch of their own, who was always called *Peter*.

Marpiſſa, called alſo *Alcyone*, the Daughter of *Euenus*, and Wife of *Idæus*, the comlieſt Man of his time. She was ſo loved of her Husband, that when *Apollo* carried her away, he purſued the god with his Bow and Arrows: He had by her a very fair Daughter called *Cleopatra*, who was married to *Meleager*.

Marpurgum, (*Marpurg*) a Town of great note in the *Landgraviate* of *Heſſen*, in that part of *Germany* called the Circle of the *Rhine* or *Alſatia*.

Marque. See *Letters of Mart*, or *Marque*.

Marqueſite. See *Marcheſite*.

Marquetry, a kind of chequered, inlaid work, made with Wood of divers ſorts or colours, into the ſhape of knots, flowers, or other things.

Marquiſate, (*French*) the title or juriſdiction of a Marqueſs; who is a Nobleman, next in dignity and account unto a Duke; from the *Dutch* word March, *i. e.* a bound, becauſe originally they were the Prefects of the Borders of ſome Countrey.

A *Marrow*, (*French Mareau*) a vagabond or wandring Beggar.

Mars, the Son of *Juno*, who without the help of *Jupiter*, proved with child by eating of a flower which grew in the *Olenian* Fields, according to the advice of *Flora*, and brought forth *Mars*, who was called the god of War; he being in Bed with *Venus*, was diſcovered by *Vulcan* her Husband, who throwing an Iron Net over them, expoſed them to the view and laughter of all the gods; but at the ſuit of *Neptune*, they were ſet free. Alſo the name of one of the ſeven Planets.

Marſhal, (in *Latin Mariſcallus*) was anciently no other than a Maſter of Horſe, from the *Dutch* words Mar, *i. e.* a Horſe, and Drale, *i. e.* a Servant; but of late there are ſeveral Officers of that name, as the Marſhals belonging to the ſeveral Courts of Law, the Marſhals of each Regiment in an Army. But the higheſt officers that bore this name among us, were, the Lord Marſhal of *England*, whoſe power conſiſted chiefly in matters of Wars and Arms, and Marſhal of the Kings Houſe, whoſe office was to hear Pleas of the Crown, and to puniſh faults committed within the Verge.

Marſhalſee, as it were *Marſhals Seat*, the Court of the *Marſhal*.

Marſhmallows, (*Althæa*, *Biſmalva*) an Herb of *Venus*, dry in the firſt and ſecond degree.

Marſyas, a certain Muſician of *Phrygia*, inſtructed by *Minerva*; he provoking *Apollo* to a conteſt in Muſick, was overcome and fleyed for his preſumption. And from his name the River *Marſyas* (whoſe ſtreams were augmented by the tears of the Nymphs that bewailed him) took its denomination.

Mart, a Fair or Market, from which laſt word it is by ſome ſuppoſed to be contracted. Whence *Mart-Town*, a Town eminent for ſome great Fair or Market, as *Franckford* upon the *Mein* in *Franconia*.

Martagon, a ſort of Lilly.

Marternes, or *Sables*, a kind of rich Fur, being the skin of a little Beaſt called a Marten, in *Latin Martes*, or *Hirundo*.

Martia, the Wife of *Cato Uticenſis*, whom he gave to his friend *Hortenſius*; and after *Hortenſius* his death, about the beginning of the Civil Wars, took her again.

Martial, (*Lat.*) born under the Planet of *Mars*; alſo warlike or valiant, whence the Law of Arms is called the Martial Law.

Ælius Martianus, a Law writer of great authority in the Pandects.

Martialis. See *Valerius*.

Martichore. See *Mantichore*.

Martin, the proper name of a Man, from the *Latin Martius*. The firſt of this name was Saint *Martin*, the Military Saint, Biſhop of *Tours*. There were alſo of this name three Popes or Biſhops of *Rome*.

Martinet, or *Martelet*, a kind of Bird called in *Greek Apus*, becauſe it wanteth the uſe of its feet; in *Latin Hirundo Marina*.

Martingale, (*Paſtomis*) a piece of Rope or Leather about a Horſes chaps, for the better reining or curbing him in. It comes from the *Italian Martingala*.

Martnets, a term in Navigation, the ſmall lines which being faſtened to the legs on the leetch of a Sail, come down by the Maſt to the Deck.

Martyria, (*Greek*) Teſtimony, a Rhetorical figure wherein the ſpeaker confirms ſomething by his own experience.

Martyrology, (*Greek*) a diſcourſe, treating of the lives, and ſufferings of Martyrs.

Marvel of *Peru*, (*Mirabile Peruvianum*) a kind of Nightſhade brought out of *America*, with flowers of ſuch variety, that it is called alſo the Worlds wonder.

Marullus Pomponius, the greateſt Grammarian and Critick of his age, who reprehended *Tiberius* for ſpeaking improper *Latin*, and gave *Ateius Capito* the lie for vindicating it.

Mary, (*Hebr.* exalted) the name of the Bleſſed Virgin, Wife of *Joſeph*, and Mother of our Saviour. The next of note of this name in Scripture is *Mary*, one of the Siſters (the other *Martha*) of *Lazarus*, whom Chriſt raiſed from the dead.

Maſcarade, (*French*) a Mask, or pompous Repreſentation.

Maſcle, in Blazon, is a ſhort Lozenge, having a ſquare hole in the midſt; from the *French* word *Macle*, *i. e.* a ſpot; alſo the maſh or hole of a Net.

Maſcon, a Town of the County of *Burgundy*, commonly called the *Franche Conte*, ſituate upon the River *Araris*.

Maſculine, (*Lat.*) Manly, or of the Male-kind.

Maſculine degrees of a Sign, are thoſe which render the Maſculine Planet being in it more ſtrong.

Maſovia, one of the Eight grand Provinces annexed to the Kindom of *Poland*, the other Seven being *Roxplania*, *Podolia*, *Lithuania*, *Samogitia*, *Livonia*, *Podolaſſia*, and *Boruſſia*.

Maſſagetæ. See *Scythia*.

Maſs, (in *Latin Miſſa*) the Liturgy, or Divine Service, performed by the *Roman* Catholicks; is alſo called from the *Hebrew Miſſah*, *i. e.* Sacrifice or Oblation.

Maſſianello, a Fiſherman of *Naples*, which by his crafty carriage he wholly ſubjugated to his command, condemning the guilty, comforting the fearful, confirming the ſtout, incouraging the bold; not like an abject Fellow, but a ſtout Commander. After he had attained to great dignity, he began to be very tyrannical; ſo that his Fellows forſaking him, he was ſlain. All this hapned within the ſpace of eight or nine days.

Maſſicot. See *Maſticot*.

Maſſilia, a Town of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, which after it had been deſtroyed, was rebuilt by the *Phocenſes*, who flying from the tyranny of *Cyrus*, ſeated themſelves in this place; the Arts and Sciences flouriſhed here at that heighth, that it was accounted a ſecond *Athens*; it is vulgarly called *Marſeilles*.

Maſſiniſſa, a King of *Numidia*, who from an inveterate enemy of the *Roman* name, became a faithful Friend and Ally. He was a man of that ſtrength and vigor of body, that at ninety years of age, he begat a Son.

Maſſorets, a ſort of *Jews*, which corrected the falſe written words of the Scriptures, noting them with a little *o* (for they made a ſcruple to blot them out) and ſetting down their Corrections in the Margent.

Maſt, the Fruit of thoſe Trees called *Glandiferous*, or *Maſt-bearing*, as the Oak, the Cheſtnut, the Beech, *&c.*

Maſts of a Ship are four, the *Mainmaſt*, the *Foremaſt*, the *Boltſprit*, and the *Mizenmaſt*; the Mainmaſt muſt be in proportion to the Ships bredth, as 24 to 30. The Foremaſt muſt be in length ⅘ of the Mainmaſt, the Boltſprit the ſame in thickneſs with the Foremaſt, the Mizenmaſt half the length of the Mainmaſt.

Maſter of the Rolls, is an aſſiſtant unto the Lord Chancellor of *England*, in the High Court of *Chancery*, and in his abſence heareth Cauſes, and giveth Orders.

Maſters of the Chancery, are Aſſiſtants to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in Matters of Judgment: Of theſe there are Twelve in number, whereof the chief is the Maſter of the Rolls.

Maſter of the Court of Wards and Liveries, formerly the principal Officer of that Court, named and aſſigned by the King, to whoſe cuſtody the Seal of the Court was committed.

Maſter of the Horſe, (*Comes Stabuli*) is he that hath the rule and charge of the Kings Stable.

Maſter of the Ceremonies, the chief Interpreter and Introductor of Ambaſſadors.

Maſter of the Kings Houſhold, or *Maggior domo*, hath generally the title of Lord High Steward of the Kings Houſhold.

Maſter of the Jewel-houſe, *Maſter of the Wardrobe*, *Maſter of the Ordnance*, *&c.* All Supream Officers that have the chief care and over-ſight of the King or Queens Jewels, of the Wardrobe, of the Ordnance, *&c.*

Maſterwort, (*Imperatoria*) an Herb with Leaves ſomewhat like *Angelica*, but that they grow lower, and on leſſer ſtalks; the Root of it is available in all cold diſeaſes of the ſtomach and body; it provoketh ſweat, and being held between the Teeth, it draweth Rheum exceedingly.

Maſtication, (*Lat.*) a chewing between the teeth.

Maſtick, (*Maſtiche*) a kind of ſweet Gum, diſtilling out of the Maſtich, or Lentisk Tree.

Maſticot, or *Maſſicot*, (*qu. Maſſa Cotta*, *Ital.*) a kind of yellow colour uſed in Painting.

Maſtigophore, (*Greek*) an Uſher, that with ſtripes makes way in a croud.

Maſtricht, a very ſtrong Town in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, formerly in the hands of the *Hollanders*, but taken from them by the King of *France* his Forces in the year 1674.

Maſtruke, (*French*) a kind of Winter Garment made of Wolves and Deers Skins together.

Maſtupration, (*Lat.*) laſcivious violence offered to a man.

Matachin, (*French*) a kind of *French* dance.

Matagot, (*French*) a kind of Ape, or Monky; alſo an Hypocrite.

Match, a term in Hunting; when a Wolf deſires copulation, he is ſaid to go to his match, or to his mate.

Mateo-

Mateotechny, or *Matæotechny*, (*Greek*) the vanity of any Art, a vain Science.

To *Mate* or *Amate*, (*Saxon*) to daunt; perhaps from the *Old French Matter*, to overcome.

A *Mate* or *Checkmate*, (a term uſed in the Game at Cheſs) is when the Game is brought to that paſs, that there is no way left for the King to eſcape; from the *Italian* word *Matto*, *i. e.* fooliſh and inconſiderate, or the *Spaniſh Matar*, *i. e.* to kill.

Matelotage, the Hire of a Boat or Ship; from the *French* word *Matelot*, a Sailor or Shipman.

Mate, (from the *Dutch* Maet, to meet) an aſſociate, companion, or aſſiſtant, it is a word moſt particularly uſed by Seamen, as when the Maſters-Mate, the Chirurgeons-Mate, *&c.*

Material, (*Lat.*) conſiſting of matter, or ſubſtance; alſo being of ſome weight, or importance.

Materiation, (*Lat.*) a felling of Timber for building.

Mater Metallorum, Quick-ſilver, a term in Chymiſtry.

Maternal, (*Lat.*) Motherly, on the Mothers ſide; whence *Maternity*, Mother-hood.

Mathematician, (*Lat.*) one that is skilful in the Mathematicks, that is, thoſe Sciences which are underſtood by demonſtration. Of theſe there are four in all, Arithmetick, Geometry, Aſtronomy, and Muſick.

Matthew, (*Hebr.*) Reward, one of the Evangeliſts and Apoſtles, who was called by our Saviour; he was called *Levi*.

Mathurins, certain Fryers of the Order of the Holy Trinity, whoſe office is to redeem Chriſtian Captives out of Turkiſh ſlavery.

Matricide, (*Lat.*) a killing of ones Mother, or one that kills his Mother.

Matrice, (*Lat.*) that part of the Womb, where the Child is conceived; alſo a Mould for Letters.

Matriculation, (*Lat.*) a Regiſtring of young Scholars, into the Society of their Foſter-mother of Learning the Univerſity.

Matrimonial, (*Lat.*) belonging to Matrimony, *i. e.* Marriage or Wedlock.

Matta, an Idol viſited yearly by many thouſands of *Indians*, who out of a ſuperſtitious devotion cut off part of their Tongues, which they offer in Sacrifice to it.

Mattathias, or *Matthias*, (*Hebr.*) The gift of the Lord, the name of an Apoſtle choſen in the room of *Judas*. There were alſo of this name one Emperor of *Germany*, and one King of *Hungary*, ſirnamed *Corvinus*.

Matted, an Epithete given to Plants when they grow, as if they were platted together, as Matted Pink, Matweed, *&c.*

Mattins, (*French*) Morning Prayer.

Mattock, a kind of Pick-ax, from the *Dutch* word Met haeck, *i. e.* with a Hook.

Mattreſs, (*French*) a Quilt or Flock-bed.

Mats, among Navigators broad Clouts of Synnet and Thrums weaved together, to ſave the Yards from galling againſt the Maſt; and alſo the Clew of the Sail from galling.

Matura, a certain godeſs among the ancient *Romans*, who is ſaid to be the Patroneſs of Corn, when the Ears began to ripen; as *Patalena* took charge of them, when the Cups began to open; and *Lactucina* when the Juyce or Milky ſubſtance began to abound.

Maturity, (*Lat.*) ripeneſs; whence *Maturation*, a ripening.

Matuta. See *Ino*.

Matutine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Morning.

Matweed, (*Spartum Latinorum*) an Herb ſo called from the frequent uſe of it, in the making of Frails and Mats; it is otherwiſe called *Feather-graſs*, and *Spaniſh Ruſh*.

Maud, (*Germ.*) a Chriſtian name of divers Women; from *Matilda*, or *Mathildis*, *i. e.* Honorable Lady among the Maids. The moſt noted in Hiſtory of this name, was the Empreſs who was Mother to King *Henry* the Second.

Maudlin, (*Coſtus Hortorum*) an Herb ſomewhat like to Tanſie in ſight, but to Alecoaſt in Virtues: Alſo the contraction of the name *Magdalen*.

Maugre, or *Maulgre*, (*French*) whether one will or no, or, as we commonly ſay, *In deſpite of his teeth*; alſo a proper name, in *Latin Malgerius*.

Mavis, in *Latin* (*Turdus Pilaris Ital. Malviccio*) a ſinging Bird, being a kind of Thruſh or Thruſſel.

Maund, (*French*) an Hand-basket, from *Manus*, *i. e.* an hand, or from *Mandere*, *i. e.* to eat, becauſe they uſe to carry meat in it.

Maundy-Thurſday. See *Mandy-Thurſday*.

Mavors, the ſame as *Mars*.

Mauritania, the utmoſt Region of *Africa*, toward the *Gaditan* Bay, now called the *Straits* of *Gibralter*; where the Gyant *Antæus* is ſaid to have reigned, who was overcome by *Hercules*. It is divided into *Tingitania*, and *Ceſarienſis*, which *Strabo* calls *Maſſilia* and *Maſſæſylia*.

Mauſolus, a King of *Caria*, the Husband of *Artimiſia*, by whom he was ſo intirely loved, that after he was dead, ſhe is ſaid to have drunken up his aſhes in Wine; and built him a very ſtately Sepulchre, which from his name ſhe called *Mauſolæum*, being one of the ſeven wonders of the World; and from which every rich Monument is figuratively called a *Mauſolæum*.

Maxentius, the Son of *Maximinus*, a tyrannical Emperor of *Rome*, and perſecutor of the Chriſtians.

Maxillar or *Maxillary*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Jaw-bone.

A *Maxim* in Philoſophy or Law, is a Propoſition or Principle generally received, grounded upon reaſon, and not to be denied; called alſo an *Axiom*.

Maximilian, a name firſt given to one of the *German* Emperors, by his Father *Frederick* the Third, compoſing it of the names of two famous *Romans*,

Romans, *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, and *Scipio Æmilianus*, with hope that his Son would imitate their Virtues. There was alſo of that name another of the *Romano-German* Emperors, the Son of *Ferdinand* the Firſt.

Maximinus, an Emperor of *Rome*, under whom the Sixth Perſecution was raiſed.

Maximus Tyrius, a *Platonick* Philoſopher, who flouriſhed under the Emperor *Commodus*; there are extant his Sermons, and ſome other things.

May, ſo called becauſe *Romulus* dedicated it to *Maia*, the Mother of *Mercury*.

May-flie, a certain kind of Inſect that is good Bait for ſome ſort of Fiſh, and is bred of the Water-Cricket, which creeps out of the River, and turns to a Flie, and lieth under the Stones near the Water-ſide, and ſo called, becauſe ingendred in the Moneth of *May*.

† *Maynour*, a term in Law, when a Thief is purſued with Hue and Cry, and taken with the Goods about him that he ſtole; ſo we ſay when any one is taken in an unlawful act, that we took him in the mannor, or manner.

Mayweed, (*Cotula*) an Herb like Camomile in ſmell, but of a ſtinking ſavor, and exulcerating nature. That without ſcent, and with a double flower is accounted a pretty rarity.

Maze, an aſtoniſhment; alſo the ſame as Labyrinth. As ſome think from the *Dutch* Mijſen, to wander.

Mazer, a Beker, or ſtanding Cup to drink in, from the *Dutch* word Maeſter, *i. e. Maple*; of which ſort of Wood, thoſe Cups are commonly made.

M. E.

Mead, (*Mulſum*) the ſame as Hydromel; it comes from the *Dutch* word Meeth.

Meadow-ſweet, (*Regina Prati*) an Herb growing in Meadows with crumpled Leaves, ſomewhat like thoſe of the Elm. It is uſed to ſtay all manner of Bleedings, Fluxes, Vomitings, Fits of the Quartan Ague, and maketh the heart merry.

Meagre, (*French*) ſcraggy or lean.

The *Mean*, in Muſick the Tenor, or middle part; alſo in Law, it is uſed for the interim, or middle time, as the Action was mean, *&c.*

Meander, or *Mæander*, a River of *Phrygia*, which hath many oblique diverſions, whence a thing that is full of intricate turnings and windings, is called a *Mæander*, by way of Metaphor.

Mearſtones, (in *Latin Lapides Terminales*) certain Stones, which are put as bounds and limits between one Mans Land and another

Meaſe, (in *Latin Manſus*,) a Manſion-houſe; from the *French* word *Maiſon*, *i. e.* a Houſe; or as ſome ſay from *Meix*, *i. e.* a Manſion; alſo Meaſe, or Meſe, is uſed for a meaſure of Herrings, conſiſting of five hundred.

Meaſles, (*Morbilli*) a diſeaſe ſomewhat like the Small Pox, ariſing ſometimes from the impurity of the Mothers blood.

Meaſondue, an Hoſpital; from the *French Maiſon de Dieu*.

Meath, a Province of *Ireland*, containing theſe following Counties, *Eaſt Meath*, *Weſt Meath*, and *Longford*.

Mecœnas, a learned Nobleman of *Rome*, who lived in the time of *Auguſtus*; he was a great favorer of *Virgil* and *Horace*. Whence every favorer of Learning, and learned Men, hath been ever ſince ſaluted with the title of *Mecœnas*.

Mecca or *Mecana*, a City in *Arabia Fœlix*, which is had in great reverence by the *Turks*, as being the place where *Mahomet* was buried.

Mechlin, a rich City of *Brabant*, taken by the *Engliſh* in the year 1580. with ſome commendation indeed for their valor, but blemiſhed with the foul blot of ravening and ſacriledges.

Mechoachan, a Root like unto *Jalop* but white, of great efficacy in the Dropſie, for it draweth away water and phlegm, and alſo ſtrengtheneth the Liver and inward Parts.

Mechanick Arts, or *Handy crafts*, thoſe Arts which require the labor of the hand; of which, theſe ſeven are eſteemed the chief, Agriculture, Cloathing, Navigation, Hunting, Architecture, Medicine, Military Diſcipline; the word comes from the *Greek Mechane*, an artifice or invention.

Mechation, (*Lat.*) a committing fornication or whoredom.

A *Medal*, (*French*) a kind of ancient Coyn, or piece of Plate, having ſtamped upon it the effigies of ſome Prince, or other eminent man.

Medea. See *Jaſon*.

Medewife, (*Sax.*) a Woman of merit; whence our word Midwife.

Media, a large Countrey and ancient Kingdom in *Aſia*, ſo called from *Madai*, the Son of *Japheth*; or *Medus*, the Son of *Ægeus* and *Medea*. It is divided into the greater *Media*, whoſe chief City is *Echbatania*, and the leſſer called alſo *Atropatia*.

Mediaſtine, (from the *Latin Mediaſtinus*) is a Drudge or Kitchin-ſlave, (from *Mediaſtinum*) that partition made by certain thin Skins, dividing the whole Breſt into two hollow Boſoms.

Mediation, (*Lat.*) a dividing into two; alſo a making ſuit, or means for any one; whence Mediator, an Interceſſor.

Medicable, (*Lat.*) able to heal; alſo eaſie to be healed or cured.

Medicament, (*Lat.*) a Medicine, or Phyſical drug.

Medicated, (*Lat.*) as Medicated Meats or Drinks, ſuch as have Medicinal Ingredients mingled with them.

Medication, (*Lat.*) a curing or healing.

Medietas Linguæ, as Inqueſt impannelled upon any cauſe, whereof one part conſiſteth of Denizens, the other of Strangers.

Mediety, (*Lat.*) the half, or middle.

Medimne, (*Lat.*) a certain meaſure containing ſix Buſhels.

Medina,

Medina, a Town of *Arabia*, chiefly famous for being the burial place of *Mahomet*: There are alſo in *Spain* ſeveral places of this name, only with ſome addition, as *Medina Cæli*, a City in *Caſtilia Nova* which gives title to a Duke; *Medina Sidonia*, a City and Dukedom in *Andaluſia*; *Medina del Campo*, a Mart Town in the Province (which was once a Kingdom) of *Leon*; *Medina del Rio Seco*, another Town of great trade and plenty in the ſame Province.

Mediocrity, (*Lat.*) a mean, a middle temper or indifferency.

Mediolanum, (*Milan*) the chief City of that part of *Italy*, formerly called *Gallia Ciſalpina*. It was firſt built by the *Gaules*, who as they were digging in the Earth, finding a Sow half covered with Wool like a Sheep, called the City *Mediolanum*; and the whole Countrey being afterwards conquered by the *Lombards*, was thence named *Lombardy*. But after many changes, it came at laſt to leave the title of a Dutchy, which it ſtill retains, though under the Dominion of the King of *Spain*.

Medyſance, (*French*) evil ſpeaking, obloquy, or reproach.

Meditation, (*Lat.*) a ſtudying, or deviſing.

Mediterranean, (*Lat.*) being in the middle of the Earth or Land; whence the *Mediterranean* Sea is that Sea, which hath its courſe in the midſt of the Earth.

Medlar, (*Meſpilus*) a Tree whoſe Fruit is grateful to the Stomach if rotten ripe, and is beſt after Meals to cloſe up the Mouth of it; yet being much eaten, they ingender melancholy: Of the Stone, may be made a good medicine for the Stone, as *Matthiolus* writeth.

Medrinacles, a kind of courſe Canvas, called alſo *Poudedavies*.

Medullar, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Marrow.

Meduſa, the Daughter of *Phorcys*; with whoſe Golden Hair *Neptune* was ſo much in love, that he lay with her in the Temple of *Minerva*, and begat *Pegaſus*. At which, the godeſs being incenſed, turned her Hairs into Serpents, whoſe ſight converted all that looked on them into Stones; but at length *Perſeus* finding the Serpents aſleep, killed them, and cut off *Meduſaes* head.

Meed, (*old word*) merit, or reward.

Meen, (*French*) the countenance, or poſture of the face; alſo, the outward Garb.

Meer, in Common Law hath been uſed for meer right.

Mees, (*Sax.*) Meadows.

Megabyſus, one of the *Perſian* Nobles, who in the behalf of *Darius*, overthrew the tyranny of the *Magi*: In *Europe* he took *Perinthus*, overcame the *Paones*, and attempted *Macedonia*.

Megacles, an ancient Writer *De Viris Illuſtribus*, mentioned by *Athenæus* in his Tenth Book.

Megaclides, a Writer of the *Indian* Hiſtory, cited by the ſame *Athenæus* in the ſame Book.

Megaclo, the Daughter of *Magares*, King of the *Lesbians*, who being of a froward diſpoſition, and always contending with his Wife, *Megaclo* was ſo grieved at her Mothers calamity, that ſhe hired the Muſes to be her Maids; and teaching them to ſing, they by the ſweetneſs of their Muſick, ſo allayed the Spirit of *Magares*, that his Wife ever after, lived a better life with him; for which benefit to her, ſhe in thankfulneſs, built Pillars of Braſs to their glory, and cauſed them to be honored in all the Temples thereabout.

Megacoſm, (*Greek*) the great World.

Megæra, the name of one of the three Furies; the other two being *Alecto* and *Tyſiphone*.

Megaleſian Games, were certain Games celebrated in ancient times in *Rome*, in honor of *Cybele*, or the great godeſs.

Megalopolis, a City of *Arcadia*, called at this day *Leontari*. It is remarkable for being the birth place of the great Hiſtorian *Polybius*.

Megalopſyche, (*Greek*) Magnanimity, or greatneſs of mind.

Megara, the Daughter of *Creon*, King of *Thebes*. She was given in marriage to *Hercules*, upon condition that he would free the *Thebans* from the oppreſſion of *Erginus*, King of the *Orchomenii*, which he performed, but *Juno* being highly incenſed againſt him for killing *Lycus*, poſſeſt him with ſuch a madneſs, that he ſlew his Wife *Megara*, and the children he had by her.

Megaſthenes, a Writer of the *Indian* Hiſtory, mentioned by *Athenæus*; and therefore thought to be the ſame with *Megaclides* already mentioned; but without doubt the ſame with *Mecaſthenes*, cited by *Pliny*.

Megrim, a diſtemper which cauſeth a great pain in the Temples, and fore part of the Head; the word ſeems to be contracted from the *Greek* word *Hemicrania*.

Meioſis, (*Greek*) Diminution, in Rhetorick it is when for extenuations ſake a lighter term is uſed than the matter requires; as when a great wound is called a ſcratch, a flat fall, a foil.

Meire, a term in Blazon. See *Varry Cuppy*.

Meladine, the name of a Sultan of *Egypt*, who was very courteous to the Chriſtians when they were half drowned in *Egypt*.

Melampod, (in *Greek Melampodium*) an Herb better known by the name of *Hellebore*.

Melampus, the Son of *Amythaon* and *Dorippe*, who laying him abroad in the Sun, and covering all his body except his feet; they were ſo ſcorched by the Sun, that they became black: Whence he was called *Melampus*, *i. e.* Blackfoot. He was a famous Phyſician, and underſtood the voices of Birds and Beaſts; he cured the Daughters of *Prætus* of their madneſs, one of whom named *Iphianaſſa* he married.

Melancholick, (*Greek*) ſad, penſive, troubled with melancholy, *i. e.* Black choler, one of the four humors of the Body; alſo a diſtemper cauſed by the abounding of that humor.

Melanippides, a Writer of *Dithyrambs*, *Elegies*, *Epigrams*, *Lyrick*, and *Epick* Poems, who flouriſhed in the ſixty fifth *Olympiad*.

Melanthius,

Melanthius, an Elegiack Poet in great eſteem with *Cimon* the *Athenian* Captain, in whoſe life ſeveral of his Verſes are cited by *Plutarch*. There was alſo a Tragick Poet of the ſame name, and a Writer *De Myſteriis Eleſiniis*. Laſtly, one *Melanis* cited by *Pliny*.

Melantho, the Daughter of *Proteus*, who had a humor to ride upon a Dolphins back up and down the Sea, which *Neptune* obſerving, turned himſelf into a Dolphin, and carrying her to ſhore upon his back, raviſhed her, and begot *Amicus*.

Melanthus, the Son of *Andropompus*, he being a *Meſſenian*, was driven out of his Countrey by the *Heraclidæ*. He went and helped the *Athenians* againſt the *Bœotians*, and killed their Captain *Xanthus*; for which he was choſen King of the *Athenians* in the place of *Thymœtes*.

Melborn, a Caſtle in *Darbiſhire*, where *John* Duke of *Bourbon*, taken priſoner at *Agincourt*, was detained nineteen years under the cuſtody of Sir *Nicholas de Montgomery* the younger.

Melchior, the name of one of the *Magi*, or Wiſemen of the Eaſt, who offered gifts to our Saviour; he offered Gold, as to a King. The ſecond called *Jaſper*, Frankincenſe, as unto God. The third called *Balthaſar*, Myrrhe, as unto one that was to die: Alſo the name of a great Heretick, the Founder of that Sect called the *Melchioriſts*.

Melchites, a ſort of Chriſtians in *Syria*, ſubject to the Patriarch of *Antioch*, they are ſo called from *Melchi*, which in the *Syriack* tongue ſignifies a King, becauſe they uſed to follow the Emperors injunctions in matters of Religion.

Melchiſedeck, (*Hebr.* The King of Righteouſneſs) he that met *Abraham* when he came from the ſlaughter of the five Kings. It is ſuppoſed to be *Shem*, the Son of *Noah*, but ſaid to be without Father, without Mother, *&c.* becauſe that he was ſo old, that none then living could remember his Parents.

Meleagenes, a noble *Athenian* Architect, who built the Temple of *Minerva* in *Athens*.

Meleager, the Son of *Oneus*, King of *Calidonia* and *Althæa*; he gathered a company of valiant youths together, to ſlay a wild Boar that waſted the Countrey of *Ætolia*; and having ſlain it, preſented the Head to *Atalanta*, the Daughter of *Jaſius*, King of *Argos*, which *Plexippus* and *Toxeus*, the Brothers of *Althæa* indeavoring to take away, he ſlew them both and married *Atalanta*. But *Althæa* inraged at the death of her Brothers, threw the Brand into the fire, which ſhe had ſaved from the Deſtinies when he was born, which as it burnt, he conſumed away. Alſo a *Cynic* Philoſopher, whoſe *Sympoſium* is cited by *Athenæus*.

Melechſala, the Son of *Meladine*, King of *Egypt*, who being an active and promiſing Prince, got away the love of his Fathers Subjects, who adoring the Sun riſing more than the Sun ſetting, applied themſelves to him, his Father living unloved, and dying unlamented.

Meleſermus, an *Athenian* Sophiſt, whoſe Meretriciary, Culinary, Ruſtick, and Convival Epiſtles are mentioned by *Suidas*.

Meletius, an ancient *Greek* Monk, whoſe Book *De Natura hominis*, is ſaid to be extant in the *Vatican* Library; and alſo in that of *Didacus Hurtadus*, a Learned *Spaniard*; alſo an ancient *Greek* Writer of the whole Body of Medicine.

Melilate, (*Corona Regia.*) See *Mellilote*.

Melimele. See *Pome Paradiſe*.

Melioration, (*Lat.*) a making better, an improving.

Meliſſa. See *Mellona*. Alſo a learned Woman, of whom there is an Epiſtle to *Clareta*, in the Volume of *Greek* Epiſtles ſet forth by *Aldus*.

Meliſſus, a Grammarian, who being at firſt the Bondman of *Mecænas*, was manumitted by him as *Suetonius* Records; alſo an *Euboick*, whoſe Writings are cited by *Fulgentius Melito*, a Biſhop of *Sardis*, who wrote *De Paſcha*, and ſeveral other learned Treatiſes, he flouriſhed in the year of our Lord 160.

Melaſſes, the droſs of Sugar, commonly called *Treacle*.

Mellation, (*Lat.*) the driving away of the Bees, and taking the Honey out of the Hives.

Mellification, (*Lat.*) a making Honey.

Melliſluous, (*Lat.*) flowing with Honey, full of ſweetneſs.

Melliloquent, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking ſweetly, as it were ſpeaking Honey.

Mellilote, or *Melilote*, a certain Herb, bearing round Leaves with ſlender Branches; from the *Greek* word *meli*, *i. e.* Honey, and *Lotus*, the Lote-tree, as it were, The Lote bearing Honey.

Melliſcent, (*French*, Honeyſweet) a Chriſtian name of divers Women.

Mellona, a certain godeſs worſhipped by the ancient *Romans*, as the Patroneſs of Bees. Perhaps the ſame with *Meliſſa*, who firſt found out the uſe of Honey, whom the Poets feign to have been turned into a Bee. She was the Daughter of *Meliſſus*, King of *Creet*, and the Siſter of *Amalthea*, the Nurſe of *Jupiter*.

Melody, a Muſical ſound, or ſweet Air, from the *Greek* words, *meli*, *i. e.* honey, and *ode*, *i. e.* a ſong; as it were, a honeyed, a ſweet ſong.

Melpomene, the name of one of the nine Muſes, the firſt inventreſs of Tragedies.

Membrane, (*Lat.*) a certain little thin skin which covereth every part of the body; alſo a skin of parchment; alſo the pill, between the bark and the tree.

Memnon, the Son of *Tithonus* and *Aurora*, and Brother of *Laomedon*; he was ſlain by *Achilles* in the *Trojan* War, and his body being burnt, it is reported that there flew out certain Birds, which are thence called *Memnonian* Birds, who are ſaid every year to come out of *Æthiopia*, to viſit the Tomb of *Memnon*.

Memoirs, a relation of things worthy of memory in the life of any perſon, or any extraordinary tranſaction.

Memorandum, (*Lat.*) a ſhort note or token, for the better remembrance of any thing; or as we commonly ſay, an *Item*.

Memorable, (*Lat.*) eaſie to be remembred, worthy of remembrance.

Memorial, (*Lat.*) a Remembrancer, or that which puts one in mind of any thing.

Memphis, the chief City of *Egypt*, built by *Ogdous*, and called after his Daughters name, and from whence the *Egyptians* are anciently named *Memphians*: It is now vulgarly called *Alcairo*.

Menæchmus, a *Sigonian*, whoſe *Sicyoniaca* and Book *De Artificibus*, is cited by *Athenæus*.

Menahem, (*Hebr.* a Comforter.) one who ſlew *Shallum*, King of *Judah*, and Reigned in his ſtead.

Menalippus, a *Theban*, who having given *Tydeus* a mortal wound, was ſlain by the Friends of *Tydeus*; who cauſing *Menalippus* his head to be brought to him, tore it in pieces for revenge, and immediately after died.

Menalippides. See *Melannipides*; alſo a *Mileſian*, whoſe Fable of the *Danaides* is cited by *Athenæus*.

Menander, a Sophiſt of *Laodicea*, who as *Suidas* obſerves, Commentated upon *Hermoſianus* and *Mintianus*, alſo an elegant *Athenian* Writer of *Vetus Comœdia*, of whoſe Forty nine Comedies, only a few fragments are extant; alſo another *Athenian* Writer of *Nova Comœdia*, who is ſaid to have Written One hundred and eight Comedies; alſo *Menander*, or as ſome call him *Mænander*, a *Geoponick* Writer of *Priene*, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Varro*. Beſides another of *Heraclea*, cited by *Pliny*. There is alſo a fragment of *Menander* an *Epheſian* Hiſtorian in *Joſephus*, againſt *Appian*.

Menaſſeh, or *Manaſſah*, (*Hebr.* forgotten) the Son of *Joſeph*, and Joynt-father with *Ephraim*, one of the twelve Tribes of *Iſrael*.

† *Mendaciloquent*, (*Lat.*) ſpeaking falſe, telling lies.

Mendication, (*Lat.*) a begging, whence a Fryer Mendicant is one that goes up and down begging Alms.

Menecles, an Hiſtorian, whoſe Hiſtory of *Bacharus*, is cited by *Athenæus*.

Menecrates, an *Epheſian* Poet, who wrote of Bees, as *Varro*, and the Scholiaſt of *Nicander*; alſo a Comick Poet whoſe *Manector* and *Hermioneus*, are cited by *Suidas* and *Volaterranus*; alſo a *Syracuſan* Phyſician, *Pliny* likewiſe cites a Poet of this name. There is moreover in the *Greek* Anthology a Hexaſtick of the *Menecrates Smyrnæus*.

Menelaus, the Son of *Atreus* and *Ærope*; he marrying *Helena*, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*; ſhe was in his abſence ſtoln away by *Paris*, the Son of *Priam*, which was the occaſion of the *Trojan* War, wherein after nine years ſiege, *Troy* was deſtroyed, and *Helena* recovered. Alſo an *Ægean* Verſifier, who wrote a Poem called *Thebais*, and other things, mentioned by *Suidas* and *Volaterranus*.

Meneſtheus, the Son of *Peleus*; he with the help of the *Tyndaridæ*, raiſing Sedition againſt *Theſeus*, became King of the *Athenians*; but going to the ſiege of *Troy*, he died there.

Mengrelia, the preſent Appellation of *Colchis*, one of the chief Provinces of that part of *Aſia Minor*, which lies upon the *Iſthmus*, between the *Caſpian* and the Black-Sea.

Menial, or *Menial-ſervant*, one that lives within the Walls of his Maſters houſe; from the *Latin* word *Mœnia*, *i. e.* Walls; or from the old word *Meny*, which ſignifies a Family.

Meninges, (*Greek*) two thin skins which inwrap the Brain; the one called *Dura mater*, next to the Skull; the other *Pia mater*, which immediately covereth the Brain.

Menippus, a Comick Poet, whoſe *Cercopes*, and other things, are quoted by *Suidas* and *Volaterranus*.

Meniver, a kind of Fur, being as ſome think, the skin of a Squirrels Belly, or as others ſay, of a little white Beaſt (like to a Weſel) breeding in *Muſcovy*.

Menker, (*Arab.*) the Jaw of the Celeſtial Whale.

Mennow, (from the *French* word *Menu*, *i. e.* ſmall) a little Fiſh, otherwiſe called a Cackrel, in *Latin Minimus*.

Menœchus, a *Theban* youth, the Son of *Creon*. He was ſo zealous for the ſafety of his Countrey, that when the Oracle had foretold, that the City which was by the *Argives* could not be ſaved, unleſs the laſt of the race of *Cadmus*, would voluntarily kill himſelf, he ſlew himſelf with his own ſword.

Menodotus, a *Samian*, who wrote a Hiſtory of the Temple of *Samian Juno*.

Menſal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Table.

Menſion, (*Lat.*) a meaſuring.

Menſtruoſity, (*Lat.*) the abounding of Womens monethly flowers.

Menſuration, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Menſion*, or meaſuring.

Mental, (*Lat.*) kept in mind; whence mental reſervation, a ſpeaking ſomething, and concealing the reſt.

Menteith, the name of a Countrey in the South part of *Scotland*.

Mentition, (*Lat.*) a lying or forging tales.

Mentz. See *Moguntia*.

Mephiboſheth, (*Hebr.* Shame of Mouth) a Son of *Jonathan*, who was civilly treated by *David* for his Fathers ſake.

Mera, the Daughter of *Prœus* and *Antia*, ſhe being a great Huntereſs, and following *Diana* in the Woods, was raviſhed by *Jupiter*, who lay with her in the ſhape of *Diana*; whereupon the godeſs ſhot her to death with one of her Arrows, and afterwards turning her into a Dog, ſhe placed her among the Heavenly Conſtellations; alſo the name of *Icarus* his Dog. See *Icarus*.

Meracity, (*Lat.*) a being pure and without mixture.

Meraud, the Chriſtian name of divers Women; from the precious Stone called the Emerauld.

Mercature, (*Lat.*) a buying, trading, or merchandiſing.

Mercedary, (*Lat.*) hired with reward, or wages.

Mercenary, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Merch, the name of a Countrey in the South part of *Scotland*.

Merchenlage, the Law of the *Mercians*, or the Inhabitants of theſe Eight Countreys, *Gloceſter*, *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Cheſter*, *Salop*, and *Stafford*; the Land being formerly divided into three parts, the *Mercians*, the *Weſt Saxons*, and the *Danes*. See *Denelage*.

Mercury, as it were, *Medius currens inter Deos & Homines*, *i. e.* ſent on meſſages between the gods and men; the Son of *Jupiter*, and *Maia* the Daughter of *Atlas*. He lay with his Siſter *Venus*, and begat *Hermaphroditus*; he was counted the god of Eloquence, of Merchandry, of Handy-crafts-men, and the firſt inventor of the Harp; alſo among Aſtronomers the name of one of the ſeven Planets, among Chymiſts of Quick-ſilver: Alſo the name of a Plant which is of two ſorts, *viz. French*, or common, *Mercury*, which is in *Latin* called *Mercurialis*, *Bonus Henricus*, and Dogs-Mercury which is called *Cynocrambe*.

Mercurial, or *Mercurialiſt*, one born under the Planet *Mercury*.

Meretricious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Whore.

Merida (*Auguſta Emerica*) a Town of *Eſtromadura* in *Spain*.

Meridian, (*Lat.*) belonging to Noon; alſo ſubſtantively uſed for one of the greater Circles dividing the Sphere into two equal parts, and paſſing through the Poles of the World, and the Zenith or Vertical Point.

Meridiation, (*Lat.*) a ſleeping at Noon.

Merioneth, (*Mervinia*) one of Thirteen Shires of *Wales*.

Meriſmus, (*Greek*) Diviſions, Rhetorical figure, diſpoſing ſeveral things in their proper places.

Meritot, a kind of play uſed by Children, wherein they ſwing themſelves up and down upon a Rope, to which is tied a little Beam, acroſs which they ſit; it is called in *Latin Oſcillum*.

Meremade, or *Maremaid*. See *Syren*.

Mern, a County in the North of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Verniciones*, by ſome *Vecturiones*.

Merodachbaladan, (*Hebr.* Bitter contribution without Judgment,) a King of *Babylon*, who ſucceeded his Father *Baladan* in the Kingdom.

Meroe, an Iſland incompaſſed with the River *Nilus*, in which there is a City of the ſame name built by *Cambyſes*, whoſe Siſter was called *Meroe*, from whence the City and Iſland took their denomination. This City Aſtronomers make to be the fartheſt of the Northern Climites, whoſe parallel line they call *Dia Meroes*, becauſe it runs through the midſt of the City.

Merope, one of the ſeven Daughters of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, they were feigned by the Poets to be changed into Seven Stars, called the *Pleiades*.

Merrick, a proper name of a Man, among the ancient *Britains*; in *Latin Meuricus*.

Merſion, (*Lat.*) a ducking, or plunging over head and ears into the Water, a drowning.

Merton, a Town in *Surrey*, where *Kinulph*, King of the *Weſt Saxon*, was ſlain by a *Clito*, or Prince of the Blood, in a Harlots Houſe; the *Clito* himſelf being alſo ſtabbed immediately by *Kinulphs* followers. In this place was born *Walter de Merton*, Founder of *Merton* Colledge in *Oxford*.

Meryllus, a *Bœotick* Writer, whoſe Hiſtories of *Metellus* and *Iphigenia* are quoted by *Plutarch* in his *Parallels*.

Meſe. See *Meaſe*.

Meſel, (*Sax.*) a Leaper.

Meſentery, (*Greek*, as it were, the middle of the Intrails) a certain thick, and double skin that faſteneth the Bowels or Intrails to the Back, and affordeth paſſage to a number of Veins; called the Meſenterick or Meſeraick Veins.

Meskite, a Church or Synagogue among the *Turks* and *Moors*, from the *Arabick* word *Mezquiden*, *i. e.* an Oration.

Meſnagery, (*French*) Husbandry, or Houſwivery.

Meſnalty, a term in Common Law, the Right of the Meſn, that is, a Lord of a Mannor, who hath Tenants holding of him, yet holding himſelf of a Superior Lord; from the *French* word *Maiſne*, *i. e.* younger by birth.

Meſomedes, a famous Poet who wrote in the praiſe of *Antinous*, the Libertine of the Emperor *Adrian*.

Meſopotamia, a large Countrey of *Aſia* ſo called, becauſe it is between the two Rivers, *Tigris* and *Euphrates*. It was called by the ancient *Hebrews*, *Aram Naharaim*, *i. e. Syria* of the Rivers; now *Apamia*, and by ſome *Adiabene*.

Meſozeugma, (*Greek*) a figure of Grammatical Conſtruction. See *Zeugma*.

Meſſagry, (*old word*) diligence in doing a meſſage.

Meſſalians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held the Lords Supper and Baptiſm to be but of indifferent concernment.

Meſſapia or *Meſapia*, a Countrey of *Italy*, anciently ſo called from *Meſſepus*, the Son of *Neptune*; it containeth thoſe Regions which are now called *Calabria* and *Apulia*.

Meſſenæ, a famous City in *Greece*, ſituate in the *Pelopounneſus*; whoſe ancient inhabitants the *Meſſenii* waged a long and bloody War with the *Spartans*, but at laſt were reduced to abſolute ſlavery.

Meſſias, the ſame in *Hebrew* as *Chriſtos*, in *Greek*, *i. e.* Anointed; and is oft uſed in the holy Scriptures for our Saviour Chriſt.

Meſſina, a famous Port Town, and now the chief City of *Sicily*, but in ancient times *Siracuſe*. It was anciently called *Meſſana*, and is ſaid

to

to have been built by the *Meſſenians*, near the Promontory of *Petorum*.

Meſtizos, (*Span.*) are the breed of *Spaniards* with *Americans*.

Meſſorious, (*Lat.*) belonging to Mowing, Reaping, or Harveſt.

Meſuage, in Common Law, is uſed for a dwelling-houſe, with Garden, Courtilage, Orchard, and all other things belonging to it.

Metabaſis, (*Greek*) a paſſing from one ſentence to another, and is uſed as a Rhetorical figure, wherein we paſs from one ſentence to another; as, *Theſe things were moſt delectable, nor ſhall thoſe things bring leſs pleaſure.* It is called in *Latin Tranſitio.*

Metachroniſm, (*Greek*) an error in Chronology by the miſ-reckoning of time, or the ill connexion of Paſſages: A word compounded of the *Greek* Prepoſition *Meta* and *Chronos*, *i. e.* Time.

Metagenes, a Comick Writer, out of whom ſeveral Verſes are quoted by *Athenæus*.

Metalepſis, (*Greek*) a participating or taking from one another, as a Rhetorical figure it is defined, the Continuation of a Trope, in one word through a ſucceſſion of ſignifications, as, *Hinc movet Euphrates bellum*, where *Euphrates*, by *Metonymia Adjuncti*, is taken for *Meſopotamia*, and *Meſopotamia* by *Synecdoche membri*, for the Oriental Nations: It is called in *Latin Participatio* or *Tranſumptio*.

Metalline, (*Lat.*) belonging to Metals.

Metamorphoſis, (*Greek*) a changing of one body, or figure, into another.

A *Metaphor*, (*Greek*) a certain figure, wherein one word is borrowed to expreſs the ſignification of another, as ſmiling Meadows, youthful Summer.

Metaphyſicks, (*Greek*) a Science, which treateth of ſupernatural things; as God, Angels, the Souls of Men, *&c.*

Metaplaſmus, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure of Speech, wherein words or letters are placed contrary to their uſual order.

Metaris, an arm of the Sea in *Lincolnſhire*, commonly called *Maltraith*, and the *Waſhes*.

Metaſtaſis, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick. See *Tranſmotion*.

Metaſthenes, a *Perſian* Chronologiſt, of whom there is a fragment yet extant.

Metatheſis, (*Greek*) tranſpoſition, being a certain figure wherein one letter is put for another, as *Piſtris* for *Priſtis*; it is called in *Latin Tranſpoſition*.

Metellus, a famous *Roman* Captain, who being to go by Sea with a great Army againſt the *Carthaginians*, and *Sicilians*, prayed to all the gods but *Veſta*, who being thereby offended, kept back the Navy with contrary Winds; which *Caius Julius* the Prieſt affirmed, could not be diverted, but by the ſacrificing of his Daughter *Metella*; which he yeilding unto, the godeſs took compaſſion of the Virgin, and ſent a Heifer in her ſtead. Alſo the name of a High Prieſt of the *Romans*, who when the Temple of *Veſta* was on fire, running into the *Palladium* out of the flame, he loſt his ſight by venturing too far into the fire.

Metempſychoſis, (*Greek*) a Tranſmigration, or paſſing of the Soul, out of one Body into another.

Meteor, (from the *Greek* word *Meteoros*, *i. e.* high) a certain imperfectly mixed body, conſiſting of vapors drawn up into the middle Region, whereof are ingendered Rain, Wind, Thunder, and Lightning.

Meteorology, (*Greek*) a Diſcourſe of Meteors.

Meteoroſcopy, that part of Aſtrology, which handleth the difference of Sublimities and diſtance of Stars.

Metheglin, (in *Latin Mulſum*,) a kind of drink made of Herbs, Honey, Spice, *&c.*

Methodical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Method, *i. e.* an orderly, or artificial diſpoſing, or placing of things.

Methodius, an ancient Biſhop, firſt of *Patara*, then of *Tyre*, who wrote againſt *Porphyrius*, and many other learned pieces, ſome of which are yet extant. He flouriſhed in the year of our Lord 255.

Methuſelah, (*Hebr.* the Weapons of his Death) the longeſt lived of all Men mentioned in holy Scripture, and the Father of *Lamech*.

Metiochus, the Son of *Alcibiades*, he being taken by the *Phœnicians*, and brought a priſoner to *Darius* the King of *Perſia*, againſt whom his Father then made War, was yet honorably received; the King beſtowing upon him large poſſeſſions, and a Wife named *Perſida*, by whom he had many children.

Metius Suffetius, Dictator of the *Albans*, who being bound by Covenant to aid *Tullius Hoſtillus*, King of the *Romans*, againſt the *Fidenates*, ſtood with his Army upon a Hill, to ſee the event of a Battle; for which he was by the command of *Hoſtilius*, torn in pieces with wild Horſes.

Metonymy, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure, wherein there is a changing of one name for another; as of the cauſe for the effects; of the ſubject, for the adjuncts, and contrarily.

Metope, (a term in Architecture) the diſtance of ſpace in a Pillar, between the Demicles, and Triglyphes.

Metopoſcopy, (*Greek*) the gueſſing at Mens inclinations; as alſo the future events of Men, by looking on their faces.

Metrical, (*Lat.*) belonging to Meeter, or Verſes.

Metrenchyta, (*Greek*) an Inſtrument to inject liquid Medicines into the Womb.

Metrodorus, an Epigrammatiſt, whoſe Decaſtich upon Humane Life, and a Diſtich, are in the *Greek Anthology*. *Stobæus* alſo quotes ſeveral ſentences of one *Metrodorus*.

Metropolitan, belonging to a *Metropolis* (*Greek*,) *i. e.* the chief City of a Countrey, or Province, whence an Archbiſhop is called a Metropolitan Biſhop, becauſe his See is always in the chief City.

Metz, (*Mediomatrices*) a noted Town of the Dutchy of *Lorrain*, and was anciently the chief Seat of the Kingdom of *Auſtraſia*.

Mexico, a great and famous City of the *Mexican* Province in *Nova Hiſpania*. This City was the chief City of *Montezeuma*, who was Lord of the new World.

Mezentius, a King of the *Thuſcans*, who with his Son *Lauſus*, aſſiſting *Turnus* in the War againſt *Æneas*, and the *Trojans*; they both fell by the hand of *Æneas* himſelf.

M. I.

Miagrus, the god of flies, ſo called by *Plautus*; by others *Myopes*.

Miaſm, (*Greek*) a polluting or defiling.

Michael, (*Hebr.*) who is like God, an Archangel mentioned both in the old and new Teſtament. Of this *Prænomen*, there were ſeveral of the *Conſtantinople* Emperors, as *Michael Curopalates*, *Michael Traulus*, *Michael* Son of *Theophilus*, *Michael Paphlagonius*, *Michael* the old, *Michael Parapinaceus*, and *Michael Paleologus*.

Saint *Michaels* Mount, a Rocky cliff, or Promontory in *Corn-wall*, which *John* Earl of *Oxford*, fortified againſt King *Edward* the fourth; there is alſo a place ſo called in *Normandy*.

Micajah, (*Hebr. who is like the Lord,*) the Son of *Imlah*, a Prophet.

Michal, (*Hebr. who is perfect,*) the Daughter of King *Saul*, who was given in Marriage to *David*.

To *Miche*, to play the Truant, or hide ones ſelf out of the way, from the *French* word *Muſer*, i. e. to be idle, or the *Dutch* Miche, i. e. a wary looking about.

Mickle, much; from the *Saxon* word *Micel*; or as ſome ſay, from the *Greek* word *Megale*.

Microcoſm, (*Greek*) the body of man is commonly ſo called, being as it were a little World. See *Macrocoſm*.

Microcoſmographia, (*Greek*) a deſcription of the little World, Man.

Micturs ſanguinis, a Diſeaſe of the Reins, through which there comes thin wheyiſh blood.

† *Micrography*, (*Greek*) the deſcription of minute bodies by a magnifying-glaſs.

Micrologie, (*Greek*) a diſcourſing about petty ſmall affairs.

Microſcope, (*Greek*) a certain Inſtrument whereby the full proportion of the ſmalleſt things may be deſcerned.

Midas, a King of *Phrygia*, the Son of *Gordius*, a Cow-heard. He having entertained *Bacchus*, and being bid to ask of him whatſoever he had a mind to; he deſired that whatſoever he toucht might be turned into Gold, which deſire was immediately granted; and not only every thing elſe he touched, but his meat alſo, before he could bring it to his mouth, was changed to Gold; whereupon he being forced to requeſt that he might be freed from that gift, he was counſelled to waſh himſelf in *Pactolus* ſtreams, which immediately became very bright with the gliſtering of the Sands, which were turned into Gold; afterwards, *Pan* having challenged *Apollo* to a Muſick-duel, *Tmolus* being choſen Judge, *Midas* being the only man that gave the victory to *Pan*, was adjudged for his ignorance to have Aſſes ears grow to his head; which diſgrace nevertheleſs had been concealed, had not his Barber gone into a hollow place of the earth, and cryed out, *Midas* hath Aſſes ears; and ſoon after, the Reeds which grew in that place, became vocal; and continually uttered the ſame words.

Midian, (*Hebr.*) Judgment, or Striving. *Abrahams* Son by *Keturah*, from whom deſcended the *Midianites*.

Middleburg, the chief City of *Zealand*; one of the Eight Provinces of the *United Neatherlands*.

Middleman, (a term in the Art-military) he that ſtands middlemoſt in a File.

Midriaſis, (*Greek*) the dilatation of the Pupil, or Apple of the Eye.

Midriffe. See *Diaphragme*.

Migration, (*Lat.*) a removing, or paſſing from place to place.

Mile, ſueh a ſpace of ground in length only, as containeth a thouſand paces, or eight furlongs, every furlong containing 125 paces.

Miles, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Milo*, from the grain called *Millium*, i. e. *Millet*; others made it a contraction from *Michael*.

Miletus, the chief City of *Ionia*, whoſe Inhabitants the *Mileſii* were accounted the potenteſt, and the richeſt people of all *Aſia*; it was originally called *Anactoria*; now *Melazzo*: alſo a City of *Caria*, built by *Miletus* the Son of *Apollo*, and *Argea*, or as ſome ſay, by *Sarpedon* the Son of *Jupiter*, and the Brother of *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*.

Mildford-haven, a very commodious Haven in *Pembroke-ſhire*, where *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* landed, when by that famous Battel at *Boſworth*, he won the Crown from *Richard* the third, this Haven hath ſixteen Creeks, five Bays, and thirteen Roads.

Militarie, (*Lat.*) belonging to Soldiers, or War.

The *Milkie-way*. See *Via Lactea*.

Millefoile, (in Latin *Millefolium*) a kind of Herb, otherwiſe called Yarrow.

Millenarians. See *Chiliaſts*.

Millet, (in Latin *Milium*, in Greek *Cenchros*) a kind of plant ſo called, from the multitude of ſmall granes, or ſeeds which it beareth.

Milo, a certain *Crotonian* of that vaſt ſtrength, that at the *Olympick* games, he carried an Oxe the ſpace of a whole furlong, killed it with his fiſt, and afterwards eat it himſelf in one day.

Milogloſſum, (*Greek*) one of the four pair of Muſcles of the tongue: this aſſiſts the *Geneogloſſum*. See *Geneogloſſum*.

Miltiades, a great Captain of the *Athenians*, who with 11000 *Greeks*, overthrew 600000 *Perſians* in the fields of *Marathon*; yet afterwards being

being accuſed of bribery, he was forced by the *Athenians* to die in Chains.

A *Mime*, or *Mimick*, (*Greek*) a Jeſter, or one that counterfeits the geſtures, or countenances of others, whence Mimical, Apiſh, or given to imitate.

Mimnermus, a very ancient Poet, whoſe Poem of the fight of the *Smyrnæans* againſt *Gyges* in *Elegian* verſe, is remembred by *Pauſanias* in his *Bœoticks*; there is alſo of this name a Lyrick and Epigrammatick Poet, out of whom ſeveral verſes are quoted by *Athenæus* and *Stobæus*.

Minacity, (*Lat.*) a menacing, or threatning.

Minchings, an ancient word for thoſe conſecrated Virgins, whom we call Nuns.

Mincianus, an *Athenian* Sophiſt, the Son of *Nicagoras*, who wrote ſeveral Books of Rhetorick and Orations; he flouriſht in the time of the Emperor *Galienus*.

Mindbruch, (a Saxon word) a hurting of honour and worſhip.

Mine, (*French*) the ſame as *meen*; the aſpect or garb of any perſon.

Mineraliſt, one skilful in Minerals, (*Lat.*) i. e. metals, or any thing growing in Mines.

Minerva, the godeſs of Wiſdom, ſhe is ſaid to have been born without a Mother, and to have ſprung out of *Jupiters* head; ſhe is reported alſo to have invented the Liberal Sciences, and to have found out the uſe of Wool; about which a *Lydian* Virgin, named *Aracne* conteſting with her, was overthrown and turned into a Spider; alſo to her is attributed the firſt finding out of the uſe of Oyl; ſhe was called in Greek *Athenæa*, and from her the City of *Athens* took its denomination.

Miniature, a drawing of Pictures in little, which is many times done with *Minium*, i. e. red Lead.

A *Minime*, a certain quantity in Muſick, containing one time up or down, from the Latin word *Minimus*, i. e. leaſt; alſo *Minime Fryars*, are a certain Order inſtituted by *Fran. de Paul.*

A *Minion*, or *Mignon*, (*French*) one that is in higheſt credit and eſteem with a great perſon above any one beſides, but eſpecially in an amorous ſenſe; it is alſo uſed adjectively for neat, ſpruice, poliſht, or adorn'd.

Minious, (*Lat.*) of a red, or Vermilion colour.

Miniſtery, (*Lat.*) ſervice, or charge in any imployment, but uſed more eſpecially in a ſpiritual ſenſe, for the Prieſtly Function.

Miniver. See *Meniver.*

The *Minor*, in a Syllogiſm, the latter part, or aſſumption.

Minoration, (*Lat.*) a diminiſhing, or making leſs.

Minorca. See *Baleares.*

Minority, (*Lat.*) nonage, or being under age.

Minos, a King of *Creet*, the Son of *Jupiter*, (or, as ſome ſay, of *Xanthus*) and *Europa*: he having great Wars with the *Athenians* and *Megareans*, becauſe they ſlew his Son *Androgeus*, had *Megara* delivered to him by the treachery of *Scylla*. He entertained *Dædalus* an *Athenian* being baniſht from his Countrey, who being an excellent Artiſt, made that famous Labyrinth, into which the *Minotaur* was put. But afterwards, for making a wooden Heifer, into which *Paſiphaë* the Wife of *Minos* being included, received the Bull again, by which ſhe had formerly had the *Minotaur*; he was ſhut up into the Labyrinth himſelf, together with his Son *Icarus*: but he making waxen wings for himſelf and his Son, fled away into *Sicily*, where he was ſtifled in a Bath by the Daughter of King *Crocalus*, his Son having melted his wings by the way, and fallen into the Sea, which was thence called the *Icarian* Sea.

Minotaurus, the Monſter which *Paſiphae* the Wife of *Minos* brought forth, having had carnal copulation with a Bull; it had partly the form of a man, partly of a Bull; to this Monſter the *Athenians*, overcome by *Minos*, were bound by covenant to ſend yearly, ſeven of their nobleſt youths to be devoured; but in the third year, *Theſeus* the Son of *Ægeus*, was ſent to ſlay the *Minotaur*; which having done, he eſcaped with the help of *Ariadne*, out of the Labyrinth, by a clew of thread.

Minovery, (from the *French* word *Mainovre*, i. e. handy-work) is a treſpaſs committed by a mans handy-work in the Forreſt, as an Engin to catch Deer, &c.

Minſter, a *Saxon* word, ſignifying a Monaſtery.

Mint, a certain Herb ſo called, from *Minthe* the Daughter of *Cocytus*, who being taken away with *Proſerpine* by *Pluto*, was changed into a Plant of the ſame name; alſo the place where the Kings coyn is formed, which at preſent is at the Tower of *London*, but in ancient times it was at *Calais*.

Minute, (*Lat.*) little, ſmall; whence *Minution*, a diminiſhing, or making little; alſo a Minute is ſubſtantively uſed for a moment, or the ſmalleſt part of time.

Minutius Felix, a famous pleader at *Rome*, whoſe Dialogue intitled *Octavius*, is yet extant with ſome other things that go under his name.

Miraculous, (*Lat.*) wonderful.

Miriam, (*Hebr.*) exalted, or Lady of the Sea, the Daughter of *Amram*, and Siſter of *Moſes* and *Aaron*. For *Miriam* is uſed *Maria* in the new Teſtament, being to this day a general name of Women.

Mirmillons, (*Lat.*) a ſort of gladiators, or Sword-fighters.

Mirour, or *Mirrour*, (*French*) a looking-glaſs.

Mirteus, an *Epigrammatiſt*, of whom ſeveral Epigrams are recorded in the *Icones* of *Paulus Jovius*.

Miſanthropy, (*Greek*) a man-hating, a flying the company of men.

Mirach Arab, the Girdle of *Andromeda*.

Miſaventure, in Common-Law, is the killing of a man, partly by negligence, and partly by chance;

chance; as by throwing a ſtone careleſly, ſhooting an Arrow, or the like.

Misbode, (*old word*) wrong.

Miſcellanies, (*Lat.*) a mixture of ſeveral things together, a collection of divers notions treating of different matters.

Miſcreant, (*French*) an Infidel, or unbeliever.

Miſe, a *French* word, ſignifying, in an action of right or property, the point whereupon the parties proceed to tryal, either by Aſſize or Battle, as Iſſue is in an action perſonal.

Miſericordia, in Common-Law, is an arbitrary puniſhment, very moderate, and rather leſs than the offence.

Miskenning, is a changing of ſpeech in Court.

Miskin, (*old word*) a little Bagpipe.

The *Miſne*, or *Miſen-ſail of a Ship*, is that which is between the Poop, and the Main-ſail.

Miſogamy, (*Greek*) a hating, or contempt of marriage.

Miſogyny, (*Greek*) a hating of Women.

Miſpriſion, (from the *French* word *meſpris*) ſignifieth in Common-Law, a neglect or overſight; as a miſpriſion of Felony, *&c.* is a neglect, or light account had of Felony committed by not revealing it, when we knew it to be committed.

Miſy, a kind of yellow Copper, ſhining like Gold; found in *Ægypt*, and the Iſle of *Cyprus*, and thence brought hither.

To *Miſqueam*, (*old word*) to diſpleaſe.

Miſſale, (*Lat.*) a Maſſe-book.

Miſſeltoe, or *Miſſeldin*, (in *Dutch* Mistel) a certain plant which grows not upon the ground, but upon other Trees; of which it is reported, that Thruſhes eating the Berries of this plant, and afterwards ſitting to Rooſt all night, and ſhitting upon it, cauſeth to bear Bird-lime, whence cometh the Proverb. The Thruſh ſhits her own ſorrow.

Miſſile, (*Lat.*) a Dart, or Arrow; alſo a term in Heraldry, being a mixture of ſeveral colours together.

Miſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſending: It is taken particularly for a power given by the Church of *Rome*, to go into other Countries and Preach the Catholick Faith; and thoſe that are thus ſent, are called *Miſſionaries*, or Fathers of the *Miſſion*.

A Letter *Miſſive*, (*Lat.*) a Letter which is ſent from one friend to another.

Miſter, (*old word*) need, want.

Miſtery, (*French*) *Miſtier* Latin *Magiſterium*) a Craft, Trade, or Occupation; but coming from *Myſterium*, it ſignifieth a ſecret or hidden buſineſs.

Miſwoman, (*old word* uſed by *Chaucer*) a Whore.

Mites, in Faulconry, are a kind of Vermin ſmaller than Lice, about the heads and nares of Hawks.

Mithra, the chief Deity of the old *Perſians*, and commonly repreſented under the form of the Sun.

Mithridates, a King of *Pontus*, who ſpake 22 Languages. He rebelling againſt the *Romans* was overcome by *Sylla* near *Dardanus*, and afterwards by *Lucullus*, near *Cizicus*, and flying to *Tygranes* King of *Armenia* he renewed the War; but at length was totally overthrown by *Pompey*, and beſieged in his own Palace; where having in vain attempted to poiſon himſelf, he aſſiſted *Gallus* the Executioner (when his hand trembled) in the murdering of himſelf. He was the firſt inventor of that excellent Antidote againſt infection and poiſon, called from his own name, *Mithridate*.

Mitigation, (*Lat.*) a pacifying, or aſſwaging.

Mitrophanes, an ancient Biſhop of *Smyrna*, who wrote againſt the *Manichees*.

Mittins, (in French *Mittains*) certain winter Gloves made of Cloath or Furs.

Mittimus, a Juſtice of Peace his Warrant to ſend an Offender to the Goal, or Priſon.

Mytilene, an ancient City of *Lesbos*, not far from *Mythymna*, from this City the whole Iſland now takes its denomination.

Mixen, (*old word*) from *Meoxe*, i. e. Dung, a Dunghill.

Mixture, (*Lat.*) a mingling of ſeveral things together.

Mizmor, (*Span.*) a Dungeon.

M. N.

Mnemoſyne, a certain Nymph, who being got with child by *Jupiter*, brought forth the Nine Muſes; the word ſignifies in *Greek*, Memory.

Mnaſalces, a *Sicyonian* Epigrammatiſt cited by *Athenæus*.

Mneſarchus, an Epigrammatiſt, of whom there is a Tetraſtich in the Greek *Anthologie*.

Mneſimachus, a Comick writer, ſeveral of whoſe Comedies are mentioned by *Athenæus*.

Mneſteus: See *Meneſteus*.

M. O.

Moab, (*Hebr.*) of the Father, *Lot*'s Son by his eldeſt Daughter, of whom came the *Moabites*.

Mobbi, a certain Drink made of *Potato-roots*, much uſed in the Iſland of *Barbadoes*.

Mobility, (*Lat.*) moveableneſs, inconſtancy.

Modality, (*Lat.*) a School-term, ſignifying the manner of a thing in the abſtract.

Modder, (from the *Dutch* word Moddr, or Moddekin, i. e. a Maid, or Virgin) a young girl or wench.

Moderata Miſericordia (*Lat.*) is a Writ, and it lieth where a man is amerced in a County Court or Court Barron, more than he ought to be.

Moderation, (*Lat.*) temperance, government, diſcretion.

Moderator, (*Lat.*) a diſcreet Governor, a decider of any Controverſie.

Mode, (*French* from the Latin *Modus*) the faſhion or garb of the time.

L. Junius Moderatus Columella, an ancient *Roman* Writer *De Re Ruſtica*; whoſe Books of that Subject, with thoſe of *Cato*, *Varro*, and *Palladius*, are all extant, and generally Printed all together in a Volume.

Modern, (*Lat.*) of late time.

Modicum, (*Lat.*) a little matter, a ſmall pittance.

Modification, (*Lat.*) a qualifying, a ſetting a meaſure, or limit to any thing.

Modulation, (*Lat.*) an exact ſinging, a keeping time, and meaſure in ſinging.

Modwall, a Bird which deſtroyeth Bees. It is called in Latin *Picus Martius*, being a ſort of *Wood-Pecker*.

Mœro, a very learned Woman among the ancients, of whoſe writings her Hymn to *Neptune* is moſt eſpecially remembred.

Mognions, (*French*) Arms for the ſhoulders.

Mogontus, a certain Heathen god, worſhiped by the ancient *Britains* in *Northamberland*, like as *Bellotucardus* in *Cumberland*, and *Audates* in *Eſſex*.

Moguntia, a City of *Germany*, now called *Mentz*: the Arch-biſhop of this place, is one of the three Spiritual Electors of the Empire.

Moiles, (in Latin *Mallei*) a kind of high-ſoaled-ſhooes, worn in ancient times, by Kings and great perſons.

Moitie, (*French*) the half part of any thing.

Mokel, (*Saxon*) Much.

Mola, a Fiſh found in the *Adriatick* Sea, it is ſo called, as being like a lump of fleſh.

Molar, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Mill; whence the Molar-teeth are thoſe five moſt extreem teeth on either ſide of the mouth, both above and beneath, which are called Grinders.

Mole-butt. See *Porpus*.

Moldavia, a Province of *Dacia*, being otherwiſe called *Walachia Major*, and adjoyning to *Tranſylvania*, the chief whereof is *Saczava* the ſeat of the *Vaivode*.

Molech, (*Hebr.*) railing, an Idol of the *Ammonites*.

Molendinarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Mill.

Moleſtation, (*Lat.*) a vexing, a troubling.

Moliminous, (*Lat.*) requiring ſtrength, force, ſtreſs, or indeavor.

Molition, (*Lat.*) a trying, endeavouring, or attempting.

Mollification, (*Lat.*) a making ſoft, or tender.

Mollitude, (*Lat.*) ſoftneſs, tenderneſs, effeminateneſs.

Mollock, or *Meore*, (*old word*) dirt, dung, excrement.

Molochite. See *Malachite*.

Moly, a certain Herb of very great vertue, mentioned by *Homer*; and probably the *Myle* of *Galen*.

Momin, a fruit Tree growing in ſome of the *Caribbe-Iſlands*.

Mompelier. See *Monſpeſſulum*.

Momus, a certain Deity among the ancients, reputed the god of carping and reprehenſion, he is feigned by the Poets to have been born of *Nox* and *Somnus*, and that his whole buſineſs was to reprehend and carp at all the other gods.

Mona. See *Angleſey*.

Monachal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Monk.

Monarchy, (*Greek*) the Government of a Commonwealth by a Monarch, or one man alone.

Monas, (*Greek*) the number of one.

Monaſterial, (*Lat.*) belonging to Monaſteries *i. e.* ſolitary places where Monks live: It comes from the *Greek* word *Monos*, *i. e.* alone.

A *Mond*, a ball of Gold, being one of the Enſigns of an Emperor, who challengeth a kind of right to the whole World.

Moneda, *Ptolomies* appellation of what we call the Iſle of *Man*, being an Iſland which lies on the North of *England*; and whereof the Earl of *Derby* is Titular King, wearing a leaden Crown.

Monius, an *Iambick* Poet, and one of *Athenæus* his *Dipnoſophiſts*.

Monmouth, the chief Town of *Monmouthſhire*, called in the *Britiſh* tongue *Mongwy*, becauſe it is ſeated at the confluence of the Rivers *Munow* and *Wye*. This Town is famous for the birth of King *Henry* the Fifth, and of *Geffry ap Arthur* Biſhop of *Aſaph*, the compiler of the ancient *Britiſh* Story.

Moneth, (*Sax. Monard*, *Dutch* Maendt, from *Maene*, *i. e.* the Moon) the ſpace of Twenty eight days, in which time the Moon compleateth her circle. There are four ſorts of Moneths. Firſt, a Moneth of Apparition, *i. e.* the ſpace of 26 days and 12 hours, wherein the Moon appears the other three days being deducted, wherein it is obſcured by the Sun. Secondly, Medical or Decretorical, *i. e.* the ſpace of 26 days and 12 hours. Thirdly, of Conſecution or Progreſſion, *i. e.* the ſpace of one Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, and the other being 29 days and a half. Fourthly, of Peragration, *i. e.* the ſpace of the Moons Revolution from any part of the Zodiack unto the ſame again, being 27 days and 8 hours.

Monger, or *Manger*, a *Saxon* word anciently uſed for a Merchant, whence Wood-monger, *&c.* i. e. a Wood-merchant.

Moniers, a word anciently uſed for Miniſters of the Mint, Coyners of money.

Monition, (*Lat.*) an admoniſhing, or giving warning.

Monk-fiſh, a ſort of *Indian* fiſh, flat like a *Skate*, and ſo called, becauſe it hath the reſemblance of a *Monks* Hood or Cowl.

Monkeſhood, a kind of flower, called in Latin *Conſolida Regalis*; ſome make it the ſame with *Napellus* or *Helmet-flower*.

Monoceros, (*Greek*) an Unicorn, or Beaſt having but one horn.

Monocular, (*Lat.*) having but one eye.

Monodical,

Monodical, (*Greek*) belonging to Monody, *i. e.* a kind of Funeral ſong, wherein one ſings alone.

Monogamy, (*Greek*) a ſingle marriage, a having but one Wife, or one Husband.

Monogram, (*Greek*) a writing, or ſentence, conſiſting of one Line or Verſe.

Monology, (*Greek*) a talking alone, a diſcourſe held by one Man only.

Monomachy, (*Greek*) a ſingle combate, or fighting of one couple only hand to hand.

Monomotapa, a Province with its chief City of the ſame name of *Æthiopia Inferior*.

Monophagy, (*Greek*) an eating alone or of one kind of meat.

Monopoly, (*Greek*) the ingroſſing of any ſaleable commodity by one Man, that no Man can gain by them but himſelf.

A *Monops*, (*Greek*) a kind of Beaſt of *Pæonia*, otherwiſe called a *Bonaſus*, which voideth a kind of ſharp and fiery ordure, deadly to whomſoever it lights upon.

Monoptote, (*Greek*) a term in Grammar, being a Noun that hath but one Caſe.

Monoſtick, (*Greek*) a ſentence conſiſting only of one ſingle Verſe.

A *Monoſyllable*, (*Greek*) a word conſiſting only of one ſyllable.

Monothelites, (*Greek*) a ſort of Hereticks living in the year 640. Who held that there was but one Will in Chriſt.

Monſpeſſulum, (*Mompelier*) an eminent City of *Languedock*, the chief Province of *Gallia Narboneaſis*, or *Bracatia*; being alſo an Epiſcopal See, and ancient Univerſity.

Monſtrance de Droit, (*French*) is a Suit in *Chancery*, for the ſubject to be reſtored unto Lands and Tenements, which he ſhews to be his right, but are by office found in the poſſeſſion of another lately dead, by which Office, the King is intituled to a Chattle, Freehold, or Inheritance in the ſaid Land.

Monſtraverunt, (*Lat.*) is a Writ that lieth for Tenants in ancient Demeſn, directed to the Lord, or to the Sheriff, commanding him not to diſtrain the Tenant to do other ſervices, than he ought to do.

Monſtroſity, (*Lat.*) monſtrouſneſs, that which is beyond the ordinary courſe of Nature.

Montaniſts, a ſort of Hereticks, ſo called from their firſt Author *Montanus*; they held that the Holy Ghoſt was not given to the Apoſtles, but to themſelves.

Montanous, (*Lat.*) full of Mountains, belonging to a Mountain.

Montchenſy, a great ſirname in *Kent* and *Suffolk*, ſtiled in *Latin* Records, *De Monte Caniſio*.

Monteſiaſco, a ſort of rich Wine made at *Monteſiaſcone*, a City in that part of *Italy*, called *Terra della Chieſa*.

Montera, (*Span.*) a kind of Cap uſed by Hunters and Sea-men.

Montferrat, (*Ducatus Montferratenſis*) one of the three Dukedoms in that part of *Italy*, called *Æmilia*, or *Longobardia Ciſalpina*; the other two being the Dutchy of *Parma*, to which is united *Piacenza*, and the Dutchy of *Modena*.

Monticolous (*Lat.*) full of Monticles, *i. e.* little Mountains, or Hillocks.

Montivagous, (*Lat.*) wandering up and down the Hills and Mountains.

Montifichet, a name of great note, ſtiled in the *Latin* Records, *De Monte Fixo*.

Montgomery, the chief City of *Montgomeriſhire*, ſo named from *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who built the Caſtle. It is called in *Latin Mons Gomericus*.

Monument, (*Lat.*) from the Verb *Monere*, *i. e.* to admoniſh; a memorial of any famous perſon or action, by Sepulchre, Statue, Pillar, or the like.

Monychus, the name of one of the *Centaurs*, whoſe ſtrength was ſuch, that he could pull up the ſtrongeſt Trees by the Roots, and uſe them inſtead of Darts.

Monyma, the Wife of King *Mithridates*, who when her Husband was overthrown, attempted to have ſtrangled her ſelf by tying her Diadem to her Neck; but the rope breaking, ſhe curſed her Diadem, as being neither uſeful in proſperity nor adverſity, and delivered her ſelf up to an Eunuch to be ſlain.

Mony-wort, (*Numularia*) an Herb of *Venus*, cold, drying, and aſtringent, it is otherwiſe called *Herb-twopence*.

Moods, (in Grammar) the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Potential*, and the *Infinitive*; to which, ſome add the *Optative*, and the *Subjunctive*. In *Logick*, the *Univerſal Affirmative*, the *Univerſal Negative*, the *Particular Affirmative*, the *Particular Negative*. In Muſick, the *Æolian*, the *Dorian*, the *Lydian*, and the *Phrygian*.

Moor Hen. See *Coot*.

Moonwort, (*Lunaria*,) a very ſmall Plant, but of great vertue for curing of Wounds, Fractures, Diſlocations, Bruiſes, Ruptures, and Cancers of the Breſt, yea, ſome ſtick not to affirm, that it will open any Lock, being put into the Keyhole, and to pull ſhooes off the Horſe feet, when ceremoniouſly gathered, and at ſome ſet time.

To *Moor a Ship*, a term in Navigation, to lay out her Anchors, as is moſt fit for the Ship to ride by, in that place where ſhe is.

To *Moor acroſs*, is to lay one Anchor to one ſide of the ſtream, and the other to the other, right againſt one another. To *Moor alongſt*, is to lay an Anchor amidſt the ſtream, a Head, and another a Stern, when you fear driving aſhore. To *Moor a Proviſo*, is to have one Anchor in the River, and a Hawſer aſhore, which is moored with her Head aſhore. Water-ſhot is to moor quartering betwixt both, neither quartering, nor alongſt the Tide.

Moorland, a part of *Staffordſhire*, ſo called from certain barren places thereabout, which have been anciently called *Moors*.

Mooſe, a Beaſt frequent in *New England*, and other parts of *America*. It is as big as an Ox, ſlow

of

of foot, Headed like a Buck, with a broad Beam ſometimes two yards wide.

To *Moot*, (from the *French* word *Mot*, *i. e.* a word, or the *Dutch* word Ghemoet, *i. e.* a meeting together) a term uſed in the Inns of Court, and ſignifieth to handle a Caſe in Law; and thoſe that handle theſe, are called Mootmen, who after ſeven or eight years ſtudy, are choſen Utter-bariſters.

Mooted, in Heraldry, Trees torn up by the Roots, are ſaid to be mooted.

Moral, (*Lat.*) pertaining to manners or civility; alſo the Moral of a Fable is uſed ſubſtantively, for the application of it to Mens lives and manners; whence to moralize, is to give the Moral ſenſe, or interpretation of any thing.

Moration, (*Lat.*) a tarrying or ſtaying.

Moravia, a Countrey of *Germany*, anciently called *Marcomannia*, it is now joyned to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Morbidezza, (*Ital.*) tenderneſs, effeminacy.

Morbifical, (*Lat.*) cauſing ſickneſs, bringing diſeaſes.

Mordacity, (*Lat*) bitingneſs, ſharpneſs; alſo bitterneſs of ſpeech, taunting terms.

Mordecai, (*Hebr.* bitter,) *Eſthers* Guardian, who being advanced by King *Ahaſuerus*, wrought the Deliverance of his Countreymen the *Jews*.

Mordication, (*Lat.*) a biting, or faſtning the Teeth deep into any thing.

Moresk-work, (*French*) a kind of antick work in Painting or Carving, wherein there is a wild reſemblance of Birds, Beaſts, Trees, *&c.* intermingled.

Morgan, a proper name of Man, ſignifying in the ancienteſt *Britiſh* tongue, as much as Seaman.

Morglay, (from the *French* words *Mort*, *i. e.* Death, and *Glaive*, *i. e.* a Sword) a mortal, or deadly ſword.

Moris, a proper name, in *Latin Mauritius*, from *Maurus* a Moor. The moſt famous Man of this name was S. *Morice*, a Commander in the *Theban* Region, Martyred for the Chriſtian Faith under *Maximianus*. The next was that *Mauritius*, an Eaſtern *Roman*, or *Conſtantinople* Emperor, by the treacherous murther of whom, ſluggiſh *Phocas* aſpired to the Empire.

Morigeration, (*Lat.*) as it were a bearing manners, an obeying, a yielding obedience.

Morion, (*Ital.*) a Steel-cap, or Head-piece.

Moriſco, (*Span.*) a Moor; alſo a kind of Dance which ſeemeth to be the ſame with that which the *Greeks* call *Pyrricha*; we vulgarly call it the Morrice-dance, as it were, the Mooriſh Dance.

Morking, (a term in Hunting) a Deer that dies by miſchance, or ſickneſs.

Morling, or *Mortling*, the Wool which is taken from the skin of a deed ſheep.

Morology, (*Greek*) fooliſh ſpeaking, talking like a fool.

Moroſity, (*Lat.*) peeviſhneſs, frowardneſs, waywardneſs.

Morphew, a kind of white ſcurf upon the Body, from the *French* word *Mortfeu*, *i. e.* Dead-fire, becauſe it looks like the white ſparks that fall from a Brand extinguiſhed.

Morpheus, the miniſter of ſleep; uſed alſo metaphorically for ſleep it ſelf.

Morſimus, a pretender to Tragick Poeſie, but laught at by *Ariſtophanes*, for the frigidity and barrenneſs of his ſtile.

Morta, the name of one of the three Deſtinies according to the *Latins*. See *Parcæ*.

Mortal, (*Lat.*) deadly, bringing death.

Mortara, a Town in the Dutchy of *Milan*, famous for the great victory there obtained by the Emperor *Charles* the Great, againſt *Deſiderius* King of the *Lombards*.

Mort d'Anceſter, is a Writ that lieth where a Mans Father, Mother, Brother, or Uncle die ſeiſed of Land, and a ſtranger abateth, or entereth the Land.

Mortgage, (*French*) a pawn of Land, or Goods bound for Money borrowed, to be the Creditors for ever, if the Money be not repaid at the time agreed on.

Mortiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing death.

Mortification, (*Lat.*) as it were a making dead, a quelling or ſubduing; but it is peculiarly uſed in Divinity for an humbling or bringing down the fleſh by Faſting and Prayer.

Mortification, that by which Mixts are as it were deſtroyed, and loſe the vertues of their firſt nature, to acquire others more efficacious by the help of revivification.

A *Mortiſe*, (*French*) a term in Carpenters work, being a laſting a piece of Wood, as it were, by biting into another piece.

Mortmain, (*French*) ſignifying a dead hand, it is in the Common Law an Alienation of Lands, or Tenements to any Corporation, or Fraternity; and their Succeſſors with the Licence of the King, and the Lord of the Mannor.

Mortrews a kind of made diſh of meat conſiſting of ſeveral ingredients.

A *Mortuary*, (*Lat.*) a Funeral, a burying place; alſo a gift left by a Man at his death to his Pariſh in recompenſe of his Tythes, not duly paid in his life time.

Mortuum Caput, the more groſs and earthy ſubſtance that is left of any ingredient, when the moiſture is drawn out by Diſtillation.

Morviedro, a Town of *Valentia*, a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Arragon*. This Town was formerly *Saguntus*, and is famed in Hiſtory for their conſtancy againſt the fierce Famine the beſieging *Romans* made them indure.

Morychus, a Tragick Writer, but more a friend to his Belly, as *Ariſtophanes* takes notice, then befriended by the Muſes.

Moſaical, *Muſaick*, or *Muſive Work*, a kind of curious work in Architecture, conſiſting of ſmall inlaid pieces of Stone, Glaſs, ſundry coloured Shells, or other materials.

Moſco, the principal City, not only of *Muſcovy*, but alſo of the whole *Ruſſian* Empire, being the Imperial Seat of the Grand *Czar*, and the Reſidence of the Patriarch.

Maſchion, an Iambick Poet, of whoſe Senaries ſeveral are quoted by *Stobæus*.

Miſchus, a *Syracuſan* Poet, high in eſteem with *Ariſtarchus*, and accounted ſecond to *Theocritus* for his *Bucolicks*; out of which, ſeveral Verſes are to be ſeen in *Stobæus*. Alſo a *Sicylian*, of whoſe *Idyls* there are ſome few Printed with *Theocritus*, and alſo in the *Greek Anthology*.

Moſes, (*Hebr.* drawn up,) the Son of *Amram*, by whom God delivered the Children of *Iſrael* out of *Egypt*, and he by whom he gave their ancient Law.

A *Moſque*, the ſame as *Meskite*.

A *Moſtick*, a word uſed in Painting, being a round ſtick about a yard long, which the Artiſt doth reſt upon when he Paints.

Mot or *Motto*, (*French* and *Italian*) an Emblem, Impreſs, or Device, as it were a ſhort ſentence compriſed in a word; alſo a certain note which Huntſmen wind on their Horn.

Motet, (*French*) a Verſe in Muſick, a Stanza of a Song; alſo a ſhort Poſie.

Mothermort, *Cardiaca*, an Herb influenced by *Venus*, and the Sign *Leo*, of a cleanſing and aſtringent faculty.

To *Mouch*, (*old word*) to eat up.

Mougnon, (*French*) the brawny part of the Arm; alſo the Braſſel or that part of a Coat of Armor, which covereth the Arms.

Mound, *q. Munimentum*, a Fence or Hedge.

Mounſoun, in Navigation is a conſtant wind in the *Eaſt India*, that bloweth three Moneths together one way, and the next three Moneths the contrary way.

Mounſter, a Province in *Ireland*, containing theſe following Counties, *Kerry*, *Deſmond*, *Cork*, *Waterford*, *Limmerick*, *Tipperary*.

To *Mount* a Piece, a term in the Art of Gunnery, and Navigation, is to lay her upon her Carriages.

Mouſe-ear, (*Piloſella*) a Lunar Herb of a binding, cleanſing, and conſolidating faculty.

Mountain of Piety, a certain ſtock, or bank of Money, which uſed to be raiſed out of voluntary contributions, and treaſured up to be lent upon occaſion to poor people, who were ruined by the uſury and extortion of the *Jews*.

Moveable Feaſts, thoſe Feaſts obſerved among us, which hapning always on the ſame day of the week, yet vary in the day of the Moneth; as the firſt Sunday in *Lent*, *Eaſter day*, *Rogation*, *Whitſunday*, *&c.* Whereas the Immoveable Feaſts are thoſe, which varying the day of the week, fall conſtantly upon one and the ſame day of the Moneth; as, *Chriſtmas day*, *Candlemas day*, our *Lady day*, *Bartholomew day*, *Michaelmas day*, *&c.*

Mountebanck, (from the *Italian* word *Montimbanco*. becauſe he mounts upon ſome high Bench or Form) a Drug-ſeller, or one that buys Drugs of Apothecaries, and by much boaſting of their vertues, ſells them again for choice Medicines. He is called in *French Charlatan*, for his great talking and bragging.

Mourning of the Chine, a diſeaſe in Horſes, which exulcerates the Liver, and by the filthineſs of the vapors flowing from the ſore, corrupts the heart, and cauſeth death.

A *Mow*, (from the *French Amas*, *i. e.* a heap) a pile, or ſtack of Corn or Hay.

Mouzon, a Town of *Champaign*, a Province of *Celtick France*, famous in Hiſtory for their gallant reſiſtance againſt *Piccolomini*, General of the Imperial Forces.

Mozambique, the chief City of a large Province or Kingdom of the ſame denomination in *Æthiopia*. This place is ſubject to the *Portugheſes*, who have here a ſtrong Fort.

M. u.

Mucilaginous, or *Mucculent*, (*Lat.*) full of ſnotty, or ſlimy ſubſtance.

Mucidity, or *Mucour*, (*Lat.*) mouldineſs, hoarineſs, filthineſs.

Mucronated, (*Lat.*) ſharp-pointed.

Mudereeſes, Readers in every Jawm, Cathedral among the *Turks*, that teach Scholars the Common Prayer, and inſtruct them in all Duties belonging to the Church, being paid for their pains out of the Revenews of their Moſches, or Churches. This word is derived from *Ders*, which with them ſignifies a Leſſon.

A *Mue for Hawks*, a kind of Cage, or Aviary, where Hawks are kept when they change their Feathers: It comes from the *French* word *Muer*, to change. Whence that place called the *Mues*, near Charing-croſs, came to be ſo called. It having been anciently appointed for the keeping of the Kings Hawks.

Mufti, the chief Prieſt among the *Turks*, who is created by the Emperor himſelf.

Mugwet, the ſame as *Gatherbag*.

Mugwort, a kind of Herb, which being carried about a Man, is ſaid to take away wearineſs. It is called in *Latin Artemiſia*, from *Artemiſia*, the Queen of *Caria*, or from *Artemis*, *i. e.* *Diana*.

Mulato, (*Span.*) one whoſe Father is a Blackmore, and his Mother of another Nation; or contrarily.

Mulct, (*Lat.*) a fine, penalty, or amerciament.

Muleto, (*Ital.*) a Beaſt called a Moil, or great Mule; made uſe of in ſome parts for the carrying of Sumpters.

Muliebrity, (*Lat.*) Womaniſhneſs, ſoftneſs, effeminacy.

Mulier, in Common Law is a word taken contradiſtinct to Baſtard; as if a Man have a Son by a Woman before Marriage, and then marrying the Mother of that Son, who is called a Baſtard, have another Son. This ſecond Son is called *Mulier*, and being compared together, they have this addi-

tion,

tion, Baſtard eldeſt, and *Mulier* youngeſt. But the moſt proper ſignification of *Mulier*, is a Woman that hath had the company of Man.

Mullar, (in *French Mulleur*) the upper Stone wherewith Painters uſe to grind their colours. From the *Latin*, *Molere*, to grind.

Mullet, (in *Latin Mullus*) a kind of Fiſh called a Barbel ; alſo a term in Heraldry, being like a ſpot falling from above, and divided into five ends ; alſo in Chirurgery, it is a ſort of ſmall Inſtrument ſomewhat like Pincers, to pick out any offenſive thing, out of the eye, or any other part of the Body that hath but a narrow paſſage.

Mulomedick, (*Lat.*) belonging to the cure of Mules ; alſo ſubſtantively taken a *Mulomedick*, is no other then a Farrier, if a Mule-doctor may be ſo called, as a Horſ-doctor is with us.

Mulſe, (*Lat.*) a kind of Wine mingled with Honey.

Multifarious, (*Lat.*) of divers ſorts, divided into many parts.

Multifidous, (*Lat.*) having divers ſlits, cleft into ſeveral parts.

Multiformity, (*Lat.*) a having divers forms or ſhapes.

Multiloquous, (*Lat.*) talking much, of many words.

Multiparous, (*Lat.*) bringing forth many young ones at one birth.

Multiplicious, (*Lat.*) manifold, conſiſting of divers ways, or things.

Multiplication, (*Lat.*) an increaſing, a making much, or many.

Multipotent, (*Lat.*) having much power, able to do much.

Multiſcious, (*Lat.*) having much skill or knowledge.

Multiſonant, (*Lat.*) ſounding much, making much noiſe.

Multivagant, (*Lat.*) ſtraying, or wandering much.

Multure, in Common Law is a toll that a Miller taketh for grinding of Corn.

Mum, a kind of *Dutch* Beer, made originally at *Brunſwick*.

Mummery, (*French*) a perſonating of any one in a mask.

Mummius, a *Latin* Comick, whoſe *Atellanæ* are cited by *Donatus* and *Chariſius*.

Mummy, (*Lat.*) a kind of pitchy ſubſtance ariſing from moiſture, which is ſweat out of dead Bodies, that have been imbalmed with divers ſorts of Spices, and is called in *Greek*, *Piſſaſphaltus*.

Muncerians, a ſort of Anabaptiſts that made great inſurrection in *Germany*, ſo called from their Ringleader *Muncer*.

Mundane, (*Lat.*) worldly, belonging to the World.

Mundification, (*Lat.*) a making clean, purging, or purifyiug.

Muneration, (*Lat.*) a recompencing, or rewarding.

Municipal, (*Lat.*) injoying a freedom, or the right of a free City. Whence *Municipal Laws*, *i. e.* ſuch Laws as the Inhabitants of a free Town or City injoy.

Munick, the principal City of the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, and Seat of his Electoral Highneſs.

Munificence, (*Lat.*) bountifulneſs, liberality.

Muniment, (*Lat.*) a Fence, or Fortreſs ; alſo a Houſe of ſtrength, where Deeds, or Plate of a Colledge are kept.

Munite, (*Lat.*) fenced, made ſtrong.

Munkſeam, (a term in Navigation) a kind of ſowing the Canvaſſes of Sails, the edge of the one over the edge of the other.

Murage, (*Lat.*) a toll to be levied for the building, or repairing of publick Walls.

Mural, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Wall.

Mural Crown, a Crown which among the ancient *Romans* was given to him, who firſt ſcaled the Walls of an Enemies City.

Murcia, a Province with its *Metropolis* of the ſame name of *Caſtilian Spain*.

Murder, in Common Law is a wilful and felonious killing of any Man, upon premeditated malice. From the *Saxon* word *Mudren*, which ſo ſignifieth.

Murengers, certain Officers in *Weſtcheſter*, that look to the City Walls.

Muret, a Town of *Gaſcoign* in *Aquitanick France*, where in the year 1206. *Simon* Earl of *Montfort*, obtained a great victory over the King of *Arragon*, who was there ſlain with 2000 of his Men.

Muricide, (*Lat.*) a Mouſe-skiller, a cowardly fellow.

Muriel, the Chriſtian name of divers Women, from the *Greek Myron*, *i. e.* ſweet ointment.

Muring, a term in Architecture, the raiſing of Walls.

Murrain, (from the *Greek* word *Maraino*) a kind of rot, or conſuming diſeaſe among Cattle.

Murnival, (from the old *French* word *Mornifle*) a Quaternary, or the number Four of the like ſort of Cards ; that is, all Aces, all Kings, or the like.

Murray, a Countrey in the North part of *Scotland*, called in *Latin Moravia*.

A *Murrey colour*, (from the *Greek* word *Maurus*) a dusky, blackiſh, or dun colour.

Muſach Caſſa, a certain Cheſt in the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, wherein Kings were wont to caſt their offerings.

Muſæus, a Poetical name of great Antiquity, there being of this name four very great Men, and all for Poetry. The firſt an *Eleuſinian*, the Son of *Antiphonus*, and Diſciple of *Orpheus*, whoſe Precepts of Life to his Son *Eumolpus*, are mentioned by *Suidas*. The ſecond an *Athenian*, the Son of *Eumolpus*, who is ſaid to have written in Verſe the genealogy of the gods. The third a *Theban*, the Son of *Thamyras*, a *Melick* Poet, and Writer of Hymns, who lived before the *Trojan* War. The Fourth an *Epheſian*, who wrote in Verſe the affairs of *Pergamus*, in the times of *Eumenes* and *Attalus*. There is alſo extant under the name of *Muſæus*, a little Poem not unelegant or un-

eſteem'd among the learned; but by the modernneſs of the ſtyle eaſily diſcernable not to have been written by any of the ancient *Muſæus's*.

Muſahib Alloh, A Talker with God; by which the *Turks* call *Moſes*.

Muſaph, a certain Book containing the Laws of the *Turks*.

Maſca, a Lyrick and Epigrammatick Poeteſs, as *Cælius Rhodiginus* teſtifies.

Muſcadel-Wine, (*French*) a ſort of Wine, brought from the Iſland of *Candy*, having a ſweet odour like that of Musk.

Muſchamp, a name formerly of great note in *Northumberland*, ſtyled in *Latin* Records, *de Musko Campo*.

Muſcheto, a kind of Inſect, ſomewhat reſembling a gnat; Some think it ſo called as a diminutive of *Muſca*. It is very frequent in many parts of *Africa* and *America*, and the hotteſt Regions of *Aſia*.

Muſſack, a kind of drink, much in uſe among the *Chineſes*.

Muſcovia, a large Countrey of *Europe*, otherwiſe called *Ruſſia*, bordering upon *Tartary*. It is governed by the great Duke of *Muſcovy*, called alſo Empetor of *Ruſſia*.

Muſcous, (*Lat.*) moſſy, or full of moſs.

Muſculous, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or full of Muſcles, *i. e.* certain organick parts of the body, being of a fleſhly and tendinous ſubſtance, and interlac't with filaments and little Veins and Arteries; and ſerving as the Inſtruments of motion to every part.

Muſen, (among Hunters,) is when a Stag, or male Deer caſts his head.

Muſes, the Nine Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemoſyne*, born in the Countrey of *Pieria* (whence they are called *Pierides*) and inhabiting *Helicon* a Hill of *Bœotia*, they were accounted the goddeſſes of Muſick and Poetry, and the reſt of the ingenuous Arts and Sciences; their names were *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpſichore*, *Polihymnia*, and *Urania*.

Muſet, (*French*) the places, thorough the which the Hare goeth to relief.

Muſive. See *Moſaical*.

Musket, the taſſel, or male of a Sparrow-Hawk.

Muskinne, a kind of Bird, otherwiſe called a *Finch*; in *Latin*, *Fringillago*.

Muſmon, the name of a certain Beaſt reſembling partly a Sheep, partly a Goat.

Muſquaſh, a Beaſt frequent in *New-England*, and ſome other parts of *America*; like a *Beaver* in ſhape, but not ſo big. The male hath two ſtones, which ſmelling like Musk, never loſe their ſweet ſcent, if the Beaſt be killed in Winter.

Muſſitation, (*Lat.*) a muttring, or ſpeaking between the Teeth.

Muſſulmans, or *Mulſulmans*, an *Arabick* word, ſignifying a people faithful in their Religion, being an attribute which the *Turks* and *Mahumetans* arrogate to themſelves.

Muſt, (*Lat.*) Wine newly preſſed from the Grape.

Muſtache, or *Muſtachia*, (*French*) from the *Greek* word *Myſtax*, the Beard of the upper-lip.

Muſtaphis, certain Prophets, or learned men among the *Turks*.

Muſtelline, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Weaſel.

Muſtriche, a Shoomakers Laſt.

Mutability, (*Lat.*) changeableneſs, inconſtancy.

Mutation, (*Lat.*) a changing.

Mute, (*Lat.*) dumb, ſpeechleſs: alſo Mutes, uſed ſubſtantively for thoſe conſonants which have no ſound of a vowel before them: alſo certain Executioners among the *Turks* appointed to ſtrangle offenders, are called *Mutes*. Alſo, a Hawk is ſaid to mute, not to dung. Alſo when Hounds run long without making any cry, they are ſaid to run mute.

Mutilation, (*Lat.*) a maiming, or curtailing of any thing.

Q. *Mutius*, a ſtout *Roman*, who in the War with *Porſenna* King of the *Hetrurians*, went into the Enemies Camp with an intent to have killed the King; but being taken and threatned with extraordinary puniſhments, he thruſt his right hand into the fire and burnt it off, to ſhew his contempt of torments; whence he was called *Scævola*; and telling *Porſenna*, that 300 Youths had in like manner conſpired againſt him, he was ſo terrified, that immediately he made a peace with the *Romans*.

Mutual, (*Lat.*) paſſing between two, interchangeable.

Muzzle-ring, in Gunnery, is the greateſt circle about the mouth of a great Gun.

M. Y.

Mycon, of this name were two excellent Painters, the one an *Athenian*, the other a *Syracuſian*.

Myſteriſme, (*Greek*) a diſdainful gibe, or ſcoff; in Rhetorick, it is taken for a more ſecret and cloſe kind of *Sarcaſm*.

Myriad, (*Greek*) the number of Ten thouſand.

Myia, a learned Woman among the ancients, of whom there is an *Epiſtle* to *Phyllis* in the volume of *Greek* Epiſtles Printed by *Aldus*. There are alſo two other Women of this name mentioned by *Suidas*.

Myriad, (*Greek*) the number of Ten thouſand.

Myriarch, a Commander of Ten thouſand men, a Major.

Myrmecides, (*Greek*) an ancient *Greek* Statuary.

Myrmidons, a certain people of *Theſſaly*, who went under the conduct of *Achilles* to the Wars of *Troy*. They were ſo called from *Myrmidon* an ancient King of *Theſſaly*, the Son of *Jupiter*, and the Nymph *Corymuſa*; or elſe from a certain Virgin called *Myrmice*, who for contemning *Ceres*, was changed into an Ant: from which there

ſpring-

ſpringing up a multitude of Ants, they were by the Prayers of *Æacus*, when *Theſſaly* was almoſt depopulated, changed into men.

Myro, a *Byzantian* Poeteſs, whom *Pauſanias* teſtifies to have written ſeveral things in Elegiack verſe; and whoſe *Mnemoſyne* is mentioned by *Athenæus*; ſhe hath alſo a *Hexaſtick* in the *Greek* Anthologie, if it be not another of this name; for *Suidas* takes notice of two.

Myrobalanes, a ſort of medicinal fruit, by ſome called *Ægyptian*-Acorns, of which there are five ſorts, *Bellerick*, *Chebule*, *Citrine*, *Emblick*, and *Indian*.

Myron, a Statuary chiefly famous for his Heifer of Braſs, which is mentioned by *Ovid* in his Third Book *De Ponto*. There was another *Myron* an *Athenian* of the ſame faculty.

Myropoliſt, (*Greek*) a ſeller of oyntments or ſweet oiles.

Myrrha, the Daughter of *Cynaras* King of *Cyprus*, who by the help of her Nurſe coming to lye with her Father, was got with child by him, and brought forth *Adonis* the Paramour of *Venus*, but *Cynaras* afterwards being ſenſible of what was done, would have ſlain her with his Sword, whereupon ſhe fled into *Arabia Fælix*, and was changed into a Tree of her own name, from which there diſtilleth a ſweet aromatick Gum called alſo Myrrhe.

Myrrhine, (*Lat.*) belonging to Myrrhe, made of Myrrhe.

Myrſilus, the Son of *Myrſus*, a King of *Lydia*, called alſo *Candaules*, the laſt of the race of the *Heraclidæ*. See *Candaules*; Alſo a *Lesbian* writer, or the original of the *Tyrrheni*; *Plinie* alſo cites an Author of this name in the Fifth Book of his natural Hiſtory.

Myrtilus, the Son of *Mercury* and *Phaethuſa*; he was the Chariot-driver of *Oenomaus*, who being to run a race with *Pelops*, *Myrtilus*, being promiſed a great reward, looſened the Axletree, ſo that the Chariot being overturned, *Oenomaus* fell out and broke his neck; but before he dyed he intreated *Pelops* to revenge his death; whereupon when *Myrtilus* came to demand his reward, he was thrown into that Sea which from thence was called *Mare Myrtoum*, now *Mar de Mandria*. Alſo an *Athenian* Comick writer whoſe *Tetanopanes* and *Amores* are mentioned by *Suidas*; alſo one of *Athenæus* his *Deipnoſophiſts*.

Myrtle, (*Myrtus*) a kind of low Tree which beareth a little blackiſh leaf of a very fragrant ſcent, and groweth only in hot Countries. This Tree was by the ancients accounted ſacred to *Venus*.

Myſ, an ancient *Greek* Statuary.

Myſia, a Countrey of *Aſia* the leſs, anciently divided into higher *Myſia*, and lower *Myſia*, it containeth thoſe Countries which are now called *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, and *Wallachia*.

Myſtagogical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Myſtagogue, *i. e.* he that interprets Divine Myſteries or Ceremonies; alſo, he that hath the keeping of Church-relicks, and ſhewing them to ſtrangers.

Myſteriarch, (*Greek*) a chief overſeer of ſacred Myſteries.

Myſtical, (*Greek*) myſterious, ſecret, hidden.

Mythology, (*Greek*) a diſcourſe and expoſition of Fables.

N. A.

Naam, (from the *Dutch* word Nemmen, i. e. to nim, or take hold on) in Common-Law, is the taking of anothers moveable goods, which if it be by reaſonable diſtreſs proportionable to the value of the thing deſtrained for, it is called lawful *Naam*.

Naaman, (*Hebr. comely, fair,*) the Son of *Benjamin*: alſo a *Syrian* Captain who was healed of his Leproſie by *Eliſha*.

Nabal, (*Hebr. fool*, or *mad,*) a rich Churl whom *David* threatned to ſlay, but was pacified by the prudence of his Wife *Abigail*.

Nacre, (*French*) mother of Pearl.

Nacta, in the phraſe of the Chymiſts, an Apoſtem in the Breſt.

Nadab, (*Hebr.* a Prince,) the Son of *Aaron*.

Nadir, an *Arabick* word oft uſed in Aſtronomy, ſignifying that point of Heaven directly under our feet, and oppoſite to the Zenith.

Nænia, (*Lat.*) Funeral-Songs, Funeral-Prayers, or praiſes.

Nævius, a *Latin* Comick and Epigrammatick Poet, whoſe two Comædies *Ariolus* and *Leone*, and a Tragedy of his entituled, *Hermione* are mentioned by *Gellius*; ſome things alſo of his writing are cited by *Fulgentius*.

Naiades, the Nymphs of Rivers and Fountains, from the *Greek* word, νάω to flow.

Naiant, (*French*) ſwimming, or floating; a term in Heraldry.

Naif, (*French*) a term in Jewelling, and is ſpoken of a Diamond, or other Stone, which looketh quick and natural, and hath all its properties as in water, cleanneſs, &c.

Naipi, young Doctors in the *Mahumetan*-Law, who ſometimes ſupply the place of Judges.

Namaz, a word uſed among the *Turks*, ſignifying their Common-prayer.

Namurcum, (vulg. *Namur*) one of the Nine Provinces of the *Spaniſh Neatherlands*; denominated from its Capital Town.

Namnetum, (vulg. *Nantes*) the principal Town of *Britany*, a Province of *Celtick France*, it is ſituate upon the River *Loir*.

Nanquin, one of the Six maritim Prefectures of *China*, having its Metropolis of the ſame denomination.

Nanſium, (*Nanſy*) the chief City of the Dutchy of *Lorrain*.

Nantwich, a Town in *Cheſhire*, famous for the Pits of Brine or ſalt water, which are called *Wiches*; it is named by the ancient *Britains Hellath Wen*, i. e. the white Wich or ſalt Pit; and by *Latin*

Latin writers *Vicus Malbanus*; perhaps from one *William Malbedenge* or *Malbanc*, anciently Lord thereof.

Napperie, (*French*) Linnen for the Table.

Napæ, the Nymphs of the Woods and Mountains, from the *Greek* word *Nape*, i. e. a Wood.

Napthe, (*Lat.*) a kind of ſulphureous ſubſtance, called Median oil, or Babyloniſh bitumen.

Narciſſus, a youth of great beauty, the Son of *Cephiſus* and *Liriope*, of whom the Prophet *Tireſias* foretold, that he ſhould live ſo long as he ſhould abſtain from beholding himſelf; he being beloved of many Nymphs, and eſpecially of *Echo*, was inſenſible to all their loves, and at length coming to drink of a clear Fountain, and beholding his Image in the water, he fell in love with it, and ſeeing no hopes of injoying it, he pined away for grief, and was changed into a Flower of the ſame name, vulgarly called a white *Daffadilly*; and *Echo*, ſeeing her ſelf deſpiſed likewiſe, pined away, and was changed into a voice. Alſo the name of a Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, who when oil was wanting at Divine ſervice for the Lamps, by his prayers is ſaid to have turned water into oil.

Narcotick, (*Greek*) of a ſtupefying and benuming quality; whence divers things which are uſed in Phyſick to that end, are called *Narcotick* Medicines.

Nares, a term in Faulconry, the holes in the Hawks beak.

A *Narration*, or *Narrative*, (*Lat.*) a report, or diſcourſe, or relation of any thing.

The *Narrow*, a Channel that runs between *Marget-ſand* and the *Main*, from the *Northforeland* to the *Buoys* of the *Woolpack* and *Spell*.

Narſes, an Eunuch, who being General of the Emperor *Juſtinians* Army in *Italy*, after *Belizarius*, performed very great ſervice againſt the *Goths*; but at laſt being affronted by *Sophia* the Empreſs, he called in the *Lombards* into *Italy*.

Naſda, or *Natta*, in the Chymical or Paracelſian Language, a bunch in the back.

Narſinga, one of the Six Kingdoms, with its Metropolis of the ſame name, of *Indoſtan* or *India intra Gangem*.

† *Naſicornous*, a made word, which ſignifieth having a horn upon the noſe; from the *Latin Naſus*, i. e. a noſe, and *Cornu*, i. e. a horn.

Naſſaw, an Earldom in the Circle of *Burgundy*, belonging to the Family of the Princes of *Orange*.

Natalitious, (*Lat.*) belonging to ones Nativity or Birth-day.

Natation, (*Lat.*) a ſwimming.

Nathanael, (*Hebr.*) *the gift of God*, the Son of *Iſhai*: alſo a Pious man mentioned in the New Teſtament with the Commendation of a true *Iſraelite* without guile. Since a frequent proper name of men.

Nativity, (*Lat.*) the Birth, or firſt entrance into the World.

Nativo habendo, a Writ for the apprehending a Lords Bond-woman or the Villain, claimed as his Inheritance, (who in Common Law is called *Nief*) and reſtoring her to his Lord.

Naturaliſt, (*Lat.*) one that underſtandeth natural cauſes, a natural Philoſopher.

Naturilization, (*Lat.*) an admitting of ſtrangers into the number of natural Subjects.

Naval, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Ship, or Navy.

Navarra, a part of *Spain* which reaches from the *Pyrenæan* hills to the River *Iberus* or *Ebro*, and was for ſome ages a particular Kingdom of it ſelf.

To *Naucifie*, (*Lat.*) to ſet at nought.

Naucrates, an ancient Comick Poet, whoſe *Perſis* is cited by *Athenæus*; perhaps the ſame with *Nauſicrates*.

The *Nave of a Wheel*, the middle, or that part, into which the Axletree is put. Alſo the main part or body of a Church which by the nearneſs of the word might ſeem to be deriv'd from *Navis* a Ship; but may be drawn more ſignificantly from the *Greek* word νάος, a Temple.

Naufrage, (*Lat*) Shipwrack, loſs at Sea. See *Wreck*.

Navicular, (*Lat.*) belonging to Ships.

Navigable, (*Lat.*) paſſable by Ships.

Navigation, (*Lat.*) a ſailing: alſo, the Art of Seafaring, the knowledge of Sea-affairs.

Navity, (*Lat.*) diligence, ſtirringneſs.

Naulage, (*French*) the fraight, or paſſage-money for going over the Sea, or any River.

Naumachy, (*Greek*) a fighting at Sea, a Sea-Battle.

Naupactum. See *Lepanto*.

Nauplius, the Son of *Neptune* and *Amymone*, the Daughter of *Danaus*, he was King of *Eubœa*, and Father of *Palamedes*, who being by the means of *Ulyſſes* ſtoned to death; *Nauplius* in revenge made a great fire upon the mountain *Caphareus*, which the *Greek* Navy taking to be the light of ſome near Harbour, ſailed ſo near, that they were caſt away upon the Rocks.

Nauſeous, or *Nauſeative*, (*Lat.*) going againſt ones Stomach, making one ready to vomit.

Nauſicae, the Daughter of *Alcinous* and *Arete*: ſhe going out of the City one night with her maid-ſervant to bath her ſelf, met with *Ulyſſes* who was Shipwrack't upon that ſhore, and almoſt naked; whom ſhe brought to her Fathers Palace, gave him cloaths, and entertained him with a great deal of reſpect.

Nauſicrates, an ancient Comick writer, whoſe *Perſis* and *Nauclerus* are cited by *Suidas* and *Athenæus*.

Nauſtible, (*Lat.*) a Haven for Ships.

Nautical, or *Nautick*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Mariners, or to Ships.

Naxos, one of the *Cyclades*, Iſlands in the *Ægean*, Sea anciently called *Strongyle* and *Dia*; in this Iſland, *Ariadne* being left by *Theſeus*, married *Baechus*.

Nazal, (*French*) the noſe-piece of a Helmet.

Naze, a Cliff or Point of Land, lying right over againſt the Buoy of the *Gunfleet*.

Nazarites, (*Hebr.*) a ſort of *Jews* who ſeparated themſelves from all others, and vowed themſelves to God for a certain time, in which they abſtained from Wine, and ſuffered their hair to grow: Alſo Chriſt and his Diſciples were called *Nazarites*, from *Nazareth* the place where Chriſt ſojourned with his Parents in his younger years.

N. E.

Nead, a ſort of Beaſt reported to have been formerly peculiar to the Iſle of *Samos*, of ſuch a prodigious bigneſs, that the bones of one of them are ſaid to be kept for a Monument, and of ſuch a great voice, as to make the Earth ſhake.

Neæra, the name of a very fair Nymph, who being got with child by *Phœbus*, brought forth two Daughters, *Lampetia* and *Phaethuſa*, who kept the flocks of their Father the Sun in *Sicily*; many of which were killed by the Companions of *Ulyſſes*, for which they were caſt away at Sea.

Nealces, a *Greek* Painter of great repute, whoſe moſt remembred Works are, his Picture of *Venus*, his Sea-fight between the *Egyptians* and *Perſians*; and his Crocodile, lying in wait for the Aſs drinking.

Neal-too, in Navigation is when it is deep water cloſe to the ſhore.

Neapolis, the City of *Naples*, ſituate in *Campania*, in *Italy*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea-ſide. It was built firſt of all by the Citizens of *Cuma*, and called *Parthenope*, from the name of one of the *Syrens*, who was there buried; afterwards it was deſtroyed, then rebuilt and called *Neapolis*; which in *Greek* ſignifieth the New City. From this City the Kingdom of *Naples* takes its denomination, containing all thoſe Countreys of *Italy*, which are called *Campania*, *Apulia*, *Lucania*, *Magna Græcia*, and part of *Latium*.

Neap-tides, thoſe ſmaller tides which happen ſeven days after the Change, and ſeven days after the Full of the Moon, whereas the greater Tides which happen ſeven days before the Change and Full, are called Spring-tides.

Neat, (from the *Dutch* Nieten, *i. e.* to But,) an Ox, Cow, or Steer.

Nebriſſa, (anciently *Lebrixa*) a Town (well fortified with a Caſtle) of *Andaluſia*, a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was anciently the Kingdom of *Caſtile*.

Nebuchadnezzar, (*Hebr.* The mourning of the Generation,) a King of *Babylon*, who conquered *Egypt*, and deſtroyed *Jeruſalem*. See his ſtory more at large in *Daniel*.

Nebule, a term in Herauldry, bearing a repreſentation of the Clouds.

Nebulgea, a Chymical term, ſignifying the Salt of the moiſture of a Cloud, falling upon Stones in Meadows, and hardned by the heat of the Sun.

Nebulous, (*Lat.*) miſty, foggy, cloudy.

To *Neceſſitate*, (*Lat.*) to force as a thing of neceſſity.

Necromancy, (*Greek*) a divination by calling up deceaſed bodies; alſo the black Art, or any kind of Conjuration, by dealing with the Devil, or evil ſpirits.

Nectarean, (*Greek*) pleaſant, immortal; from *Nectar*, *i. e.* a certain pleaſant drink which the Poets feign to have been the drink of the gods, and that whoſoever drunk of it, would become immortal.

Nefandous, (*Lat.*) hainous, horrible, not to be mentioned.

Nefarious, (*Lat.*) very wicked, abominable.

Negative, (*Lat.*) denying, or gainſaying.

Negative Pregnant, in Common Law is when a Man being impleaded to have done a thing, upon ſuch a day, denies, that he did it after the manner and form declared.

Negotiation, (*Lat.*) a Merchandizing, Trafficking, or Managing of Affairs.

Negro, (*Ital.*) a Blackmoor.

Negroponte, an Iſland now belonging to the *Turk*, (with its chief City of the ſame name) of the *Ægæan* Sea, oppoſite to *Achaia*, it was anciently called *Eubœa*. In this Iſland, *Ariſtotle* is ſaid to have died for grief, that he could not find out the ebbing and flowing of the *Euripus*.

Nehemiah, (*Hebr.* The Reſt of the Lord,) a zealous promoter of the reparation of *Jeruſalem* (after the Captivity) which he carried on the more ſucceſsfully, by the favor he had with King *Artaſhaſht*, whoſe Butler he was. It is become a frequent Chriſtian name of Men.

Neif. See *Nativo Habendo*.

Nemanſus, (*Niſmes*) a Town of *Languedock*, in *Gallia*, *Narbonenſis* famous for its *Roman* Antiquities.

Nemæa, a certain Woody Countrey of *Achæia*, between *Cleonæ* and *Phlius*. Here it was that *Hercules* ſlew a Lion of a monſtrous bigneſs, which from the place was called the *Nemæan* Lion; in remembrance of which exploit he inſtituted certain Games, called alſo *Nemæan* Games.

Neme, (*Old Engliſh*) ſignifying Uncle; uſed by thoſe of *Staffordſhire*.

Nemeſis, the godeſs of Reward and Revenge, and the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Neceſſity*; ſhe was alſo called *Adraſtia* and *Ramnuſia*, and placed by the *Egyptians* above the Moon.

Nemoral, or *Nemorous*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Woods, woody, ſhaded with Trees.

Nemours, a Town which gives title to a Duke in that part of *France*, which is called *L'Iſle de France*.

Nenufarim, in the Chymical or *Paracelſian* phraſe, *Spirits in the Air*.

Nenuphar, (*Arab.*) a certain flower commonly called a Water Lilly.

Neoburgum, (*Newburg*) a Town in that part of the Empire, called the Circle of *Bavaria*, which gives title to a Duke; alſo a Town of *Funen* in *Denmark*, vulgarly called *Nyburg*.

Neogamiſt,

Neogamiſt, (*Greek*) one newly married.

Neophyte, (*Greek*) a Plant newly ſet or planted; alſo metaphorically one newly entred into any Profeſſion, or one newly converted to the Faith.

Neoptolemus, the Son of *Achilles*, and *Deidamia*, but more generally called *Pyrrhus*; alſo an Author mentioned by *Pliny* in his *Natural Hiſtory*, for what he wrote of Bees and Honey.

Neoterical, or *Neoterique*, (*Greek*) new, or of late time.

Neots. Saint *Neots*, a Pariſh in *Cornwal*, within which is a Well dedicated to S. *Keyne*, a Female Saint; the reputed vertue of the Water whereof is this, That whether Husband or Wife come firſt to drink thereof, they get the maſtery thereby. *Cariev.* Survey of *Cornwal.*

Nep, (*Nepeta*) a kind of Herb, otherwiſe called *Catmint.*

Nepenthe, a certain Herb (mentioned by *Pliny*) which being put into Wine, expelleth ſadneſs. Some think it to be the ſame with *Bugloſs.*

Nephelian Crookhorn, is *Aries.*

Nephritick, (*Greek*) troubled with a diſeaſe, which cauſeth a pain in the Reins of the Back.

Nepiers Bones or *Rods*; certain Inſtruments, either of Box, Ivory, or Metal, invented by the Lord *Nepier*, Baron of *Merchiſton*, an excellent Mathematician. Which Rods being rightly intabulated or diſpoſed one with another, repreſent the true product of any two ſums given to be multiplied.

Nepotation, (*Lat.*) riotouſneſs or luxury.

Neptune, the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*. In the diviſion of the World among *Saturns* Sons, the Empire of the Sea fell to him by lot.

Nereides, the Nymphs of the Sea, the Daughters of *Nereus* and *Doris*; among whom was *Amphitrite*, the Wife of *Neptune.*

Domitius Nero, one of the ancient *Roman* Emperors, who killed his Mother *Agrippina*, his Wife *Octavia*, the Poet *Lucan*, and *Seneca* his Maſter.

Nerve, (*Lat.*) a ſinew, alſo by a metaphor, force, or ſtrength of body.

Nervoſity, (*Lat.*) a being full of Nerves or Sinews, *i. e.* certain organick parts of the Body, which cauſe ſtrength and motion. It is alſo metaphorically taken for ſtrength or vigor.

Neſcious or *Neſcient*, (*Lat.*) ignorant, or not knowing.

Neſh, (*old word*) tender.

Neſſus, one of the *Centaurs*, whom *Ixion* begat upon a Cloud, formed into the likeneſs of *Juno*: He was ſlain by *Hercules*, for attempting to raviſh his Wife *Deianira.*

Neſt of Rabbets, a term uſed by Foreſters for a company of Rabbets.

Neſtor, the Son of *Neleus* and *Chloris*. He came with fifty Ships along with the *Grecian* Army to the Wars of *Troy*, and was famous for his Prudence and Eloquence, and the great age he lived to. There was alſo of this name, a Grammarian who educated *Marcellus*, the Son of *Auguſtus.*

Neſtorians, a ſort of Heretieks ſo called from *Neſtorius* their Founder: Their chief Tenet was, That there were two Perſons, as well as two Natures in Chriſt.

Nettings, (a term in Navigation) thoſe ſmall Ropes which are ceaſed together with Rope-yarns, in the form of a Net with Maſhes.

Nettles, an Herb called in *Latin Urtica ab urendo*, becauſe it raiſeth bliſters.

Neuburg. See *Neoburgum.*

Nevers. See *Nivernia.*

Nevin, a Town in *Caernervanſhire*: where, in the year 1284. the Nobles of *England* triumphed over the *Welſh*, with ſolemn Juſts and Turnaments, wherewith they celebrated the memory of King *Arthur.*

Nevoſity, (*Lat.*) fulneſs of Warts, or Moles.

Neuſtria, a Region of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly called *Weſtrich.* See *Normannia.*

Neutha, in the Language of the Chymiſts is, a little skin growing to the Ears or Eyes of Infants new born.

Neutral, (*Lat.*) indifferent, inclining to neither ſide.

Newark, a pleaſant Town, ſeated upon the River *Trent* in *Nottinghamſhire*. It is ſo called, as it were, the New-work, from a ſtately Caſtle built in King *Stephens* time, by *Alexander* Biſhop of *Lincoln*. In this Town, King *John* ended his days.

Newcaſtle, a noted Town in *Northumberland*, ſituate upon the River *Tine*, which maketh a very commodious Haven for Ships: It derived this name from the new Caſtle built by *Robert*, Son to *William* the Conqueror. Some think it to have been that Town, which was anciently called *Gabroſentum.*

New Colledge, a Colledge in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, built by *William Wickham*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter.*

New England. See *Nova Anglia.*

Newport, (*Neoportum*) a Port Town of *Flanders*; alſo the chief Town of the *Iſle of Wight*, alſo a Town in *Monmouthſhire.*

Newſol or *Newhauſel*, a Town of *Upper Hungary.*

New-years-gift, a gift preſented to friends, or great perſons, the firſt of *January*; a Cuſtom derived from the ancient *Romans*, who uſed to offer Preſents to the Emperors in the Capitol, though they were abſent. In *Italy*, it is the Cuſtom for the greateſt perſons to give to the meaneſt, whereas here the meaneſt gi v t o the greateſt.

Nexible, (*Lat.*) eaſie to be knit.

N. I.

Nias-Hawk, (a term in Faulconry) a Hawk newly taken out of the Neſt, and not able to prey for her ſelf; alſo metaphorically taken for a Novice.

Nicearchus,

Nicæarchus, a *Greek* Painter, of whoſe Works there are particularly mentioned by *Pliny*, his *Venus* accompanied by *Cupid* and the *Graces*, and his *Hercules* ſeeming aſhamed, as newly recovered from his madneſs.

Nicagoras, an *Athenian* Sophiſt, who wrote the lives of Learned Men, and the Embaſſie of the *Romans* to King *Philip*. He is cited by *Fulgentius* in his *Mythology*.

Nicander, a *Colophonian* or *Ætolian*, both Phyſitian, Poet, and Grammarian; beſides whoſe *Theriaca*, and other things extant, there are mentioned by *Suidas*, *Cicero*, and others his Collections of Receipts, his Prognoſticks in Verſe, his Poem of Bees, and other Books of Agriculture, and other ſubjects.

Nicanor, a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, who as *Suidas* writes, flouriſhed under the Emperor *Adrian*. *Nicanor* of *Cyrene* is cited by *Athenæus*.

Nicaragua, with its chief Town of the ſame name, a Subdiviſion of *Gualimala*, one of the ſix Grand Provinces of *Northern America*.

Nicas, a great Grammarian for Etymologies, he is quoted by *Angelus Politianus* in his *Miſcellaniis*.

Nicea, a City of *Bythinia*, famous for the great Synod or Council, which was kept there by the appointment of *Conſtantine* the Great, conſiſting of Three hundred and eighteen Biſhops.

Niceſius, or as *Fulvius* calls him *Hiceſius*, a Geoponick Writer of *Maronea*, mentioned by *Varro*, *Pliny*, and *Athenæus*.

Nices, a Sophiſt of *Smyrna*, in high eſteem with the Emperor *Adrian*, and conſtituted his Library Keeper in *Egypt*.

Nicia, a Chriſtian name of Women, in *Greek*, Victorious.

Nicias, an *Athenian* Captain, who together with *Demoſthenes*, being ſent againſt the *Syracuſians*, was repulſed with a very great overthrow by *Gylippus* the *Lacedemonian*, who was ſent to aid the *Syracuſians*. Alſo an *Athenian* Painter, mentioned by *Ælian* in his various Hiſtory; he was a moſt accurate diſtinguiſher of Lights and Shadows, and ſo very intent upon his Work, that he oft-times forgot the natural ſuſtenance of his Body. Alſo a Grammarian who profeſſed at *Rome*, and was in great eſteem with *Pompey* and *Cicero*; by the laſt of whom, he is remembred in his Epiſtles to *Atticus* and *Dolabella*. Alſo the Phyſitian of *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus*; who in hope of reward, made a proffer of poyſoning his Maſter to *Fabritius*, the *Roman* General; but he abhorring ſo baſe a treachery, wrote to King *Pyrrhus* to beware of his Phyſician.

Niches, or *Nices*, a term in Architecture, the hollow places in a Wall, wherein Statues or Images are ſet.

Nicholas, (*Greek*) Victorious over the People.

Nicholaitans, a ſort of Hereticks who held it lawful to have their Wives in common, ſo called from *Nicholas* of *Antioch*, who was created by the Apoſtles, one of the ſeven Deacons.

Nicodemites, a ſort of Hereticks in *Switzerland*, ſo called from their imitation of *Nicodemus*, who made profeſſion of his Faith in private.

Nicolaus, a learned both Hiſtorian and Philoſopher of *Damaſcus*. He is ſaid by *Pliny* to have written One hundred thirty four Books of Hiſtory, and to have been in great favor with *Auguſtus*.

Nicomachus, a famous *Greek* Painter, the Son and Diſciple of *Ariſtodemus*. His rape of *Proſerpina* was ſet up in the Temple of *Minerva*, in the Capitol of *Rome*, and his *Scylla* in the Temple of *Peace*.

Nicomedia, a City of *Bithynia*, wherein *Conſtantine* the Great died, having in his ſickneſs been baptized by *Euſebius*, Biſhop of this City, a maintainer of the *Arian* Hereſie. It was anciently built by King *Nicomedes*, and is at this day called *Nichor*.

Nicophanes, an elegant Painter, whoſe works were very ſubſtantial, and as it were deſigned for perpetuity.

Nicopolis, (as it were the City of *Victory*) a City of *Epirus*; ſo called from the great Battle at *Actium* (which is near this City) where *Auguſtus* overcame *M. Anthony* and *Cleopatra*. It is now vulgarly called *Gallipoly*.

Nicoſtrata, the Mother of *Evander*, ſhe was otherwiſe called *Carmenta*.

Nicoſtratus, a *Macedonian* Orator, who lived in the time of *M. Antonius*, and was an Emulator of *Ariſtides*. *Suidas* affirms him to have wrote ſeveral things.

Nicotian, a certain Plant, vulgarly called Tobacco. It was called *Nicotian* from one *J. Nicot*, who firſt brought it from *France* into *Portugal*.

Nictation, (*Lat.*) a twinkling with the eyes.

Nidgeries, (*French*) trifles, fooleries.

Nidification, (*Lat.*) a building of a Birds Neſt.

A *Niding*, an *Old Engliſh* word, ſignifying a baſe-hearted fellow, a coward.

Niddeſdale, a Countrey in the South part of *Scotland*, *q.* the Dale upon the River *Nid*.

Nidroſia, one of the five Præfectures of *Norway*, the other four being *Bahaſia*, *Aggerſhuſia*, *Bergerſhuſia*, and *Wardhuſia*.

Nidulation, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Nidification*.

Nieper, the vulgar name of the River *Boryſthenes*.

Nigella, a ſort of Herb otherwiſe called *Melanthium*, vulgarly *Gith*.

Niger, one of the chief Rivers of *Africa*, having its greateſt ſtream in *Lybia Interior*.

Nightertale, (*Sax.*) by night.

Nightmare, or rather *Night-Mar*, (*Incubus*) from the *Daniſh* word *Mar*, evil. A diſtemper cauſed by undigeſted humors, fuming up into the Brain, and ſtopping the paſſage of the Animal Spirits, ſo that the Body cannot move.

Nightſhade, (*Solanum*) a Saturnine Plant, otherwiſe called *Dwale*, and *Petty-Morrel*, and (*Lat.*) *Uva Vulpis*, *Cuculus*, & *Morella*.

Nigrefaction, (*Lat.*) a making black.

Nigritia, or *(Nigritarum Regio)* one of the ſix grand Diviſions of *Africa*; the other five being *Egypt*, *Barbary*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, the Kingdom of *Congi*, and *Æthiopia*.

Nihil dicit, in Common Law is a failing to put in an Anſwer to the Plea of the Plaintiff by the day aſſigned; whereupon Judgment paſſeth againſt him, as ſaying nothing.

Nihilorum Clericus, the Clerk of the *Nichils*, an Officer in the *Exchequer*, who maketh a Roll of all ſuch ſums as are nichild by the Sheriff, upon Eſtreats of the Green-wax, when ſuch ſums are ſet on perſons, either not found out, or found not ſolvible; which Roll he delivereth into the Treaſurers Remembrancers Office.

Nil, the ſparkles that flie from Metals tried in a Furnace. It is called in *Greek* *Pompholyx*, or *Spodium*.

Nilling, *(old word)* unwilling.

Nilus, a River running through the midſt of *Egypt* and *Æthiopia*, counted the chiefeſt, and the father of all other Rivers; and as ſome ſay, taketh its name from *Nilus* an ancient King of *Egypt*. This River is famous for overflowing the Countrey every year, and making the ſoil fruitful, and for falling into the Sea within ſeven Moneths, in the figure of a *Greek* Δ.

Nimbiferous, *(Lat.)* bringing tempeſts, or ſtormy ſhowers.

Nimbot, *(French)* a Dandiprat, a Dwarf.

Nimmegen or *Newmigen*, a Town of *Guelderland*, one of the Eight *United Provinces*, being the place appointed for the Congreſs or Treaty of Peace, between the King of *France*, and the Confederate Princes.

Nimious, *(Lat.)* exceſſive, over-much.

Ninus, an ancient King of the *Aſſyrians*, the Son of *Jupiter Belus*. He very much inlarged the *Aſſyrian* Empire, overcame *Borzanes* King of the *Armenians*, *Pharus* King of the *Medes*, *Zoroaſter* the King of the *Bactrians*, the firſt inventor of Magick, and *Sabarius* King of the *Sagæ*; at length he was ſecretly made away by his Wife *Semiramis*, (whom he had taken from *Menon* the Præfect of *Syria*) who conſpiring againſt his life, ſucceeded him in the Kingdom.

Niobe, the Daughter of *Tantalus*, and Siſter of *Pelops*. She was married to *Amphion*, and by him had ſix Sons, and ſix Daughters, whom *Juno* prevailed with *Apollo* to kill with his Bow and Arrows, becauſe their Mother had adventured to prefer her ſelf above the godeſs; and *Niobe* her ſelf, while ſhe was railing againſt *Juno*, was cerried by a Whirlwind into *Aſia*, and there changed into a ſtone.

Nipbates, a Hill parting *Armenia* the Greater, from *Aſſyria*. From this Hill, the River *Tygris* ſprings.

Nippers, a ſort of Chyrurgeons Inſtrument uſed for Amputation, but more eſpecially appropriated to the Fingers and Toes.

Niſeus, a Tyrant of *Syracuſe*, who being admoniſhed by the *Augurs*, tha the had but a ſhort time to live, ſpent the remainder of his life in exceſs of Luxury and revelling.

Niſi Prius, a Writ Judicial that lieth where the Enqueſt is pannelled and returned before the Juſtices of the Bank; the one party, or the other, making Petition to have this Writ for the eaſe of the Countrey.

Niſmes. See *Nemauſus*.

Niſroch, *(Hebr.)* flight, the name of an ancient Idol amongſt the *Syrians*.

Niſus, a King of the *Megarenſes*, againſt whom War was made by *Minos*, a King of *Crete*, to revenge the death of his Son *Androgeus*, who was ſlain by the *Megarenſes* and *Athenians*, conſpiring together: At length *Megara* was taken by the treachery of *Scylla*, who for love of *Minos*, cut off her Fathers Purple Lock, on which depended the fate of his Life and Kingdom: Whereupon *Niſus* pined away for grief, and was changed into a Hawk; and *Scylla* ſeeing her ſelf deſpiſed of *Minos*, pined away alſo, and was changed into a Partridge.

Nitidity, or *Nitor*, *(Lat.)* cleanneſs, gayneſs, brightneſs.

Nitrous, *(Lat.)* full of, or ſavoring of *Nitre*, *i. e.* A kind of ſubſtance like unto Salt, ſomewhat ſpongy, and full of holes, it a little reſembleth Salt-Peter; but is not the ſame as ſome ſuppoſe it to be.

Niveous, *(Lat.)* Snowy, white, like unto Snow.

Nivernia, or *Nivernois*, a Province of *Gallia Celtica*, whoſe chief City is *Nivers* or *Nevers*.

Nixii, certain gods among the *Romans* who were ſaid to be aſſiſting to Women in Childbirth.

Nixus, one of the Heavenly Conſtellations, reſembling *Hercules* with his knee bent, and endeavoring to ſtrike at the Dragons Head: It is alſo called *Ingeniculum*, in *Greek* *Engonaſin*.

N. O.

Noah, *(Hebr.* ceaſing, or reſting) the Son of *Lamech*; he built an Ark, by Gods appointment, wherein he ſaved himſelf and his family from the Univerſal Deluge.

Nobilitation, *(Greek)* an enobling, or making noble.

Nobleſſe, *(French)* Nobility, generoſity, both of Blood, and Mind.

Nocent, or *Nocive*, *(Lat.)* hurtful, injurious, or doing harm.

Noctiferous, *(Lat.)* bringing night, or darkneſs.

Noctivagant, *(Lat.)* night-wandering, walking by night.

Nocturnal, *(Lat.)* belonging to the night time, nightly; alſo a Nocturnal is ſubſtantively taken for a Night-dial.

Nocturnes, certain Prayers, or Pſalms, appointed by the Church, to be read in the Night time.

Nocument, *(Lat.)* hurt, damage, or harm.

Nocuous,

Noxious, (*Lat.*) harmful, doing wrong.

Nodinus, a certain god among the *Romans*, being overſeer of the knots and joynts in the ſtalks of Corn.

Nodous, (*Lat.*) full of knots, knobs, or joynts.

Noel, (*French*) the time of Chriſts Nativity, vulgarly called *Chriſtmas*.

Noli me Tangere, a kind of Herb, whoſe Seed ſpurts away as ſoon as it is touched; alſo a diſeaſe ſo called, wherein the part affected, the oftner it is touched, the worſe it grows; alſo a term ſignifying the *French* diſeaſe.

Nomarch, (*Greek*) the chief Adminiſtrator of the Laws in any particular City or Province.

Nomades, a certain people of *Scythia Europæa*, who are ſaid to be deſcended from thoſe that followed *Hercules* in his expedition into *Spain*.

Nomarchy, (*Greek*) a Mayoralty, the Government of a City or Countrey.

Nombre de Dios, a Town in *Caſtella del Oro*, a *Golden Caſtile*, well ſeated for Commerce and Trade; but the place being found ſomewhat leſs healthful, and otherwiſe obnoxious to Enemies at Sea; the Trade and chief Inhabitants are ſince removed to *Porto Bello*, or S. *Philip*. It was ſo called by *Didaco Niqueſa*, a *Spaniſh* Adventurer, who being driven by diſtreſs of weather, and ready to be wracked, bad his men get on ſhore here. *En Nombre de Dios*, *i. e.* In the Name of God.

Nombriel, a term in Heraldry, being the lower part of an Eſcutcheon, the honor Point being the uppermoſt part, the Feſs the middle part; the word ſignifieth in *French*, a Navel.

Nomenclator, (from the *Latin* word *Nomen*, *i. e.* a name, and the *Greek Caleo*, *i. e.* to call) one that calleth things by their proper and ſignificant names: Among the *Romans* there were certain Officers ſo called, who gave unto their Lord an account of the names of all ſuch as ſaluted him as they paſſed; they were alſo ſuch as we call the Cryers of a Court.

Nominal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a name.

Nominalia, (*Lat.*) certain feſtival days among the *Romans*, wherein they gave names to their Children; for Males it was the eighth day, for Females the nineth, which was called *Dies luſtricus*.

Nomination, (*Lat.*) a naming; alſo in Common and Canon Law, it is taken for a power that a Man hath by vertue of a Mannor, or otherwiſe, to appoint a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice by him to be preſented to the Ordinary.

Nomographer, (*Greek*) a Writer of Laws.

Nomotheſie, (*Greek*) a making or publiſhing of Laws.

Nonability, (a term in Law) being an exception taken againſt the Plaintiff, whereby he is diſabled from Commencing any Suit in Law.

Nonacris, a Mountain in *Arcadia*, at the foot of which is the River *Styx*, whoſe Water is ſo cold that it cannot be contained in any other Veſſel, but only in the Hoof of a Mule.

Nona, the name of one of the three deſtinies among the *Latins*. See *Morta*.

Nonage, in Common Law is the time of a Mans (or Womans) being under age. See *Age*.

Nonclaim, is an exception againſt a Man that claimeth not within the time limited by the Law.

Non compos mentis, or one that is not in his right wits, ſignifieth in Common Law, firſt, an Ideot born, ſecondly, one that by accident loſeth his wits; thirdly, a Lunatick; fourthly, a Drunkard.

Non eſt culpabilis, the general anſwer to an Action of Treſpaſs, whereby the Defendant doth deny the Fact imputed unto him by the Plaintiff.

Non eſt factum, an Anſwer to a Declaration, whereby a Man denyeth that to be his Deed, whereupon he is impleaded.

Non liquet, a Law term, ſignifying it appears not; a Verdict given by a Jury, when a matter is to be referred to another day of tryal.

Nonpareil, (*French*) Peerleſs, having no fellow or Peer; alſo a term in Printing. See *Pareil*.

† *Nonprincipiate*, (a made word compounded of *non* and *principium*) not having a beginning.

Nonreſidency, the unlawful abſence of a Beneficed Man from his Spiritual Charge.

Non ſanæ memoriæ, an exception taken to any act declared by the Plaintiff, or Defendant, as not being well in his wits.

Nonſuit, a renunciation of the Suit by the Plaintiff, or Demandant; when the matter is ſo far proceeded in, as the Jury is ready to give their Verdict.

Non Term, the time of Vacation between Term and Term. It was wont to be called the days of the Kings Peace.

Nones of a Moneth, ſo called, *A non ſacrificando*, becauſe during them, no Sacrifices were made to any of the gods, are certain days reckoned backward from the Ides to the Calends, or firſt day. In *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, they are ſix days; in other Moneths, but four.

To ſtand at a Non-plus, (*Lat.*) to be able to anſwer never a word, to have nothing more to ſay.

Nonupla, (a term in Muſick) being a very quick time, peculiar to Jiggs.

Norbertines. See *Præmonſtratenſes*.

Noricum, a Countrey of *Germany*, now called *Bavaria*; it is divided from *Vindelicia*, by the River *Ænus*, from the higher *Pannonia*, by the Mountain *Cecius*.

Norimberg. See *Norumberga*.

Normal, (*Lat.*) done exactly, according to the rule or ſquare.

Normannia, or *Normandy*, a Countrey of *Gallia Celtica*, ſo called from the *Normanni*, a people anciently inhabiting *Norwegia*, who in the time of *Charles* the *Groſs*, had this Countrey aſſigned them to dwell in, it being formerly called *Neuſtria*; and the people were all Baptized with their Duke *Rollo*, whoſe name was changed into *Robert*.

Norroy, the title of one of the three Kings of Arms, ſo called as having the Northern part of *England* for his Province, as *Clarencieux* hath the Southern.

Northallerton, or *Northalverton*, the chief Town of *Northallertonſhire*, being a part of *Yorkſhire*, anciently ſo called. Near this Town was fought that famous pitched Field, commonly called the Battle of the Standard, where *Ralph* Biſhop of *Durham* overthrew *David* King of *Scots*: It was ſo called, becauſe the *Engliſh* receiving the firſt onſet of the *Scots*, kept themſelves cloſe together about the Standard, which reſembled the *Caroccio*, ſo much uſed by the *Italians*.

Northampton, the chief Town of *Northamptonſhire*, ſo called by contraction from *Northavandon*. Near this place was fought that bloody Battle, wherein King *Henry* the Sixth was taken priſoner by *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*.

Northumbria, or *Northumberland*, a great Shire or rather Province in the North of *England*, and once a particular Kingdom in the *Saxon Heptarchy*.

Norumberga, (*Norimberg*) one of the four free Cities in that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of *Franconia*; the other three being *Rotenburg*, *Winſheim*, and *Schwinford*.

Norwegia, a Countrey of *Europe*, formerly a Kingdom by it ſelf; it is now called *Norway*, and is under the Government of the *Danes*.

Noſtoch, is taken by ſome for a certain kind of excrement, or polluted matter, like a gelly of an obſcure red colour, dropping upon the Earth from ſome luxuriant Planet, or other Star.

Norwich, the chief City of *Norfolk*, heretofore called *Northwick*, *i. e.* Northerly Creek: *Wick*, ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue, the Creek or Cove of a River. It was ſet on fire by *Sweno* the *Dane*, in the time of King *Ethelred*; but it flouriſhed again after the Conqueſt, and the Caſtle was re-edified by *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*. *Lewis* the *Frenchman* won it by aſſault from King *John*.

Notary, (*Lat.*) one that takes Notes, and makes a ſhort Draught of Contracts, Obligations, and other Inſtruments; a Scribe, or Scrivener.

Note, a term in Falconry. See *Pruneth*.

Notification, (*Lat.*) a making known, a giving information, or advertiſement.

Notion, (*Lat.*) underſtanding or knowledge.

Nottingham, the chief Town of *Nottinghamſhire*. It is ſo called from a mollified pronunciation, from the *Saxon* word *Snottengaham*, *i. e.* A Houſe of Dens or Caves, it hath a ſtrong Caſtle which the *Danes* held out againſt *Ethelred*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, and his Brother *Ælfred*, who were ſtirred up by *Burthred*, King of the *Mercians*, againſt them.

Nova Albion, one of the Nine Provinces of that part of *Northern America*, which lies upon *Mar del Zur*, or the Southern Sea; the reſt being *Nova Gallicia*, *Nova Biſcaia*, *Nova Mexico Californa*, *Cibola*, *Tontonteac*, and *Quivira*.

Nova Anglia, or *New England*, a large Colony or Plantation, of the *Engliſh*, in that part of *Northern America* which lies upon *Mar del Nort*, or the North Sea; and at firſt, accounted a part of *Virginia*, but more particularly diſcovered by Captain *Goſnald* in the year of our Lord 1602.

Nova Belgium, a diviſion of that part of *Northern America*, which was anciently comprehended under the name of *Virginia*.

Nova Biſcaia. See *Nova Albion*.

Nova Francia, a Province of *Northern America*, part whereof is called *Accadia*.

Nova Gallicia. See *Nova Albion*.

Nova Granada, one of the Six grand Regions of that part of *Southern America* which lies upon *Mar del Zur*, the reſt being *Caſtilla Aurea*, *Papayan Peruria*, *Chile*, and *Chica*.

Nova Hiſpania, a large Region of *Northern America*, on the North Sea in which is contained the great Kingdom of *Mexico*.

Nova Mexica. See *Nova Albion*.

Nova Zembla, one of the remoteſt Iſlands of the Northern or Hyperborean Sea.

Novæ tabulæ, (*Lat.*) certain Tables among the ancient *Romans*, whereby old Debts or Obligations were cancelled and made void.

Novatians, a ſort of Hereticks, who condemned ſecond Marriages, and held, that thoſe who had once fallen, ought not to be received into the Church, although they afterwards repented: They were ſeduced by one *Novatus*, in the year 215.

Novation, (*Lat.*) a renewing, or making new.

Novels, certain Volumes of the Civil Law in number 168. they were ſet out by the Emperor *Juſtinian*, after the *Codex*: Alſo certain little Tales or Romances.

November, ſo called becauſe it is the ninth Moneth from *March*.

Novempopulana, the Countrey of *Gaſcoign* in *France*; whoſe chief Cities are *Bourdeaux* and *Tholouſe*.

Novendial, (*Lat.*) continuing the ſpace of nine days.

Novennial, (*Lat.*) continuing the ſpace of nine years.

Novercal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Stepmother.

Novice, (*Lat. Tyro*, *Greek Neophyte*) one newly entered into Orders; alſo a young beginner in any Art, or Profeſſion. Whence *Novitiate*, a Noviceſhip or Apprenticeſhip.

Novity, (*Lat.*) newneſs, ſtrangeneſs.

Nowedy, (*French Nouer*) tied in a knot, a term in Heraldry.

Noxious, (*Lat.*) guilty; alſo hurtful or offenſive.

N. u.

Nubia, a very rich and fertile Kingdom in that part of *Africa*, which is called *Nigritia* or *Nigritarum Regio*. Here the *Portugheſes* have the ſtrong Town of St. *Georges*, fortified with a ſtrong Caſtle; here alſo is that vaſtly high Promontory, called *Sierra Laona*.

Nubiferous, (*Lat.*) cloud-bearing, bringing or cauſing obſcurity.

Nubilous, (*Lat.*) cloudy, or tempeſtuous.

Nude-contract, in Common-Law, is a bare contract, or promiſe of any thing, without aſſigning or agreeing what another ſhall give.

Nudity, (*Lat.*) nakedneſs, bareneſs.

Nudils, Pledgets made of Lint, or Cotton-Wool, and dipped in ſome ointment; to be uſed in ſores, wounds, or diſeaſes of the Womb.

Nudation, (*Lat.*) a making bare, or naked.

Nugation, (*Lat*) a toying, or trifling.

Nuiſance, or *Nuſance*. See *Annoyance*.

Nullifidian, (*Lat.*) one of no faith, or honeſty.

Nullity, (*Lat.*) nothing, or the being of no effect.

Nullo, (*Arithm.*) a Cipher that before another figure ſtands for nothing; but ſet after, it increaſes the value of it.

Numa Pompilius, the Second King of the *Romans*, a *Sabine* born; he built the Temple of *Janus*, created the *Dial-Martial*, and *Quirinal Flamin*; he made the Twelve *Salii*, or Prieſts of *Mars*, and the High-Prieſt, conſecrated the *Veſtal* Virgins, diſtinguiſht the days into hallowed and unhallowed, and divided the year into Twelve moneths; and that theſe things might gain the greater credit with the people, he feigned, that every night he had private diſcourſe with the Nymph *Ægeria*, and that what he had inſtituted, was by her appointment.

Numeral Letters; thoſe Letters which are made uſe of for the expreſſing of numbers, as V. for 5. X. for 10. L. for 50. C. for 100. D. for 500. M. for 1000.

Numbles, (*French*) the entrails of a Stag, or Deer.

Numeration, (*Lat.*) a numbring; in Arithmetick it is the Art of expreſſing any ſum propoſed or conceived by due figures and places.

Numerieal, (*Lat.*) belonging to number; alſo a term in Logick, as, Numerical difference is that difference, which together with the lowermoſt ſpecies, conſtitutes the *Individuum*.

Numerals, (*Lat.*) a term in *Grammar*, thoſe words which expreſs number, and are divided into *Cardinal* and *Ordinal*; *Cardinal* numerals, are thoſe which expreſs the number of things, as one, two, three, four; *Ordinal*, thoſe which expreſs the order of things.

Numitor, the Son of *Procas*, King of the *Albanians*; he was driven out of his Kingdom by his younger Brother *Amulius*.

Nun, (*Dutch*) a Virgin, that by holy Vow obligeth her ſelf to perpetual virginity, and eſpouſeth her ſelf to the Church. Alſo the name of *Joſhuas* Father, ſignifying in *Hebrew* Son, or Poſterity.

Nuncupation, (*Lat.*) a pronouncing, or calling by name.

A *Nuncupative Will*, or Teſtament, is that which is declared by words, and not written.

Nundinary, (*Lat.*) belonging to Fairs, or Markets; whence *Nundination*, a Trafficking, or Traffick.

Nuncio, (*Ital.*) a Meſſenger, Legat, or Ambaſſador; it is a word more peculiarly appropriate to any Meſſenger or Embaſſador from the Pope to any Prince or State.

Nuper obiit, the name of a Writ, which lieth for a Coheir, being deforced by her Coheir of Land, or Tenements, whereof any of their Anceſtors die ſeiſed in Fee-ſimple.

Nuptial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a marriage, or wedding.

Nurture, for Nouriture, *i. e.* a nouriſhing, a teaching of good manners.

Nutation, (*Lat.*) a nodding.

Nutrition, (*Lat.*) a nouriſhing.

N. Y.

Nycteus, the Son of *Neptune*, and *Celene* the Daughter of *Atlas*; he married a *Cretan* Nymph called *Amalthæa*, by whom he had *Antiope* and *Nyctimene*; the latter of which falling in love with her Father, came by the help of her Nurſe to enjoy him; but being afterwards known, and flying from her Fathers wrath; ſhe was changed into an Owl.

Nymphs. See *Nymphal*.

Nymphal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Nymphs, which were accounted by the ancients certain rural godeſſes; of which ſome were called the Nymphs of the Woods, or *Dryades*; ſome of the Mountains, or *Oreades*; ſome of the Waters, or *Naiades*, &c.

Nymphet, (*French*) a little Nymph.

Nymphidicæ, a ſort of Airy Spirits mentioned by *Paracelſus*.

Nyſa, a City built by *Bacchus* in *India*, being ſituate in a very fruitful ſoyl; alſo one of the tops of the mountain *Parnaſſus*, conſecrate to *Bacchus*.

Nyſus, a King of the *Megarenſes*, whoſe City was betrayed to *Minos*, by his Daughter *Scylla*. See *Scylla*.

O. A.

Oades, an Authour mentioned by *Varro* and *Columella*, in which laſt he is read *Dades* by *Victorius*.

Oak, (*Quercus*) one of the *Glandiferous* or Maſt-bearing Trees. See *Maſt*.

Oaxis, a River in *Creet*, ſo called from *Oaxis*, the Son of *Apollo*, who lived there.

Oaxus,

Oaxus, the Son of *Acacallis*, Daughter of *Minos*: alſo a City of *Creet*, which took its denomination from the above-mentioned *Oaxus*. In this City, *Etearchus* the Father of *Pharonyma*, who was the Mother of *Battus*, reigned.

O. B.

Ob, a River of *Aſia*, to which a line drawn from the River *Tanais*, is accounted a part of the bound of *Europe* toward *Aſia*.

Obadiah, (*Hebr.*) *Servant of the Lord*, the Steward or Governor of King *Ahab*'s houſe: alſo the name of a Prophet, whoſe Book of Propheſies is among the reſt that is preſerved of the Old Teſtament. It is among us frequently uſed for a Chriſtian Name of men.

Obambulation, (*Lat.*) a walking abroad, about, or againſt.

Obarmation, (*Lat.*) an arming againſt.

Obduction, (*Lat.*) a covering about.

Obduration, (*Lat.*) a hardning, a growing obſtinate againſt.

Obedientia, hath been uſed in Law for a certain Rent paid in ancient time; alſo in Canon-Law, it is taken for the adminiſtration of an Office; whence *Obedientiales* are thoſe that execute an Office under their Superiors.

Obelisk, (*Greek*) a great ſtone waxing ſmaller and ſmaller from the bottom, and ending in a point at the top; differing only from a Pyramid, in that it is four ſquare, and all of one ſtone; alſo a long ſtroke in writing, ſignifying that ſomething is amiſs, and better left out, than inſerted.

Obequitation, (*Lat.*) a riding about.

Oberration, (*Lat.*) a ſtraying, a wandring about.

Obeſitie, (*Ital.*) groſsneſs, or fatneſs.

Objection, (*Lat.*) a caſting againſt; alſo a laying to ones charge. In Rhetorick it is a figure of ſentence, in which we produce the words of an Opponent, that we may anſwer them. It is otherwiſe called *Oppoſition*, and in *Greek Antipophora*.

An *Obit*, (*Lat.*) an Anniverſary-Office for the Dead, an Obſequie, dirge or funeral Song.

Objuration, (*Lat.*) a binding by Oath againſt any perſon or thing.

Objurgation, (*Lat.*) a chiding, rebuking, or reproaching.

An *Oblat*, (*French*) a Soldier, who being maimed in the Wars, is maintained in an *Abbey*; it is alſo taken for the maintenance it ſelf. In Rhetorick, it is the ſame figure which in *Greek* is called *Epitimeſis*.

Oblata, (*Lat.*) old debts laid to the preſent Sheriffs charge, put to his Accompt.

Oblation, (*Lat.*) an offering; more eſpecially that which is offered by Religious perſons to the Church, or to pious uſes; alſo a Toll, or Subſidy.

Oblatration, (*Lat.*) a barking, or exclaiming againſt.

Oblectation, (*Lat.*) a delighting, pleaſing, or recreating ones ſelf. A being indebted to another.

Obligation, (*Lat.*) a binding, or obliging ones ſelf to any thing by word or writing. It is alſo taken for the Bond or Writing it ſelf, wherein the Obligee, or perſon that enters into Bond is bound to the Obligeor, or perſon to whom the Bond is made.

Obligatory, (*Lat.*) binding or laying an Obligation.

Oblimation, (*Lat.*) a plaiſtring, or dawbing over, a ſtopping up with mud.

Oblique, (*Lat.*) crooked, awry.

Oblique-line, in Geometry is defined to be that which lies unequally between its two terms.

Oblique Caſes in *Grammar*, are moſt properly the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, and *Ablative*; however, ſome will have all *Oblique* but the *Nominative*.

Obliquation, (*Lat.*) a crooking or bending.

Obliteration, (*Lat.*) a blotting out, a cancelling, or aboliſhing.

Oblivion, (*Lat.*) forgetfulneſs.

Oblivious, (*Lat.*) forgetful.

Oblong, (*Lat.*) a term in Geometry, a quadrangle, or four-ſquare figure, whoſe length exceeds its breadth.

Obloquy, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking evil againſt any one, a backbiting, a ſlandering.

Obmuteſcence, (*Lat.*) a remaining ſilent, a holding ones peace.

Obnoxious, (*Lat.*) guilty, or faulty, lyable to puniſhment.

Obnubilation, (*Lat.*) a darkning, or obſcuring with clouds.

Obnunciation, (*Lat.*) a forebidding any thing upon fore-knowledge, or conjecture of ill ſucceſs.

Obole, (*Lat.*) a certain kind of Coyn, valuing with us about a half-penny; alſo a weight of 12 or 14 grains.

Obreption, (*Lat.*) a creeping, or ſtealing upon by craft; whence obreptitious, *i. e.* ſtolen upon by crafty means.

Obrizum, *q. Ophirizum*, fine Gold, Gold of *Ophir*.

Obrogation, (*Lat.*) an interrupting, or hindring; alſo a gain-ſaying.

Obſcœnity, (*Lat.*) ribaldry, baudineſs, unclean ſpeech, or action.

Obſcuration, (*Lat.*) a making dark, or obſcure.

Obſecration, (*Lat.*) a beſeeching, or praying earneſtly.

Obſenis, a Phyſitian, of whoſe writings *Plinie* makes uſe in the 12th Book of his natural Hiſtory.

Obſequious, (*Lat.*) dutiful, obedient, diligent to pleaſe.

Obſequies, (*French*) Funeral Rites, from the *Latin* word *Obſequium*, i. e. duty; becauſe, in accompanying the dead Corps to the Grave, we perform a civil duty to the perſon of the dead.

Obſeration, (*Lat.*) a locking, or ſhutting up.

Obſervant, (*Lat.*) diligently marking; alſo dutiful, reſpectful; there are alſo a ſort of *Franciſcans*,

ciſcans, or gray Fryars inſtituted by St. *Francis* of *Aſſiſium*, who are called Obſervants.

Obſeſſion, (*Lat.*) a beſieging, beleaguring or encompaſſing about.

Obſibilation, (*Lat.*) a hiſſing againſt.

Obſidian-ſtone, a kind of precious ſtone, ſpoken of by *Pliny* in his natural Hiſtory. *Cambden* thinketh it to be the ſame with our Canole cole.

Obſidional, (*Lat.*) belonging to a ſiege, whence an Obſidional Crown, is a Crown given to him who raiſeth an extraordinary ſiege; an honour often conferred by the ancient *Romans* upon their Captains.

Obſigillation, (*Lat.*) a ſealing up.

Obſolete, (*Lat.*) grown old, or out of uſe, or faſhion.

Obſtacle, (*Lat.*) as it were a ſtanding againſt, a let, or hindrance.

Obſtetrication, (*Lat.*) a doing the office of a Midwife.

Obſtinacy, (*Lat.*) as it were a holding againſt, ſelf-will, ſtubbornneſs.

Obſtipation, (*Lat.*) a ſtopping up.

Obſtreperous, (*Lat.*) making a loud noiſe.

Obſtrigillation, (*Lat.*) a reprehending: alſo a reſiſting, or withſtanding.

Obſtruction, (*Lat.*) a ſtopping, or ſhutting up; alſo a hindring.

Obſtupefaction, (*Lat.*) a ſtupefying, aſtoniſhing, or making abaſhed.

Obtemperation, (*Lat.*) an obeying, a yielding obedience.

Obtenebration, (*Lat.*) a making dark, or cloudy.

Obteſtation, (*Lat.*) an humble requeſting, or beſeeching, a calling God to witneſs for any thing.

Obtrectation, (*Lat.*) a calumniating, depraving, or backbiting.

Obtrition, (*Lat.*) a bruiſing, or wearing away againſt any thing.

Obturation, (*Lat.*) a ſtopping, ſhutting, or cloſing up.

Obtuſe, (*Lat.*) blunt, having a dull point or edge; alſo heavy, or dull-witted. In Geometry, an Obtuſe Angle is, when two lines do include more than a Square, and make a blunt Angle.

Obvallation, (*Lat.*) an invironing, or encompaſſing with a Trench.

Obvarication, (*Lat.*) a hindring any in their paſſage.

Obverted, (*Lat.*) turned againſt, or about.

Obvious, (*Lat.*) meeting in the way, or coming toward.

Obumbration, (*Lat.*) an obſcuring, or ſhadowing over.

Obuncous, (*Lat.*) crooked.

Obvolation, (*Lat.*) a flying againſt.

Obvolution, (*Lat.*) a rowling againſt, or to and fro.

O. C.

Occæcation, (*Lat.*) a blinding.

Occidental, (*Lat.*) belonging to the occident, *i. e.* the going down of the Sun, or the Weſt-part of the World; alſo when a Planet ſetteth after the Sun, and is ſeen above the Horizon after him.

Occiduous, (*Lat.*) ſetting, falling, or going down.

Occipital, (*Lat.*) belonging to the hinder part of the head, which is called *Occiput*.

Occiſion, (*Lat.*) a ſlaughtering, or killing.

Occluſion, (*Lat.*) a ſhutting up.

Occulcation, (*Lat.*) a ſpurning, or treading upon.

Occult, (*Lat.*) hidden, ſecret, privy; whence occultation, a hiding, or keeping ſecret.

Occupation, (*Lat.*) an uſing; alſo buſineſs or employment; alſo a Myſtery or Art.

To *Occur*, (*Lat.*) to happen; alſo to meet with.

Oceanine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Ocean, *i. e.* the broad and main Sea which compaſſeth the World, and hath ſeveral denominations, according to the ſeveral Regions to which it is annext. Among the Poets, the Son of *Cœlus*, and *Veſta* is called *Oceanus*, who marrying with *Tethys*, was thought to be the Father of all the Rivers and Fountains.

Ochlocraſie, (*Lat.*) ſuch a Government, wherein the common people or multitude bear ſway.

Ockam, a term in Navigation. See *Okum*.

Ochus, the ſirname of *Artaxerxes*, the Son of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, by his Daughter *Anceſtis*; he ſubdued *Ægypt*, overcame *Tennes* King of *Phœnicia*, *Hermias* the *Acarnenſian* Tyrant, *Euagoras* King of *Cyprus*; took *Sidon* by help of *Mentor*; he buried his Siſter and Mother-in-Law alive; cauſed his Uncle, with a Hundred of his Children, and Grand-children, to be ſlain; but at laſt was poyſoned by his Phyſitian *Bagoas*.

Ocnus. See *Manto*.

Octabis, as *Octabis Hilarii*, i. e. the Eighth day incluſively after St. *Hilary*. See Returns of the four Terms.

Octangular, (*Lat.*) having Eight Angles, or Cornets, a term in Geometry.

Octave, (*Lat.*) a Muſical proportion called an Eighth; alſo the Eighth day next after ſome principal Feaſt of the year.

Octavo, a Book is ſaid to be in Octavo, when it conſiſteth of ſheets doubled into eight leaves a piece.

Octavius Auguſtus. See *Auguſt*.

Octavius Horatianus, an ancient *Roman* Phyſician, ſeveral of whoſe Medicinal Treatiſes were Printed by *J. Schottus* at *Strasburgh*, *Anno Dom.* 1544.

Octavius Ruffus, a learned *Latin* Poet, mention'd by *Plinie* and *Cuſpinian*.

Octennial, (*Lat.*) comprehending the ſpace of Eight years.

October,

October, ſo called, becauſe it is the Eighth moneth from *March*.

Octohedrical, (a term in Geometry) having Eight ſides.

Octonary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the number Eight.

Octogon, (*Greek*) a Geometrical figure conſiſting of Eight Angles.

Ocular, (*Lat.*) belonging to the eyes.

Oculate, (*Lat.*) full of holes, like eyes: alſo quick-ſighted.

Oculus Beli, is a ſemi-tranſparent Gem, the body white, and black in the midſt, like the ſight of the eye, being encompaſſed with an Iris, ſo that it reſembles an eye.

Oculus Chriſti, a certain Herb very good for the eyes, otherwiſe called wild Clary.

Oculus Tauri, a Conſtellation in 24 degrees, 29 minutes of *Gemini*.

Ocypete, the name of one of the three Harpyes, ſo called from the ſwiftneſs of her flight.

Ocyroe, the Daughter of *Chiron*, and the Nymph of *Chariclo*; ſhe being a great Propheteſs, foretold that *Æſculapius* ſhould be the beſt of Phyſitians, and that ſhe her ſelf ſhould be changed into a Mare, which things happened accordingly.

O. D.

Oda Baſhaws, Heads of the Companies of *Agiam Oglans*, though they themſelves are at firſt *Agiam Oglans*, for the moſt part.

Odera, (*Oder*) a River of *Germany*, upon which ſtands the City of *Franckford* in upper *Saxony*.

Odelet, (*Dimin.*) a ſhort Ode.

Odoacer, a King of the *Heruli*, and *Thuringians*, who having poſſeſt himſelf of *Ticinum*, *Ravenna*, and *Rome*, and utterly defeated *Auguſtulus*, the laſt of thoſe that uſurped the title of *Roman* Emperor; he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed King of *Italy* and *Placentia*.

Odontick, (*Greek*) belonging to the Teeth.

Odontalgie, (*Greek*) a pain in the Teeth, the Toothach.

Odoriferous, (*Lat.*) ſweet-ſmelling, bearing perfumes, or odours.

Odour, (*Lat.*) a ſcent, or ſmell.

O. E.

Oeconomical, (*Greek*) belonging to *Oeconomy*, i. e. the ordering, or governing of a Houſhold, or Family.

Oecumenical, (*Greek*) belonging to the whole World, univerſal; whence *Oecumenical* or Univerſal Counſels.

Oedaſtick, (*Greek*) skilful in weights and meaſures.

Oedematous, (*Greek*) belonging to an *Oedemy*, i. e. a tumour, or ſwelling in the body riſing from the abundance of flegme.

Oedipus, the Son of *Laius*, King of *Thebes*, and *Jocaſta* the Daughter of *Creon*; he was brought by *Phorbas* to *Polybius* King of *Corinth*, and bred up by the Queen, as her own Son: when he came to age, he unfolded the riddle of *Sphinx*, ſlew his Father, and married his Mother. See *Creon* and *Jocaſta*.

Oenomaus. See *Pelops*.

Oenopoliſt, (*Greek*) one that ſells Wine, a Vintner.

Oenotria, a name anciently by ſome attributed to *Italy* (as by others *Auſonia*, *Heſperia* and *Saturnia*) by reaſon of its abounding with delicate Vines, from the *Greek* word Οἶνος, Wine.

Oeſophagus, (*Greek*) the mouth of the Stomach, the gullet.

O. F.

Offertory, (*Lat.*) a part of the Maſs: alſo a place where offerings are kept.

An *Official*, (*Lat.*) is uſed in the Canon Law, for him to whom any Biſhop doth commit the charge of his ſpiritual juriſdiction.

Officine, (*Lat.*) a Shop, or Work-houſe.

Officious, (*Lat.*) dutiful, or ſerviceable.

Offing, in Navigation, is the open Sea, from the ſhore, or the midſt of any great ſtream.

Ofton, a Town in *Suffolk*; ſo named from *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, as it were *Offa*'s Town.

Offuſcation, (*Lat.*) a ſhadowing, a making dark or dusky.

O. G.

Og, (*Hebr. Roaſted Bread*, or *Mock*) a great Giant, and King of *Baſhan*, who was vanquiſht and put to death by the *Iſraelites*.

Ogdaſtick, (*Greek*) an Epigram, or a Stanza conſiſting of eight verſes.

Ogive, or *Ogee*, (*French*) a wreath, circlet or round band in Architecture.

Ogreſſes, certain round figures in Heraldry reſembling Pellets, always of a black colour.

Ogyges, an ancient King of *Bœotia* who built the City of *Thebes*, in his time hapned a very great flood called the *Ogygian* flood, bigger than that of *Deucalion*, but leſs than *Noah*'s Flood.

O. I.

Oiſterloit, a certain Herb, otherwiſe called Snake-weed, in *Latin Biſtorta*.

O. K.

Oker, a colour uſed in Painting, whereof are ſeveral kinds; *Oker de lake*, or yellow *Oker*, burnt *Oker*, and brown *Oker*.

Okum, a term in Navigation; old ropes torn in pieces like match, or hurds of flax, uſed in Calking of Ships.

O. L.

Oldenburgh, a *German* Province, and Earldom in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*.

Oleaginous, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Olive-Tree.

Oleander, a certain ſhrub called Roſe-bay in *Greek Rododendron*, or *Rododaphne*.

Oleity, (*Lat.*) the time of gathering Olives; alſo oilyneſs.

Oleron, an Iſland in the *Aquitanick* Bay, famous for its ancient Laws and Cuſtoms; and abounding with excellent Wine and Salt; it is ſix mile in length, three in breadth, and contains ſix Villages.

Olfactory, (*Lat.*) belonging to the ſenſe of Smelling.

Olicana, the ancient name of a Town in *York-ſhire*, re-dified by *Virius Lupus*, then Propretor in *Britain*, and is thought to have been the ſame with that, which is now called *Ilkely*.

Olidous, (*Lat.*) rank ſmelling, having a ſtrong ſavour.

Oligarchy, (*Greek*) the Government of a Commonwealth by a few.

Olinda, a well fortified Town of *Pernambuco*, one of the 13 Præfectures of *Braſile*, it was taken from the *Portugheſes* by the *Hollanders*, *Anno Dom.* 1630.

Olivaſter, (*Lat.*) of an Olive colour; alſo a wild Olive Tree.

Oliver, the proper name of a man, derived from the peace-bringing-Olive, as *Daphnis* from the Laurel. The moſt conſpicuous of this Prænomen, was that late famous, or rather infamous Tyrant and Uſurper of this Nation *Oliver Cromwell*.

Olivifetous, (*Lat.*) Olive-bearing, bringing forth Olives.

Olla podrida, (*Span.*) a hotchpot, or diſh of meat, conſiſting of ſeveral ingredients, whereof the chiefeſt is *Bacon*, whence the *Spaniſh* Proverb. *Ny Sermon ſin Agoſtino: Ny Olla ſin Locino.* It is ſomewhat like that which the *French* call a *Biſque*.

Olmuts, the ſecond Town of the *Dutchy* of *Moravia*, one of the three Confederate Provinces belonging to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; the other two being *Sileſia* and *Luſatia*.

Oloferner, the General of *Nebuchadonozars* Army, who was ſlain by *Judith*.

Olympia, a City of *Greece*; near unto which were ſolemnized the great Games inſtituted by *Hercules* in honour of *Jupiter*; they were from the name of this City called the *Olympian* Games, and were celebrated every fifth year, which ſpace was obſerved as an Epoch of time by the *Greeks*, and called an *Olympiad*.

Olympias, the name of the Mother of *Alexander* the Great, and other Women famous in ancient Hiſtory; and thence in after ages derived as a Prænomen to other Women. But there was alſo of this name a Phyſician mentioned by *Plinie* in his natural Hiſtory.

Olympiodorus, a famous Muſitian, who taught *Epaminondas* to play on the Flute.

Olympius, a Myſian, both Poet and Flutiniſt, who flouriſht before the *Trojan* War, and was the Diſciple of *Marſias*. There was alſo another of the ſame name, who lived in the time of *Midas* King of *Phrygia*.

Olympus, a hill in that part of *Theſſaly*, that lyeth againſt *Macedon*; the top of this hill toucheth the clouds, and therefore it hath been taken by the Poets for Heaven, or the ſeat of the Gods.

Olynthus, a City of *Thrace*, which *Philip* of *Macedon*, won from the *Athenians* by corrupting the Soldiers with Money.

Olyſippo, or *Uliſippo*, the chief City of *Portugal*, vulgarly called *Lisbon*. See *Uliſippo*.

O. M.

Ombrage, (*French*) a ſhadow; alſo a colour or pretence.

Omega, (*Greek*) the laſt Letter in the *Greek* Alphabet: It is alſo uſed Metaphorically for the end of any thing.

Omelet, (*French*) a Pan-cake, or froiſe.

Omentum, the Caul, or Suet wherein the bowels are wrapt in.

Omer, a certain meaſure among the *Hebrews*.

Ominous, (*Lat.*) portending good or ill luck; but moſt commonly it is taken in the worſt ſenſe.

Omiſſion, (*Lat.*) a neglecting, or letting a thing paſs. In Rhetorick it is the ſame figure with that which in *Greek* is called *Antiphraſis*.

Omnifarious, (*Lat.*) divers, ſundry, of all ſorts.

Omniparent, (*Lat.*) bearing, or bringing forth all things.

Omnipotent, (*Lat.*) al-mighty, al-powerful.

Omnipreſent, (*Lat.*) preſent in all places.

Omniſcious, or *Omniſcient*, (*Lat.*) knowing all things.

Omnivagant, (*Lat.*) wandring every where, or in all places.

Omnivorous, (*Lat.*) eating or devouring all kind of things.

Omology, (*Greek*) agreeableneſs, or proportion; alſo a confeſſion.

Omoplata, (*Greek*) the Muſcles of the ſhoulder-blade.

Omphacy, (*Greek*) Sourneſs, properly the juice of Sour grapes.

Omphale, a Queen of *Lydia*, by whom *Hercules* was highly rewarded, for killing a great Serpent upon the River *Sangaris*; and afterwards he falling in love with her, and deſiring to be entertained in her ſervice, ſhe compelled him to ſit and ſpin, while ſhe leaving her diſtaff, put on his Arms a Lyons ſkin; others ſay, that he was ſold to her by *Mercury*, at the command of *Jupiter*, for having ſlain *Iphitus* the Son of *Euritus*.

Omri, (*Hebr. a rebellious or bitter people,*) the name of one of the Uſurpers of the Kingdom of *Iſrael.*

O. N.

Onagre, (*Lat.*) a wild Aſs; alſo a certain Engin uſed by the ancients, out of which they uſed to ſhoot great ſtones.

One-berry. See *Herb Paris.*

One-blade, (*Monophyllon*, or *Unifolium*) an Herb good, eſpecially in wounds of the Nerves.

Onerary, (*Lat.*) ſerving for burthen, or carriage.

Oneſicritus, a Hiſtorian Philoſopher, and Phyſician of *Agina.*

Oneration, (*Lat.*) a loading, or burthening.

Onomancy, (*Lat.*) a divination by names; alſo a repeating of many names, by the Art of memory.

Onomatopœa, (*Greek*) the feigning of a name from any kind of ſound; as *Bombarda*, i. e. a Gun, from the ſounding of Bom.

Onpreſs, (*old word*) downward.

Onſlought, (*Dutch*) a ſtorming, or fierce aſſault upon any place.

Onycha, an *Arabian* plant, which weeps a juice that ſome are of opinion congeals into the *Onyx* ſtone.

Onyx, a certain precious ſtone, ſo called from the *Greek* word ὄνυξ, i. e. a nail of a mans hand; becauſe it is of a whitiſh colour, reſembling the colour of a mans nail. Some ſay it is the congealed juyce of a Tree called *Onycha*; it is alſo called, a *Chalcedonie.*

O. P.

Opacous, (*Lat.*) ſhady, obſcure, darkned.

Opal, (*Greek*) a precious ſtone of divers colours, yellowiſh, green, and purple.

Openheim, a Town belonging to the Prince Palatine of the *Rhine.*

Opening of Gates, is, when a Planet applies it ſelf to another, who ruleth the figure oppoſite to his houſe; or when one Planet ſeparates from another, and applies immediately to one that hath dominion by houſe, in the ſign oppoſite to theſe ruled by the Planet with whom it was joyned, either by body, or aſpect.

Opera, a kind of Dramatick Poem in uſe among the *Italians*, performed by voyces and inſtrumental Muſick in a recitative ſtyle, and adorned with Scenes by Perſpective.

Operation, (*Lat.*) a working, or labouring.

Operator, a Workman in any Art or Faculty.

Operculated, cloſe covered, a Term in Chymiſtry.

Operiment, (*Lat.*) a covering.

Operoſity, (*Lat.*) buſie work, great pain, or travel.

Ophelius, an ancient Phyſician, cited by *Plinie* in the 28th Book of his natural Hiſtory.

Ophyon, another Phyſician mentioned by the ſame Authour.

Ophthalmy, (*Greek*) a certain Diſeaſe of the eye, riſing from an inflammation of the uttermoſt skin of the eye, called *Adnata.*

Ophites, (*Greek*) a kind of Marble, variegated like a Serpent.

Ophir, a place mentioned in Holy Scripture as a place from whence Gold was brought, and therefore by ſome ſuppoſed to be the ſame with that which we now call *Peru.*

Ophiuchus, a conſtellation in *Sagittary.*

Ophiuſa, an Iſland in the *Balearick* Sea; ſo called from the abundance of Serpents which are in it.

An *Opiate*, (*Lat.*) a conſection of *Opium*, i. e. the juice of black Poppy; which is uſed to cauſe ſleep, or aſſwage exceſſive pain.

Opiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing aid, help, or ſuccour.

Opifice, (*Lat.*) Workmanſhip.

Opimous, (*Lat.*) fat, or groſs: alſo rich, or plentiful.

Opination, (*Lat.*) a thinking, or ſuppoſing; or being of an opinion.

Opiniatrecy, (*French*) opiniativeneſs, obſtinacy, as wilful perſiſting in any opinion.

Opiſthograph, (*Greek*) a Book or Paper written upon on the backſide.

Opitulation, (*Lat.*) a helping, or aiding.

Opobalſame, (*Greek*) the gum, or liquor, that diſtilleth from the Balm-Tree.

Opopanax, (*Greek*) the Sap, or liquor of a Plant called *Panax*, which grows in hot Countries.

Oppication, (*Lat.*) a covering over with Pitch.

Oppignoration, (*Lat*) a pawning, or laying in pledge.

Oppilation, (*Lat.*) an obſtruction, or ſtoppage in the inward parts.

Oppletion, (*Lat.*) a filling up.

An *Opponent*, (*Lat.*) a withſtander, or contradicter; one that maintaineth a contrary argument in the Schools, to what is generally held.

Opportune, (*Lat.*) fit, ſeaſonable, convenient; whence opportunity, due time, or ſeaſon.

Oppoſite, (*Lat.*) contrary, or over againſt: alſo Oppoſites ſubſtantively uſed, ſignifie in Logick, things relatively oppoſed, as maſter and ſervant; or privatively, as light and darkneſs; or contraries, as knowledge and ignorance.

Oppoſition, (*Lat.*) a contrary ſetting againſt, alſo a reſiſting. In Aſtrology, it is when two Planets are in Houſes oppoſite to one another; it is 180 *d.* diſtance, or ſix ſigns, and is thus Charactered ☍. In Rhetorick, it is a figure of

of Sentence, the ſame with *Objection*. See *Objection*.

Opprobrious, (*Lat.*) reproaching, upbraiding or reviling.

Lapis Opprobrii, or, *The Stone of Reproach*, a Stone fixed in the moſt publick place of *Padua*; to which, what ever Debtors reſort, and there acknowledge what they ow, and to whom, and their inability, ſhall be free from all proſecution.

Oppugnation, (*Lat.*) a fighting againſt, an aſſaulting, or laying ſiege unto; alſo a violent oppoſing.

Ops, the Daughter of *Cœlus* and *Veſta*, the Wife and Siſter of *Saturn*.

Opſimathy, (*Greek*) a learning late.

Opſonation, (*Lat.*) a catering, a purveying, or buying of meat.

Optation, (*Lat.*) a wiſhing, deſiring, or looking for.

Optative-Mood, in Grammar. See *Mood*.

Ophthalmy, (*Greek*) a certain diſeaſe in the eye, occaſioned by the inflammation of the adnate Tunicle.

Optick, (*Greek*) belonging to the ſight; alſo ſubſtantively uſed for that Science, whereby the reaſon of the ſight is known.

Optimacy, (*Lat.*) a governing of the Commonwealth, by the nobler ſort of perſons.

Option, (*Lat.*) Election, choice, wiſh, or deſire.

Opulency, (*Lat.*) riches, wealth, plenty.

Opuſcle, (*Lat.*) a little work, or labor.

O. R.

Or, (*French*) a term in Heraldry, expreſſing the colour of Gold.

Orache, or *Orage*, a certoin Pot-herb of an inſipid taſte, called in *Latin Atriplex*.

Oracle, (*Lat.*) an Anſwer or Counſel given by God, a foretelling of things to come by Divine Revelation, a ſaying whole truth is unqueſtionable. Oracles were anciently very frequent among the Gentiles, but they all ceaſed immediately after the coming of Chriſt.

Oracular, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or having the authority of an Oracle.

Oral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the mouth, face, or viſage.

Oran, a Sea Coaſt Town of the Kingdom of of *Feſs* in *Barbary*. It was taken from the *Moors* by the *Spaniards* under *Petrus Navarrus* in the year 1509.

Oration, (*Lat.*) a praying; alſo a ſpeech, delivered upon any occaſion.

Oratory, (*Lat.*) eloquence; alſo a Chappel, or place dedicated to Prayer.

Oratorians, an Order of Regular Prieſts, ſo called from the Oratory of S. *Jerome* in *Rome*, where they uſed to pray; they were inſtituted by S. *Philip Nereius*, a *Florentine*; and in the year of our Lord 1564. had the confirmation of Pope *Pius* the Fourth.

Orbation, (*Lat.*) a bereaving, depriving, or making deſolate.

Orb, a Body contained under one round Superficies; thoſe Orbs that belong to the Celeſtial Firmament, are either with, or without Stars; that without Stars is the *Primum Mobile*, the other are all ſtellified, either with fixed Stars or Planets.

Orbicular, (*Lat.*) round, in faſhion of a Ball, or Globe.

Orbitello, a Town in the Territory of the great Duke of *Tuſcany*, but under the Dominion of the King of *Spain*.

Orbity, (*Lat.*) the lack of Parents or Children generally, any want.

Orbona, a certain godeſs among the ancient *Romans*, to whom Parents or Children uſed to pray againſt Orbity.

Orcades, certain Iſlands in the *Britiſh* Ocean thirty in number, vulgarly called the Iſles of *Orkney*.

An *Orch* or *Orck*, a monſtrous fiſh, vulgarly called a Whirl-pool; alſo, a But for Wine or Figs.

Orchal, a Material, being a kind of Stone like Allum uſed by Dyers, for the making of a red tincture.

Orcamus. See *Leucothoe*.

Orchanet, (*Arab. Alcanet*) a certain Herb, called in *Spaniſh Bugloſs*, or *Wild Bugloſs*; in *Greek Anchuſa*.

Orchel, or *Orchal*, a certain Stone like Allum, wherewith Dyers uſe to colour red: In ſome old Statutes it ſeemeth to be the ſame thing with Cork.

Orcheſtre, (*Greek*) that part of the Scene in a Theater, where the *Chorus* uſeth to dance; it is alſo ſometimes taken for the place where Muſicians ſit.

Orcus, a River of *Theſſaly*, flowing out of the Lake *Styx*, whoſe Waters are ſo thick, that they ſwim like Oyl upon the top of the River *Peneus*, into which it flows; it is oft-times taken by the Poets for Hell.

Ordeal, (a *Saxon* word ſignifying Judgment) a kind of purgation practiſed in ancient times, whereby the party purged was judged free from Crime, it is called in Common Law *Purgatio Vulgaris*. Of this purgation there are chiefly two kinds, *Fire-Ordeal*, *i. e.* a paſſing blindfold with bare feet, over red hot Plough-ſhares; and *Water-Ordeal*, *i. e.* a putting ones arms up to the elbows in ſeething water.

Order, (a term in Military Diſcipline) being the diſtance of Ranks or Files; the order in Files being three foot, the open order ſix foot; the order in Ranks is ſix foot, the open order twelve foot.

Ordinal Numbers, thoſe that expreſs the order of things.

Ordinary, (*Lat.*) in Civil Law, ſignifieth any Judge that hath authority to take knowledge of Cauſes in his own right, as he is a Magiſtrate, and not by deputation. In Common Law it is uſually

taken for him that hath ordinary Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical: Also in Heraldry, *Ordinaries* are those charges that by a certain property do belong to that Art, and are of ordinary use therein: They are also called proper charges.

Oreades, (*Greek* from Ὄρος) Nymphs of the Mountains.

Oreb, (*Hebr.* a Crow or Pleasant) a Prince of the *Midianitet*, who was slain upon the Rock *Oreb*.

Oredelph, Ore lying under Ground; also a liberty whereby a Man claims the Ore found in his own Ground.

Oreford, a Town in *Suffolk*, where, in the Reign of King *Henry* the Second, a certain Hairy Creature, perfectly resembling a Man in all parts and proportions, was taken out of the Sea by Fishermen in a Net; who after he had been kept a while, secretly slipped away into the Sea, and was never seen after: This *Ralph Cogshal*, an old Writer recordeth.

Orestes, the Son of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*: He was preserved from *Ægisthus*, by his Sister *Electra*, and sent to *Strophius*, King of the *Phocenses*, where he remained twelve years; after which, returning disguised to *Argos*, he slew *Ægisthus* (who had murthered his Father *Agamemnon*) together with his Mother *Clytemnestra*, with whom *Ægisthus* had lived in adultery. He also with the help of *Macareus*, the Priest, slew *Pyrrhus*, in the Temple of *Apollo*, because he had taken away *Hermione*, the Daughter of *Menelaus*, who had been first espoused to him; for which crimes, being stricken with madness, he was cured at the Altar of *Diana*, being brought thither by *Pylades*, who was so faithful a friend to him, that when *Thoas* King of *Taurica*, had designed to sacrifice *Orestes*, he affirmed himself to be *Orestes*, that he might die for his friend; but *Orestes*, slaying *Thoas*, freed both himself and *Pylades*, with the help of his Sister *Iphigenia*, who had been made the overseer of those sacrifices: At last he was bitten by a Viper in *Arcadia*, at a place called *Orestion*, of which wound he died; and his body being digged up, was found to be seven cubits in length.

Orewood, a kind of Sea-weed.

Orfgild, a restitution made by the Hundred or County, of any wrong done by one that was in *Plegio*.

Orfraies, (*French*) a certain frisled Cloth of Gold, much worn heretofore in *England*, both by the Clergy and Kings themselves.

Orgal, the Lees of Wine dried, used by Dyers, to prepare their Cloth for the more easie imbibing their several tinctures.

Organical, (*Greek*) belonging to, or consisting of *Organs*, *i. e.* Instruments; also the substantial parts, or members of the Body.

Organy, a kind of Herb growing much upon the Mountains, called in *Latin Origanum*.

Orgeis, a word used in some old Statutes signifying the greater sort of North Sea-fish.

Orgies, (*Lat.*) certain Feasts and Revels instituted by *Orpheus*, to the honor of *Bacchus*.

Orial Colledge, so called, *q. Aule Royal*, as some think; others say, from *Uriel*; others from *Aureolus*: A Colledge in *Oxford*, built by King *Edward* the Second.

Oribasius of *Sardis*, the chief Physician to the Emperor *Julian*; he is said to have written several Medicinal Treatises.

Orichalcum or *Aurichalcum*, that factitious metal (of Copper, and *Lapis Calaminaris*) which we commonly call Brass; the word *Æes*, rather signifying meer Copper; whereof the vulgar *Latin Cuprum* seems to be no other, then *Æes Cyprium*, because heretofore the best Copper was thought to come from the Isle of *Cyprus*.

Oriental, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Orient*, *i.e.* the East, or that part of the World where the Sun riseth.

Orifice, (*Lat.*) the Mouth, or utmost brim of any thing, most particularly the mouth or entrance of a wound.

Oriflambe, (*French*) the great and holy Standard of *France*, having on the top, a Purple Flag or Ensign, born at first only in the Wars against Infidels.

Original, (*Lat.*) a beginning, or fountain; also a stock, or pedigree; also a first draught.

† *Oriamasda*, (*Pers.*) the name of a *Persian* god, which was the fire, which they worshipped as a deity.

Oriol, a little by-room for a supernumerary company to dine in.

Orisons, (*French*) Prayers.

Orion, the name of a great Hunter, who vaunting himself to be of that strength of body, that there was no wild Beast that he could not kill, the Earth brought forth a Scorpion; which stinging him to death, he was placed together with the Scorpion among the Heavenly Constellations; some say he was the Son of *Oenopion* King of *Sicily*, and that lying with his Sister *Candiope*, he had his eyes put out by his Father, others deliver him to have been born a very strange way. Of which, see more in *Hircus*.

Orythia, the Daughter of *Erechtheus*, King of *Athens*; she was ravished away by *Boreas*, who fell in love with her, and brought forth *Zethus* and *Calais*; who going with the *Argonauts* to *Colchos*, put the *Harpies* to flight.

Orle, a term in Blazon; being an ordinary composed of a threefold line doubled, admitting a transparency of the Field through the innermost space.

Orleans, a noble City of *Beausse* in *Celtick France*. See *Aurelia*.

Orlop, a term in Navigation, signifying the second and lower Deck of a Ship.

Ormus, a famous City of *Persia*, being most pleasantly situated in an Island, and abounding with Shells, which breed the fairest and clearest Pearls that are. It was taken by the Lieutenant General to the King of *Portugal*, in the year 1506.

Ornature,

Ornature, (*Lat.*) a ſetting forth, triming, or adorning.

Ornithomancy, (*Greek*) a kind of Divination by Birds.

Orontes, a River of *Cœloſyria*, which riſing out of the Hill *Libanus*, runs under Ground till it come to *Apamia*, and falleth into the Sea near *Seleucia*.

Orphaniſm, (*Lat.*) the ſtate of an Orphan, *i. e.* a Fatherleſs child.

Orpheus, a famous Poet and Muſician of *Thrace*, the Son of *Calliope* and *Apollo*. He took ſo heavily the loſs of his Wife *Euridice*, (of which ſee *Euridice*) that he utterly abandoned the company of Women; for which he was torn in pieces by the *Mænades*, at the Feaſt of *Bacchus*, and his ſeveral Members being caſt down the River *Hebrus*, were gathered up by the Muſes and buried, and his Harp tranſlated up to Heaven. Others ſay, he was the Son of *Oeagrius*, and that receiving a Harp from *Mercury*, he became ſo excellent a player on it, that he charmed the moſt ſavage Creatures into civility, and gave Sence to the very Stones and Trees.

Orpiment, a certain Drug found deep in the Earth, being a kind of Arſenick or Ratsbane, and is called in *Latin Auripigmentum*, from its golden colour.

Orpine, a kind of Herb called in *Greek Telephion*, from *Telephus* the firſt diſcoverer of it.

Orque, (*Lat.*) a Hulk or huge Ship; alſo the ſame as *Orch*.

Orrice, a certain flower called in *Greek Iris*, becauſe it reſembleth a Rainbow in diverſity of colours; it is vulgarly called a Flower de Luce.

Orſilochus, the Son of *Idomeneus*, who following his Father to the Wars of *Troy*, was at the taking of *Troy*, ſlain by *Ulyſſes*.

Ortelli, a word uſed in the Foreſt-Laws, ſignifying the Claws of a Dogs foot.

Orthodox or *Orthodoxal*, (*Greek*) of a true and right opinion, of a ſound Faith.

Orthogonal, (*Greek*) having even or right Angles.

Orthography, (*Greek*) the manner of right and true Writing; alſo in Architecture or Fortification, it is taken for the upright erection of any work, as it appears when it is finiſhed.

Orthopnœa, (*Greek*) ſhortneſs of breath.

Ortygia, one of the *Cyclades* Iſlands, called alſo *Delos*, ſacred to *Apollo*; and into which the Poets feign *Aſteria*, the Siſter of *Latona*, to have been changed after ſhe had been turned into a Quail, called in *Greek Ortyx*.

Orval, a certain Herb, otherwiſe called Clary, or Clear-eye.

Orvieto, a Town in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, but under the Popes Dominion.

An *Oryx*, or *Orinx*, (*Greek*) a kind of wild Goat in *Africa*.

O. S.

Osbert, a proper name among the *Saxons*, ſignifying Light of the Family.

Osborn, another proper name, ſignifying in *Saxon*, Houſe-child.

Oſcillation, (*Lat.*) a hanging, or tottering motion, a ſwinging upon a Rope, whoſe ends are tied to ſeveral Beams. See *Meritot*.

Oſcines, (*Lat.*) thoſe kind of Birds by whoſe feeding, or voices, the *Augures* uſed to foretel things to come.

Oſcitation, or *Oſcitancy*, (*Lat.*) a yawning or gaping; alſo idleneſs.

Oſculation, (*Lat.*) a kiſſing or imbracing.

Oſiris, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe* the Daughter of *Phoreneus*, whom he ſucceeded in the Kingdom of *Argos*; but after a while leaving that Kingdom to his Brother *Ægialeus*, he went and ſubdued *Egypt*, and married the Daughter of *Inachus*, called *Io*, or *Iſis*, who firſt taught the *Egyptians* Letters, and ſundry Arts and Sciences: He was at length ſlain by *Typhon* his Brother, and buried in a ſmall Iſland called *Abatos*, in the Marſhes of *Memphis*; and after his death, was worſhipped, by the *Egyptians*, in the ſhape of an Ox.

S. *Oſith*, a Town in *Eſſex* ſo called, (it was anciently named *Chic*) from *Oſith*, a Virgin of a Royal Family, who having conſecrated her ſelf to the Service of God, was here ſlain by *Daniſh* Pirates.

Oſmund, the proper name of a Man, ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue, Houſe-peace.

Oſnaburg, an Epiſcopal See in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*.

Oſprey, a kind of Eagle called in *Latin Oſſifraga*, in *Greek Perenopterus*.

Oſſicle, (*Lat.*) a little Bone.

Oſſifraga, or *Bone-breaker*, (*Lat.*) a kind of Eagle which breaketh Bones with her Beak, the ſame as *Oſprey*.

Oſſuary, (*Lat.*) a Charnel houſe or place where Dead-mens bones are kept.

Oſtenſional, (*Lat.*) a Soldier attending the Prince in publick ſhews.

Oſtent, (*Lat.*) a wonder, a Monſter, or ſtrange thing.

Oſtentation, (*Lat.*) a boaſting, vainglory.

Oſtiary, (*Lat.*) a Door-keeper, eſpecially in a Church it hath been taken for an Officer that keeps the Keys of a Church, and takes charge of all things in it.

Oſtomachy, (*Greek*) a playing at Bones.

Oſtraciſm, (*Greek*) a kind of puniſhment among the *Athenians*, which was a baniſhing for ten years, by delivering ſhells to the condemned perſons, wherein their names were written.

Oſweſtre, in *Britiſh Croix Oſwalds*, a Town in *Shropſhire*, ſo called (for it was anciently named *Maſſerfield*) from *Oſwald* King of *Northumberland*; whom *Penda*, the Pagan King of the *Mercians*,

cians, after he had ſlain him in a bloody battle, tore to pieces in a barbarous manner.

Oſwold, a proper name of a Man, ſignifying in *Dutch* Houſe-ruler or Steward; and equivalent to the *French Le Diſpenſer*. The chief of this name was a *Saxon* King of the *Northumberians*, who was ſlain by *Penda* the *Mercian*.

O. T.

Otacouſticon, (*Greek*) an Inſtrument to improve the ſenſe of hearing.

Otalgia, (*Greek*) a pain in the ears.

Othes, in *Latin Otho*, or *Eudo*, the proper name of a Man; from the *Saxon* word *Hud*, *i. e.* Keeper. Of this name beſides the ancient *Roman* Emperor *Silvius Otho*, there have been of the Weſtern Empire in *Germany*.

Othryades, a certain *Lacedemonian*, who in a combat of three hundred *Lacedominians* to three hundred *Argives*, being the only Man of his party left alive; put to flight thoſe two which were the only Men left alive of the *Argives*, and writing on his Shield theſe words, *I have overcome*; he ſlew himſelf, as being aſhamed to return to *Sparta*; all the reſt of his company being ſlain.

Otoorackſ, *Milites emeriti*, old Janizaries, no longer fit for Wars; the word is derived from *Otoracks*, which ſignifieth to ſit down.

Otraque, a certain drink which is made of a Nut, growing among the *Moluccaes*.

Ottadini, the ancient name of a people inhabiting that part of *Britain*, which is now called *Northumberland*.

Otter, (*Lutra*) the name of an amphibious Creature, that lives both in the Water, and upon the Land, being a Beaſt of chaſe.

Otterbourn, a Town in *Northumberland*, near which was fought a famous Battle between the *Engliſh* and *Scots*, in which *William Douglas*, the Leader of the *Sootiſh* Army was ſlain; and Sir *Henry Percy*, called *Hotſpur*, Commander of the *Engliſh*, having loſt Fifteen hundred of his Men, was taken priſoner himſelf.

Otranto, (anciently *Hydruntum*) the chief City of that Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*; which from it is called *Hydruntina* or *Terra di Otranto*.

Otus and *Ephialtes*, the Sons of *Neptune*, by *Iphimedeia*, the Wife of *Aloeus*; they were of thoſe Gyants that made War with Heaven, throwing huge Rocks and Hills againſt the gods, and were at laſt ſhot to death by *Apollo*: They were reported to have grown the length of nine Acres, in nine years.

O. U.

Oval, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or in the ſhape of an Egg.

Ovation, (*Lat.*) a kind of petty triumph for a Victory obtained with the ſlaughter of a few Men only. It is ſo called from the Soldiers following their Commander, ſhouting and ſinging, *O*, *O*; or from *Ovis*, *i. e.* A Sheep which uſed to be ſacrificed by him, whereas in a greater Triumph, the General ſacrificed a Bull, and his Soldiers following, cryed out *Io*, *Io*, *Triumphe*; alſo *Ovation*, from *Ovum*, *i. e.* An Egg, ſignifying the ſeaſon wherein Hens lay Eggs.

Overblows, a term in Navigation, it overblows, when they can bear no Topſails.

Overgrown Sea, is when the Surges and Billows are at the higheſt.

Over-maſted, a Ship is ſaid to be over-maſted, when ſhe will lie too much down by a wind, and labor too much a Hull, and that is called a *Taunt-maſt*.

Overſet, in Navigation, is when you bear too much Sail; and ſo, that you bring the Ships Keel upwards.

Overthrown, a Ship is ſaid to be *Overthrown*, not *Overſet*, when being brought aground to be trimmed it falls on one ſide.

An *Ouch*, a Coller of Gold, a Jewel, or Tablet; it is called a *Brooch*.

Oviary, (*Lat.*) a Flock of Sheep.

Publius Ovidius Naſo, the moſt fluent of *Latin* Poets, whoſe *Metamorphoſes*, *Epiſtles*, *Faſti*, *Triſtia*, and other works, are ſufficiently known among the Learned.

Oviedo, the chief Town of that Diviſion of that Province of *Aſturia* in *Spain*, which is called *Aſturia di Oviedo*; it was formerly accounted a parcel of the Kingdom of *Leon*.

Oviparous Animals, (*Lat.*) thoſe Creatures that bring forth Eggs or Spawn.

Ounce, a certain weight, being the twelfth part of a pound *Troy* weight; but in a pound *Aver du pois*, it is the ſixteenth part; alſo a kind of ſpotted Beaſt, called a *Lynx*.

Ounding, (*old word*) riſing like waves.

Ourage, (*French*) work or labor.

Ouſter le main, (*French*) is a Writ directed to the Eſcheator, to deliver Poſſeſſion out of the Kings hands, to the party that ſues.

Outborow. See *Inborow*.

Outfangtheft. See *Infangtheft*.

Outlawry, (in *Latin Utlagaria*) the loſs or deprivation of the benefit belonging to a ſubject of the Kings Protection, and the Realm.

Outlicker, among Seamen is a ſlender piece of Timber, about two or three yards long, made faſt to the top of the Poop, and ſtanding right out a Stern: At the utmoſt end whereof, there is a hole, into which, the ſtanding part of the Sheet being made faſt and reeved through the Block of the Sheet, is reeved again through another Block, which is ſeaſed to this piece of Timber near the end, for the haling down of the Mizen-Sheet to it.

Outparters, a ſort of Thieves about *Riddeſdale*, that ride about to fetch in ſuch Cattle, or other things as they can light on.

O. W.

Owelty of Services, an equality, when the Tenant Paravail oweth as much to the Meſen, as the Meſen doth to the Lord Paramount.

Owen (in *Latin Audoenus*) the proper name of a Man, being the ſame with the *Latin Eugenius*, as appeareth by ſeveral Records.

O. X.

Oxford, the chief City of *Oxfordſhire*, which ſome ſay hath been anciently called *Caer Vortigern*, and *Caer Vember*, as being thought to have been built by *Vortigern* and *Memprix*; but the *Saxons* called it *Oxenford* (correſponding to the *Boſphorus* among the *Greeks*) from a Ford of *Oxen*. *Leland* deriveth it from the River *Ouſe*, and ſuppoſeth it may have formerly been called *Ouſeford*. It is chiefly famous for its Univerſity, which *Camden* calleth, Our moſt noble *Athens*, the Muſes Seat, the Sun, the Eye, and the Soul of *England*. This Univerſity was begun, as moſt Authors agree, in the year of our Lord 806. Three Colledges being built by the Learned *Alfred*, who then reigned.

Oxgang of Land. See *Bovata terræ*.

Oxygon, (*Greek*) a term in Geometry, being a Triangle having three acute Angles.

Oxymel, (*Greek*) a certain kind of potion made of honey, vinegar, and water boiled together, being good to attenuate groſs phlegmatick humors.

Oxymoron, (*Greek*) Subtilly fooliſh, a figure in Rhetorick, in which, to any word is added an Epithete of a quite contrary ſignification; as *Concordia Diſcors*.

Oxyrrhodium, (*Greek*) Oyl of Roſes and Vinegar mixed together.

O. Y.

Oyer and Terminer, (*French*) ſignifieth in Common Law, a Commiſſion granted to certain Judges for the hearing and determining of one or more cauſes.

O. Z.

Oze, a ſoft ſlimy Ground, where a Ship cannot conveniently caſt Anchor.

Ozene, (*Greek*) a kind of diſeaſe, or putrefied ſtinking ſore in the Noſtrils.

P. A.

Pabular, or *Pabulatory*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Forrage, Provender, or Fodder for Cattle.

Pacal, a Tree in *India* ſo called.

Pacation, (*Lat.*) a ſtilling or appeaſing.

Pace, a meaſure of two foot and a half, or the diſtance from the toes of the forefoot, to the heels of the hinder foot; but a Geometrical Pace conſiſteth of five foot, a thouſand of which Paces make up a Mile.

Pachynum, one of the three Promontories of *Sicily*, lying toward the *Peloponneſus*; the other two being *Lilybæum* and *Pelorum*.

Paciferous, (*Lat.*) bringing Peace.

Pacification, (*Lat.*) a making Peace, an aſſwaging, or appeaſing.

Paction, or *Pact*, (*Lat.*) a bargain, covenant, or agreement; alſo a truce in War.

Pactitious, (*Lat.*) done by bargain, or upon condition.

Pactolus, a River of *Lydia* riſing out of the Hill *Tmolus*, the Gravel whereof hath been ſaid to be of a Golden colour, ever ſince *Midas* waſhed himſelf in the ſtreams.

Paddock, (from the *Dutch* word Padde) a Toad; alſo a walk or diviſion in a Park.

Padelion, a kind of Plant otherwiſe called great Sanicle, in *Latin Pes Leonis*.

Paderborn, one of the ſix Biſhopricks of the Circle of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*; the other five being *Leige*, *Munſter*, *Oſnabrug*, and *Verden*.

Padua, a famous City and Univerſity of *Italy*, now under the juriſdiction of the *Venetian*: It was anciently built by *Antenor* the *Trojan*, and called *Antenorea*.

Paduentage, (*French*) Common of Paſture in one or more Pariſhes.

Padus, a famous River of *Italy*, riſing out of the Hill *Veſulus*, it is now called *Po*.

Pæan, one of the appellations of *Apollo*, as he is accounted the god of Phyſick, from the *Greek* to heal. Whence anciently they uſed to begin the Hymns that were publickly ſung to *Apollo*, with theſe words *Io Pæan*.

Pedagogue, (*Greek*) a Schoolmaſter, a bringer up of youth in learning.

Pæonia, a part of *Macedon*, was formerly ſo called from *Pæon* the Son of *Endymion*.

Paganical, (*Lat.*) belonging to Countrey Villages, (whence Paganals, *i. e.* Wakes, Countrey-Holidays, Ploughmens Feaſts,) alſo belonging to a Pagan, *i. e.* a Paynim, Heathen, or Gentile.

Paganiſm, Heatheniſm, Gentiliſm; alſo the manner or faſhion of the Countrey.

Paginal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Page, *i. e.* the ſide of a leaf in a Book.

Pagod, a kind of Idol among the *Indians*; alſo a ſort of *Indian* Coyn of the value of three pence.

Paigles, a ſort of flower, otherwiſe called Oxlip.

Paillardiſe, (*French*) Lechery, Whoredom.

Pain fort & dure, ſignifies in Common Law, an eſpecial puniſhment for thoſe that being arraigned of Felony, refuſe to put themſelves upon the ordinary tryal of God and the Countrey, and thereby are mute and dumb.

Paiſage, (*French*) the deſcription of any part of the Countrey in Painting, or drawing. See *Landskip*.

Palakin,

Palakin, (from the *Spaniſh Palanquino* a Porter) a ſort of large Chair of State, in which the Kings, Princes and great Lords of *Eaſt-India* are carried about upon mens ſhoulders.

Palamedes, the Son of *Nauplius* King of *Eubœa*, he was the occaſion of *Ulyſſes* being forced againſt his will to go to the *Trojan* Wars; but was himſelf by a forged accuſation of *Ulyſſes*, ſtoned to death by the *Græcian* Army. He is ſaid to have been the firſt that accommodated the year to the courſe of the Sun; he is alſo ſaid to have found out the uſe of weights and meaſures, and to have added to the *Greek* tongue theſe four Letters, θ, ξ, χ, φ.

Palate, (*Lat.*) the roof of the mouth being the uppermoſt hollow part, wherein the ſenſe of taſting lies.

Palatinate, the Countrey or chief Seat of a Count Palatine, or Paladine, *i. e.* a Supreme Officer in a Soveraign Princes Palace; but it is more eſpecially taken for one of the Electors of the *Roman* Empire called the *Palſgrave*, or Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*: alſo certain Knights of this Iſland, in ancient times called Knights of the round Table, were called *Paladines*: alſo Palatine ſignifieth adjectively, belonging to a Princes Palace.

Palatins, or *Palaſſins* is a precious ſtone more red, and fiery than the Carbuncle, ſo called becauſe it is the Matrix, or the Palace, where the true Carbuncle or Ruby is begotten.

Palaur, a ſort of Fiſh which *Rider* makes to be the ſame with that which is called in *Greek* λίσειος whence it ſeems derived.

Palæmon, the Son of *Athamas* and *Ino*, called alſo *Melicerta*. See *Ino*.

Pale, a term in Heraldry: being an Ordinary conſiſting of two lines drawn perpendicularly from the top to the bottom of the Eſcutcheon.

Palermo, (anciently called *Panermus*) a City of *Sicily*, lying on the *Tyrrhene* Sea, being of late ages accounted the *Metropolis* of the whole Iſland, as the uſual reſidence of the *Vice-Roy*, and the place where the Court of the Inquiſition is kept.

Pales, the Goddeſs of Shepherds, to whom certain Feaſts were conſecrated, called *Palilia*.

Paleſtine, one of the three chief Diviſions of *Syria*, the other two being *Phœnicia* and *Syria*, properly ſo called, it containeth *Judea*, *Samaria* and *Galilæa*.

Paleſtrical, or *Palæſtrical*, (*Greek*) belonging to wreſtling.

Palfray, (*French*) a Horſe of State for a Princeſs, or great Lady.

Palfurius Sura, a *Roman* Orator and Pleader of cauſes, a friend of *Martial* and *Lucan*, he was removed out of the Senate by *Domitian* upon ſuſpition of his ſiding with the *Vitelliani*.

Palici, or *Paliſci*, two Twins, the Sons of *Jupiter* and the Nymph *Thaleia*, whom he raviſht by the River *Simethius*; when ſhe was with child, ſhe wiſhed that the Earth would open, and hide her from the wrath of *Juno*; whereupon the Earth immediately opened, and received her within its Bowels; and as ſoon as ſhe was delivered, it opened again, and let out the two Twins into the World.

Palilogia, (*Greek*) an iterating of the ſame, which is often uſed as a Rhetorical figure; as *Tu tu Antoni*, &c.

Palindrome, (*Greek*) a certain verſe, or ſentence; which being read forward, or backward, the words and ſenſe are the ſame; as,

Sator arepo tenet opera rotas.

Palingeneſis, (*Greek*) Regeneration, or Newbirth.

Palinode, or *Palinody*, (*Greek*) a recantation, or unſaying; what one had ſpoken or written before.

Palinurus, a Promontory of *Lucania*, ſo called from *Palinurus* the Pilot of *Æneas*, who ſleeping, fell into the Sea; and being taken up, and rifled by the Inhabitants of this place, had a Grove conſecrated and a Cenotaph built unto him, to appeaſe his Ghoſt.

Paliſado, (*Span.*) a defence made with ſtakes, poſts, piles, *&c.* to keep out an Enemy.

Pall, (*Lat.*) a certain Robe, or long Garment; which hath uſually been worn by perſons eminent, either in Learning, or in War.

Palladium, a certain Image of *Pallas*, which was kept by the *Trojans* in a Tower that was built on purpoſe; but this Image being ſtollen out of the Temple by *Ulyſſes* and *Diomede*, the City was ſoon after taken by the *Greeks*; it was at laſt brought to *Rome*, and placed in the Temple of *Veſta*.

Palladius Rutilius Taurus Æmilianus, an eminent writer *de Re Ruſtica*, commonly ſet forth with thoſe other great writers of the ſame ſubject, *Cato*, *Varro*, and *Columella*.

Pallas, the ſame as *Minerva*.

A *Pallat*, a word uſed in Painting, being a thin piece of wood, which a Painter makes uſe of, to place his colours upon.

Pallemaille, (*French*) a certain Game, wherein a round bowl of Box, is with a Mallet ſtruck through a hoop of Iron, into which, he that can ſtrike it at the feweſt blows, wins.

Pallet, a term in Heraldry, being the moity, or one half of the Pale. See *Pale*.

Palletoque, or *Pallecoat*, (*French*) a Caſſock, or ſhort Cloak with ſleeves, ſuch as Pages wear.

Palliardize. See *Pailliardize*.

Palliation, (*Lat.*) a cloaking, hiding, or concealing.

Pallid, (*Lat.*) pale, whitiſh, bleak.

Pallification, (*Lat.*) a term in Architecture, it ſignifies the piling of the ground-work, or ſtrengthening of the ground-work, with piles of Timber driven into the ground, when they build upon a moiſt or marſhy ſoil.

Palma, the name of one of the *Canarie Iſlands*. See *Canariæ*.

Palmar, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Palm, *i. e.* the inward part of the hand, called the Palm of the hand,

hand; alſo a meaſure containing the breadth of four fingers, a hand-breadth.

Palm-tree, (*Lat.*) a certain Tree bearing the fruit called Dates; it is reported to be both male and female, the male bearing bloſſoms only, the female both bloſſoms and fruit. The leaves ſhoot upward, though oppreſſed with never ſo much weight. Whence the Palm, is metaphorically uſed for Victory, Praiſe, and Commendation.

Palm-Sunday, the Sunday before *Eaſter*; ſo called, becauſe on that day the people went to meet our Saviour with Palms, and Olive-branches in their hands, when he rode ſolemnly into *Jeruſalem*.

Palmer, a certain Inſtrument, wherewith School-boys are ſtruck on the palms of their hands; otherwiſe called a Ferular; alſo a kind of Caterpillar, or Worm, with many feet, called in *Latin Eruca Piloſa*: alſo a poor Pilgrim, that travels up and down to viſit Holy places, with branches of Palm in his hand.

Palmeſtry, the ſame as Chiromancy.

Palmeto-tree, a certain Tree in the Iſle *Mauritius*, of whoſe juice they make a very pleaſant ſort of Wine.

Palmiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Palms, Victorious.

Palmipedous Birds, (*Lat.*) thoſe that are whole footed, or have plain and flat feet, as water-Fowl.

† *Palpation*, (*Lat.*) a gentle handling, or feeling; alſo a flattering, or fair ſpeaking.

Palpitation, (*Lat.*) a panting, or trembling, or moving up and down.

Paltſgrave, a *Dutch* word, ſignifying a Court of a Palace, being more eſpecially the Title of the Prince Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*.

Paludament, (*Lat.*) a certain Military garment, which uſed to be worn by none but chief Captains; alſo a Heralds Coat of Arms.

Palumbine, (*Latin*) belonging to a Ring-Dove, otherwiſe called a Wood-Culver.

Pampelona, (anciently *Pompeiopolis*) the chief City of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Spain*.

Pamphlet, a term of diminution or ſlight to that which is ſcarce thought worthy the name of a Book, either in reſpect of the meanneſs of the ſubject, or of the inconſiderableneſs of its Volume, as being but one ſheet of Paper; or at leaſt ſo few ſheets as are uncapable of being bound; in the firſt reſpect ſome derive it from πᾶν and πλήθης, as it were all full of folly. In the laſt reſpect Dr. *Skinner* derives it from *Pampilet* a diminution of *Pampier*, which in *Dutch* ſignifieth Paper.

Pamphilus, an ancient *Greek* Painter, ſo excellent that he was judged to exceed *Apelles*, he admitted no Diſciple for leſs than a Talent, nor for leſs time than 10 years. Alſo a Philoſopher of *Amphipolis*; ſome ſay of *Sicyon*, others of *Nicopolis*, ſirnamed *Polypragmatos*; who beſides ſeveral other Tractates, wrote alſo three Books of *Georgicks*, and is quoted in the *Geoponicks* of *Conſtantine*, and mentioned by *Suidas*, ſome fragments of one *Pamphilus* (probably this forementioned) are Printed with *Abſyrtus*, and the reſt of the *Mulomedicks*. Alſo a writer of a Volume of Plants ſtuft with many fabulous and ſuperſtitious Conceits.

Pamphylia, a Countrey of *Aſia* the leſs, wherein are two famous Rivers, *Eurimedon*, and *Melas*.

Pampination, (*Lat.*) a lopping off of ſuperfluous branches from a Vine; from *Pampinus*, a Vine-branch.

Pan, the Son of *Demogorgon*; he was worſhipped in *Arcadia*, as the God of Shepherds; being ſmitten by *Cupid*, he fell in love with the Nymph *Syrinx*, who paſſing over the River *Ladon*, was turned into a Reed; which *Pan* beholding, made him a Pipe with the ſame Reed, whence he is ſaid to have firſt found out the uſe of the Pipe, and Oaten Reed.

Panado, (*Span.*) a certain kind of meat, made of crums of Bread boyled in Water.

Panætius, a *Rhodian* Philoſopher of the *Stoical* Sect, he was the maſter of *Scipio*, and was imitated by *Cicero* in his Offices. There was alſo another *Rhodian* of the ſame name mentioned by *Suidas*.

Panæus, the Brother of *Phidias*, he painted moſt exquiſitely the *Ægis* or ſhield of *Minerva*.

Panama, one of the chief Provinces of that part of Northern *America*, which lies upon *Mar dei Zur*; it is otherwiſe called *Caſtella Aurea*, or *Caſtella del Oro*. It takes the denomination of *Panama* from its chief City of the ſame name.

Pancart, (*French*) a Paper containing the particular rates of Tolls, or rates due to the King, or Common wealth.

Panch, (in Navigation) is broad Clouts wound with thrums and linnen together, to ſave things from Galling.

Panchaia, a Countrey of *Arabia*, where Frankincenſe grows in great abundance.

Panchymagogon, (*Greek*) Univerſal Purges, that purge all humours.

Pancraticall, (*Greek*) expert in all kind of Games, and exerciſes of activity.

Pancreas, (*Greek*) the ſweet Bread.

A *Pander*, one that procureth the hire of a Strumpet, a Bawd, or Pimp. The word ſignifies in *Dutch* taker of Pawns or Pledges, from whence we uſe it in a ſignification ſomewhat varied; unleſs *Skinners* conjecture pleaſe better, who is willing to deduce it from *Pandarus* the friend of *Troilus*, and by whoſe procurement he obtained the love of *Chryſeis*.

Pandects, (*Lat.*) Books that handle all ſubjects, or all the part of the ſubject, whereof they treat; there is alſo a Volume of the Civil Law, ſo called.

Pandiculation, (*Lat.*) a gaping, and ſtretching out of the whole body.

Pandion, the Son of *Erechtheus*, and King of *Athens*, whoſe Daughter *Progne* was married to *Tereus* King of *Thrace*, by whom her Siſter *Philomela* was raviſht.

Pandora, by the Poets, feigned the firſt of all Women, made by *Vulcan* at the command of *Jupiter*, and endowed with ſeveral gifts, by all the Gods and Goddeſſes; ſhe was eſpouſed to *Epimetheus*, to whom ſhe was ſent with a Box ſhut, which he unadviſedly opening, filled the World with all manner of Diſeaſes and Calamities.

Pandure, (*Lat.*) a kind of Muſical Inſtrument. See *Bandore*.

Panegyrick, (*Greek*) a ſolemn convention of people, at ſome publick ſolemnity: alſo an Oration in the praiſe of ſome great perſon. Whence *Panegyriſt*, he that makes that Oration.

Panel, (from the *French* word *Panne*, i. e. a skin) it ſignifieth in Common Law, a Schedule, or Roll, containing the names of ſuch Jurors, as the Sheriff provideth to paſs upon any Tryal.

Pangonie, (*Greek*) a kind of precious ſtone; ſo called from its multitude of Angles.

A *Panguts*, (as it were παγγάστωρ all guts) a droſſel, a gor-belly, an unweildy fellow.

Panick, or *Painick*, (*Lat.*) a certain kind of Grain like unto Millet: alſo *Panick* fear, a ſudden fear, or diſtraction; from the god *Pan*, who was the firſt that coming on a ſudden upon his Enemies with much noiſe and tumult, caſt a mighty terror and amazement into them.

Panifice, (*Lat.*) a making of Bread.

Pannade, (*French*) the curvetting, or prauncing of a luſty Horſe.

Pannage, (in *French Paſnage*) the Money taken by *Agiſtor*, for feeding of Hogs with the Maſt of the Kings Forreſt.

Pannel, in Faulconry, is the Pipe next to the Fundament of the Hawk, there ſhe digeſteth her meat from her body.

† *Pannicle*, (*Lat.*) a little piece of Cloath: alſo the fleſhly *Pannicle*, a term in Anatomy, being the membrane, or skin, which lies next under the fat of the Paunch.

Pannier, (*French*) a Doſſer, or Basket to put Bread in.

Pannonia. See *Hungaria*.

Panomphæan, an Epithete of *Jupiter*, it comes from the *Greek* word *Pan*, i. e. all, and *Omphe*, i. e. a voyce, becauſe he was worſhipped in all Languages.

Panoply, (*Greek*) compleat Armour, or Harneſs.

Panſie, (*Jacæa, Herba Trinitatis, Herba Tricolor*) a kind of flower, vulgarly called Heartseaſe.

Panſophie, (*Greek*) wiſdom, or knowledge in all things.

Pantaleon, a Phyſician mentioned by the Poet *Martial*.

Pantarb, a precious ſtone, called in *Spaniſh*, *Pantarva*; in *Engliſh*, the ſtone of the Sun.

Panters, toils to take Deer with.

Pantheologie, (*Greek*) the whole ſum of Divinity.

Pantheon, (*Greek*) an ancient Temple in *Rome*, dedicated to all the Heathen Gods; and ſince, by Pope *Boniface* the Fourth, to the Virgin *Mary*, and all the Saints.

Panther, (*Lat.*) a kind of ſpotted Beaſt, the Leopard, or Libard, being the Male; the Panther, the Female.

Pantomime, (*Greek*) a Player, one that can Act all parts, and counterfeit all kind of perſons.

Panurgie, (*Greek*) craft, or skill in all kind of matters.

Papal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Pope, who is called *Papa*, being a contraction of the two words, *Pater Patriæ*.

Papaverous, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Cheſtoul or Poppy.

Papayer, a fruit Tree growing in ſome of the *Caribbe Iſlands*.

Papelardiſe, (*French*) Hypocriſie, or Diſſembling.

Paphus, the Son of *Pigmalion*, the Son of *Cilix* and *Eburnea*; for *Pigmalion* being an excellent Graver, came into the Iſland of *Cyprus*, made the Statue of a Woman ſo admirable, that he fell in love with it, and prayed to *Venus* that he might have a Wife as like as might be to the Statue he had made; which prayer was granted, and he coming home one time, found the Statue enlivened; with whom having lain, he begat *Paphus*, who became King of *Cyprus*, and built a City which he called by his own name, and dedicated it to *Venus*, who was thence called the *Paphian* Queen.

Papian Law. See *Popæan*.

Papias, a *Grammarian*, who anciently wrote a *Latin Dictionary*.

Papinianus, a *Civilian* in high eſteem with the Emperor *Severus*, who at his death recommended his Children to his care; he was the Diſciple of *Scævola*, and ſucceeded him in the Advocatſhip of the Exchequer, but was put to death by *Antoninus Caracalla*; becauſe as *Spartianus* ſaith, he refuſed to defend the murther of *Geta* before the *Senate*.

Papippus, the Diſciple of *Praxiteles*, the chief of his Sculptures remembred are his *Zethus* and *Amphion*, and his *Dirce* and *Taurus*.

Pappus, an *Alexandrian* Philoſopher, who wrote *De ſitu Orbis*, and Commentaries upon ſome parts of *Ptolomie*.

Papuloſity, (*Lat.*) a fulneſs of bliſters, or pimples, called in *Latin Puſtulæ*.

Papyrius Curſor, a famous *Roman* Captain, who in the War againſt the *Samnites* was made Dictator, and gave a total overthrow to the Enemy, after they had beat the *Romans* at a place called *Furcæ Caudinæ*.

Parabien, (*Span.*) a congratulation, or bidding of joy.

Parable, (*Greek*) a Declaration, or Expoſition of one thing by another, which is like a ſimilitude, or compariſon.

Parabola, (*Greek*) a Similitude of a thing: In Rhetorick it is a ſimilitudinary ſpeech whereby one thing is uttered, and another ſignified; as in this Example; *As Cedars beaten with continual ſtorms, ſo great men flouriſh*. Alſo in Geometry,

it

it is one of thoſe crooked lines which proceed from the cutting of a Cone, or *Cylinder*, the other two being *Ellipſis*, and *Hyperbole*.

Paracelſian, a Phyſician, that in curing of Diſeaſes, followeth the Method of *Paracelſus*.

Parachroniſm, (*Greek*) an error in Chronologie, a miſtiming in the relation of any action or adventure in Hiſtory.

Paraclete, (*Greek*) a Comforter; the Holy Ghoſt is ſometimes ſo called in Scripture.

Parackmaſtical, (*Lat.*) diminiſhing, or declining by little and little, from the violence of a hot fit in a Feaver.

Parade, (*French*) a term in Military Diſcipline, being an appearance of Soldiers at a ſet time to receive Orders: alſo, any great preparation, or appearance.

Paradiaſtole, (*Greek*) a Diſtinction. In Rhetorick, a dilating, or inlarging of a matter by Interpretation; as *Vir bonus oppugnari poteſt, pecunia non expugnari.*

Paradigme, (*Greek*) a patern, or example.

Paradiſe, (*Greek*) a place of pleaſure.

Paradox, (*Greek*) a thing which ſeemeth ſtrange: and abſurd, and is contrary to common opinion. In Rhetorick, it is ſomething which is caſt in by the by, contrary to the opinion or expectation of the Auditor, and is otherwiſe called *Hypomone.*

Paradoxologie, (*Greek*) a ſpeaking by *Paradoxes.*

Paradrome, (*Greek*) a Walk, or Gallery, that hath no ſhelter over head.

Parænetical, (*Greek*) apt to perſwade, or admoniſh.

Parage, (*old word*) Parentage.

Paragogical, (*Greek*) belonging to the figure *Paragoge*; which is an adding of a Letter or Syllable, at the end of a word; as *Veſtirier*, for *Veſtiri.*

Paragon, (*French*) a Compeer, an equal: Alſo a Peerleſs Dame, one without compare.

A *Paragraph*, (*Greek*) a full head, or title in any kind of writing; as much as is comprehended in one Section: it is alſo called a Pilk-row.

Paraiba, one of the 14 Præfectures of *Braſilia*, a large Province of Southern *America* upon *Mar del Nort.* See *Parayba.*

Paralipomenon, (*Greek*) a title commonly given to ſuch Books, as briefly contain thoſe things which are either omitted, or imperfectly handled in others; in the Old Teſtament there are two Books ſo called.

Paralipſis, (*Greek*) An over-paſſing; in Rhetorick it is a kind of Irony, wherein that thing ſeems to be let paſs, which notwithſtanding is intended to be largely toucht upon with theſe words, *Taceo, Mitto*, &c.

Parallax, the difference between the true place, and apparent place of a Comet, Eclipſe, or Planet, by reaſon we behold it from the Superficies, not from the Centre.

Parallels, (*Greek*) a term in Geometry, lines running at an equal diſtance one from the other, and never meeting; in Aſtronomy they are certain imaginary Circles in the Globe, for the better Calculation of the degrees of Northern, or Southern Latitude.

To *Parallel*, (*Greek*) to compare.

Parallelogram, (*Greek*) a Square, which is a Geometrical figure, conſiſting of four lines, each whereof is Parallel to its oppoſite.

Paralogiſm, (*Greek*) a fallacious, or deceitful way of arguing, wherein from two extreams, a falſe concluſion is brought out; as *William* is a living Creature, a *Jack-daw* is a living Creature, therefore *William* is a *Jack-daw.*

Paralytick, (*Greek*) ſick of a *Paralyſie*, or Palſie, being a Diſeaſe which cauſeth a reſolution, or looſening of the ſinews.

Paraments, Robes of State; alſo *Parament* or *Parement*, is a term in Hunting, ſignifying the red fleſh between the skin and body of the Deer.

Lord *Paramount*, in Common Law, is the higheſt Lord of the Fee; as he that holdeth of a ſuperiour Lord, yet hath a Tenant under him; is called Lord of the Meſne; but the loweſt Tenant is called Tenant paravail.

Paramour, a Lover, or Sweet-heart.

Paranymph, (*Greek*) he, or ſhe, that is joyned with the Bride-groom, or Bride, to ſee all things well ordered at a Wedding: alſo one that maketh a Speech in commendation of thoſe that are to commence Doctors.

Parapegmata, (*Greek*) a kind of Aſtronomical Inſtrument; by which name the Aſtrologers call their Tables wherein they write their Art.

Parapet, (*French*) a term in Fortification, a Wall or Battlement of a Wall, Breſt-work, to defend from the Enemies ſhot.

Paraph, (*Greek*) a ſub-ſignature, or flouriſhing mark, ſet under ones name in ſigning a Letter or Deed: alſo a mark in the Margent of a Book.

Paraphonalia, *Paraphernalia*, a word in the Civil Law, ſignifying thoſe goods which a Wife bringeth her Husband over and above her Dowr, as Jewels, Apparel, Plate, &c.

Parapomiſus, a very large and noted River of *Tartaria Aſiatica*; it is called at this day *Orchardus.*

Paraphraſe, (*Greek*) an Expoſition, which altereth the words, yet holdeth the ſenſe of the thing expounded.

Paraſang, a certain meaſure of ground, containing thirty ſtades, or furlongs.

Paraſelenii, the ſame that *Parelii*, only thoſe happen to the Moon, and theſe to the Sun.

Paraſite, (*Greek*) a ſmell Feaſt, a flatterer, a belly-friend.

Paratheſis, (*Greek*) a putting to. It is a Grammatical figure of Conſtruction, in which two or more Subſtantives are put together in the ſame caſe, as *Urbs Roma*, the *City Rome.* It is called in *Latin Appoſition.*

Paravail. See *Paramount.*

Parayba, a Præfecture in *Braſil*, ſo called from the chief Town of the Province, upon the Bank

of the River *Domingo*, and at the bottom of a Bay, or Arm of the Sea, by which Ships of good burthen, come up close to the Town. It is inhabited by *Portugheſes*, a walled Town; and likewiſe fortified with a Caſtle upon *Cape delo*, near adjoyning to it.

Parazon, a Wood-knif.

Parbreak, *(old word)* to vomit.

A *Parbunkle*, (a term in Navigation) a Rope ſeaſed together at both ends; and ſo put double about the Cask, to hoiſe it in by.

Parcæ, the three Deſtinies, or Fatal Siſters, *Clotho*, *Lacheſis*, and *Atropos*.

Parcenary, in Common Law is a holding of Land, by two or more, *Pro indiviſo*, or by Joynttenants; otherwiſe called Copartners.

Parciloquy, *(Lat.)* a ſparingneſs in Diſcourſe.

Parcimony, *(Lat.)* ſee *Parſimony*.

Parco-fracto, *(Lat.)* is a Writ that lies againſt one that breaks a Pound, and takes away the Beaſts lawfully impounded.

Pard, *(Lat.)* a certain Beaſt called a Libard.

Parechaſis, *(Greek)* a digreſſion, in Rhetorick, it is a wandering in diſcourſe from the intended matter.

Parecheſis, *(Lat.)* a reſembling of one thing to another. It is a figure much uſed in Rhetorick, and called in *Latin Alluſion*.

Paregmenon, *(Greek)* a Derivative; in Rhetorick, it is a Figure in which are words conjoyned, which are derived one of another, as *Diſcreet*, *Diſcretion*.

Parelcon, *(Greek)* Protraction, a figure wherein a word or ſyllable is added to the end of another, as *Numnàm*, *Etiamnum*.

Pareil, the name of one of the ſorts of Characters, or Letters uſed by Printers; the reſt being *Nonpareil*, *Brevier*, *Longprimer*, and *Pica*.

Parenchyma, *(Greek)* a term in Anatomy, it is the ſubſtance of the Liver, Spleen, and Lights, ſo called, becauſe ſuppoſed to proceed from thick and fœculent Blood.

Parelii, Mock-ſuns appearing on each ſide of the Sun, occaſioned by a thick Cloud gathered together toward the ſide of the Sun, in which the broken beams of the Sun being gathered, the very Face of the Sun is repreſented to us therein.

Parenetical. See *Paræneticał*.

Parental, *(Lat.)* belonging to Parents, or Anceſtors.

Parentation, *(Lat.)* a celebrating of Funerals.

Parentheſis, *(Greek)* the interrupting of a Sentence, by interpoſing a Clauſe; which being removed, the Sence would nevertheleſs remain intire.

Parenticide, *(Lat.)* a killing of ones Parents.

Parergy. See *Landtskip*.

Parget, a term uſed in Architecture, it ſignifies the plaiſter of a Wall; ſo *Pargeting* is uſed.

Parian Marble. See *Paros*.

Parilian, or *Palilian Feaſts*. See *Palet*.

Paris, the Son of *Priamus*, and *Hecuba*, he was alſo called *Alexander*, whom his Mother cauſed to be nurſed up privately on the Mountain *Ida* by the Shepherds, where, coming to age, he fell in love with the Nymph *Oenone*, and lying with her, had two Children by her; afterwards, there growing a contention between the three godeſſes, *Juno*, *Pallas*, and *Venus*, they agreed to ſubmit themſelves to the judgment of *Paris*; *Juno* proffering him a Kingdom, *Pallas* Wiſdom, and *Venus* the handſomeſt of Women: Whereupon he gave his judgment for *Venus*. Soon after he was returned home, he was ſent into *Greece* as an Ambaſſador to demand *Heſione*, and being entertained by *Menelaus*, he fell in love with *Helena* his Wife; and *Menelaus* being abſent about ſome affairs, he ſoon won her to his deſires, and carried her away with him by ſtealth; whereupon there immediately grew a violent War between the *Greeks* and the *Trojans*, wherein after nine years ſiege, *Troy* was taken, and *Paris* (having ſhot *Achilles* in the Heel with his Bow and Arrows, in the Temple of *Apollo*, whither he had led him, under pretence of marrying him to his Siſter *Polyxena*) was himſelf ſlain by *Pyrrhus*, the Son of *Achilles*.

Pariſh, or *Parochial Church*, is that which is inſtituted for the ſaying of Divine Service to the People, dwelling within a certain compaſs of Ground near unto it; the other Churches being either Cathedral, that is, where the Biſhop hath his Chair or Seat, and conſiſting of Dean and Chapter, or Conventual, conſiſting of Regular Clerks, profeſſing ſome order of Religion.

Pariſyllabical Nouns, (a term in Grammar) thoſe Nouns which conſiſt of equal ſyllables, or thoſe Nouns that have not more ſyllables in one Caſe than in another.

Parity, *(Lat.)* equality, or evenneſs.

Park, an incloſure, or place fenced about for the keeping of Deer, or any other ſort of wild Beaſts; it ſeems to be derived from the *Latin* word *Parcus*, which *Varro* uſeth in the ſame ſenſe.

Park Boat, Free from the duty of incloſing a Park.

Parliament, *(Ital. q. Parlar la mente,)* the chief Aſſembly and Council of a Kingdom, met together to make or correct Laws, and to debate matters touching the Commonwealth. In this Kingdom it conſiſts of the three Eſtates of the Realm, that is to ſay, King, Lords, (Spiritual and Temporal) and Commons.

Parmacety, a precious and very excellent Confection, ſo called not from the City of *Parma*, as ſome imagine, but, as it were, *Sperma Ceti*, *i. e.* The Seed of the Whale.

Parma, a very Elegant City, and the chief of a Dutchy, thence denominated in that part of *Italy*, which was anciently *Longobardia*, *Ciſalpina*, or *Æmilia*.

Parmenides, a Philoſopher of *Elea*, the Diſciple and Friend of *Xenophanes*. He wrote a Poem of

of Natural Philoſophy, and is mentioned by *Plato*, who hath a Dialogue intituled by his name.

Parmeniſcus, an ancient Philoſopher and Aſtronomer, who wrote a Comment upon *Aratus*.

Parmeſan, an inhabitant of *Parma*; alſo a ſort of Cheeſe ſo called, becauſe it is made in that City.

Parnaſſus, a Mountain of *Phocis* in *Greece*, ſacred to *Apollo* and the Muſes, who are thence called *Parnaſſides*. It hath two tops, whereof one is called *Tithorea*, the other *Hyampeus*.

Parnel, a Womans name moſt probably contracted from *Petronilla*; but it is alſo an Appellation, particularly applied to any kind of wanton Woman.

Parochial. See *Pariſh*.

Paroemia, (*Greek*) a proverbial ſpeech in Rhetorick, it is the continuation of a Trope in a ſpeech, wherein a reſpect is had to the common uſe, as *Æthiopem* or *Lateremve lavare*.

A *Leaſe Parole*, in Common Law is a Leaſe made only by word of mouth; alſo when a priſoner of War hath liberty given him upon his word to return at ſuch a time, he is ſaid to go upon his *Parole*, which in *French* ſignifieth a word, or ſaying.

Paronomaſia, (*Greek*) a likeneſs of words, or in Rhetorick a figure, in which, by the change of a Letter or Syllable, ſeveral things are alluded unto, as bolder in a *Buttery*, than in a *Battery*. This is called in *Latin Agnomination*.

Paros, an Iſland of the *Ægean* Sea, one of the *Cyclades*, it is ſo called from *Paros*, the Son of *Jaſon*. In this Iſland there is an excellent ſort of Marble called *Parian* Marble.

Paroxyſm, (*Greek*) the acceſs, or fit in an Ague or Feaver.

Parrels, a term in Navigation, thoſe things made of Trunks, Ribs, and Ropes, which go about the Maſt, and are at both ends made faſt to the Yard.

Parrhaſius, a famous Painter, the firſt that painted by the life, he drew the Picture of a Linnen Table-cloth ſo admirably, that *Zeuxis* looking on it, bid him take away the cloth, that he might ſee the Picture underneath it; for the exact Symmetry of the parts, the gracefulneſs of the Hair, and other ornaments; the lively Air of the Face, *&c. &c.* none of the Ancients but *Timanthes* ſtood in competition with him.

Parrheſia, (*Greek*) liberty in ſpeaking; in Rhetorick it is a figure in which we ſpeak boldly, and freely, in things diſpleaſing, and obnoxious to envy.

Parricide, (*Lat.*) from *Parricida*, a murtherer of his Father, or Mother; alſo any hainous murtherer: But from *Parricidium*, it ſignifieth the act it ſelf.

Parſimony, (*Lat.*) ſparingneſs, frugality, good husbandry.

Parſling, in Navigation is moſt uſed upon the Decks, and Half-decks, which is to take a Liſt of Canvas, as long as the Seam, you would Parcel, being firſt well Calked, then pour that Pitch upon it, and it will keep out the Water from paſſing the Seams.

Parſly, (*Apium Hortenſe*) a Mercurial Herb, hot and dry, in the ſecond degree.

Parſly-Hedge, an Herb called in *Latin Caucalis*.

Parſly-Pert, or *Break-ſtone*, (*Percepierre Anglorum*, or *Catulum frangens*,) a ſingular good Herb to provoke Urin, and expel Gravel, or Stone of the Kidney.

Parſnip, (*Lat. Paſtinaca*) a Plant whoſe Root is ſufficiently known, as being frequently eaten for a very nouriſhing ſort of food. There are alſo two ſorts of *Parſnips*, the *Water Parſly*, called in *Latin Sium*, and the *Cow Parſly* called in *Latin Sphondylium*.

Parſon Imperſone, a term in Law, and ſignifies one that is in poſſeſſion of a Church Appropriate or Preſentative.

Partage, (*French*) a partition, ſharing, or dividing.

Parterre, (*French*) a Flower-knot, a Bed, or Bank of Flowers in a Garden.

Parthenian, (*Greek*) belonging to Virgins or Virginity.

Parthenope, the name of one of the *Syrens* that indeavored to inſnare *Ulyſſes*, and his Companions; alſo the ancient name of a famous City of *Italy*, now called *Naples*.

Parthia, a Countrey of *Aſia*, whoſe Inhabitants were anciently a very warlike people; it is now called *Arach*.

Partiality, (*Lat.*) an inclining more to one part than to the other.

Participation, (*Lat.*) a being partaker, a giving, or taking part with any one.

Participiate, (a term in Grammar) an Adjective derived from a Verb, though not an abſolute Participle.

Participle, (*Lat.*) one of the Parts of Speech in Grammar, ſo called, becauſe it partakes both of the Noun, and of the Verb.

Particle, (*Lat.*) a parcel, or ſmall part, or portion.

Particle Aſpect, when two Planets are both in the ſame number of degrees, and minutes, either Conjunction or Aſpect.

Partition, (*Lat.*) a parting, ſharing, or dividing.

Partiſan, (*French*) a partaker, or partner, alſo a Leading-ſtaff, or Javelin.

Partlet, a word uſed in ſome old Statutes, ſignifying the looſe Collar of a Doublet to be ſet on, or taken off by it ſelf without the Bodies; alſo a Womans Neckerchief.

Partners, thoſe Timbers which are bolted to the Beams, and do compaſs the Shoot in the Maſt at the Deck.

Parturient, (*Lat.*) travelling, or being about to bring forth.

Party per Bind, (a term in Heraldry) divided or parted through the Bend. See *Bend*.

Party per Pale, a term in Heraldry, divided or parted through the Pale. See *Pale*.

Parvity,

Parvity, (*Lat.*) littleneſs, ſmallneſs.

Paſcage, (*French*) grazing, or feeding of Cattle.

Paſchal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Paſche*, *i. e.* The *Jewiſh Paſſover*, which was a certain Feaſt kept by the *Jews*, in remembrance of Gods ſignal Mercy to them, in paſſing over their Houſes, when he ſlew the firſt-born of the *Egyptians*; alſo the Feaſt of *Eaſter*.

Paſcuous, (*Lat.*) belonging to paſturage or feeding of Cattle.

Paſiphae. See *Minos*.

Paſiteles, a *Grecian* Sculptor, who for the excellency of his Art, was made a *Roman* Citizen. He affirmed Plaſtick to be the Mother of Sculpture, Statuary, and Graving, being equally excellent in them all.

Paſque-flower, (*Pulſatilla*) a ſort of Plant, moſt probably ſo called, as flowering about *Eaſter* time.

Paſquil, or *Paſquin*, a certain Statue or Image in *Rome*, whereon all Satyrical invectives were wont to be fixed, and fathered as the Author; whence it is commonly uſed for any ſlanderous Libel, or defamatory Book.

Paſquinade, (*French*) a Satyrical Invective or Libel, ſavoring of the *Paſquin* at *Rome*.

Paſſade, (*French*) an Alms or benevolence given to a Paſſenger; alſo a poſture in the management of a Horſe.

Paſſant, (*French*) going, or paſſing by, a term in Heraldry.

A *Paſſardo* a Rope wherewith we hale down the Sheet-blocks of the Main and Fore-ſails, when they are haled after the Clew of the Main-ſail, to the Cubbridge-head of the Main-maſt.

Paſſenger, a kind of ſmall trained Hawk called in *French Pellerin*.

Paſſport, (*French q. Paſſer le Port*) a Licence made by any that hath authority for the ſafe paſſage of any Man, from one place to another; a Paſs or Safe-conduct.

Paſſibility, (*Lat.*) an aptneſs, or ableneſs to ſuffer.

Paſſion, (*Lat.*) ſuffering; alſo an affection of the mind; alſo in Poems, and Romances, it is more peculiarly taken for the Paſſion of Love.

Paſſion-flower, (*Clematis Trifolia*) a flower probably ſo called from the reſemblance, which in its utmoſt expanſion it caſts of ſeveral Croſſes.

Paſſive, (*Lat.*) ſuffering or bearing.

Paſſive Voice of a Verb, in Grammar is that which betokeneth ſuffering or a being acted upon, as, *Doceor*, I am taught.

Paſtern, the Huckle-bone of any Beaſts foot, alſo a Shackle for a Horſe.

Paſtil, (*Lat.*) a lump of any kind of Paſte made up into a little long Roll; alſo Woad.

Paſtilication, (*Lat.*) a making any thing into the form of a Pill, or round Ball.

Paſtination, (*Lat.*) a digging or delving of Ground.

Paſture, (*Lat.*) a feeding.

Paſtophories, (*Greek*) the moſt honorable Order of Prieſts among the *Egyptians*.

Paſtoral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Shepherd or Rural life; whence a Paſtoral ſong.

Paſvolant, (*French*) one that is foiſted by a Captain into his Company on a Muſterday, when it is taken for a hireling or baſe fellow.

Pataque, or *Patacoon*, a *Spaniſh* piece of Coyn, valuing Four ſhillings eight pence.

Patagones, an *Indian* people inhabiting about the *Terra Magellanica*, ſaid to be about ten foot in heighth.

Pataque, (*French.*) See *Patacoon*.

Patart; a *Dutch* Coyn, five whereof amount to ſix pence.

Patee, a term in Heraldry, as a Croſs *Patee*, *i. e.* a Croſs, whoſe ends are broad and opened.

Patefaction, (*Lat.*) a making open; alſo a diſcovering, or making manifeſt.

Patelena. See *Matura*.

Patelin, (*French*) a flatterer, a cogger, or deceiver.

Paten, a kind of Wooden ſhoo, from the *Greek* word πατέω, *i. e.* To tread under foot; alſo ſee *Patin*.

Letters Patent. See *Letters*.

Patency, (*Lat.*) a being uncovered, a lying open.

Paterguardian, a title given to the chief of the Franciſcan Friers in the Monaſteries.

Paternal, (*Lat.*) fatherly, belonging to a Father.

Æmilius Paternianus, a *Roman* Hiſtorian, who is ſaid to have written the life of *Avidius Caſſius*.

Pathetical, (*Greek*) apt to perſwade or move the affections.

Pathology, (*Greek*) that part of Phyſick which treats of the cauſes, and differences of Diſeaſes.

Pathopœa, (*Greek*) an *Expreſſion of a Paſſion*, in Rhetorick it is a figure by which the mind is moved to hatred, anger, or pity.

Patibulary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Gallows.

Patin, (*Lat.*) a kind of Platter, Charger, or Baſon; a ſort of Veſſel wherein the Prieſts uſed to bring their ſodden meat to the Table; alſo the little flat Saucer or Plate, uſed with the Chalice at Maſs.

Patonce, a term in Heraldry, as a Croſs *Patonce*, *i. e.* Whoſe ends are both broad, and as it were three ways hooked.

Patration, (*Lat.*) a doing any thing, a finiſhing any work.

Patriarchate, (*Lat.*) the eſtate, dignity, or chief Seat of a Patriarch, *i. e.* The firſt Father of a Family, or Nation, or Primate of a National Church.

Patricians, (*Lat.*) thoſe Men among the *Romans*, who were accounted of the moſt Noble, as being deſcended of Senators.

Patrick, the proper name of a Man, from the *Latin* word *Patricius*, a Peer, Stateſman, the chief of this name was the Epidemical Saint ſo much in Veneration amongſt the *Iriſh* Nation.

Patricide. See *Parricide*.

Patrimonial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Patrimony, *i. e.* An inheritance or eſtate left by a Father to his Children.

Patrocination, (*Lat.*) a defending the quarrel, or maintaining the right of any one.

Patroclus, the Son of *Menætius*, and *Sthenele*; he having ſlain *Cleonymus* the Son of *Amphidamas*, fled to *Phia* where he was entertained by *Peleus*, and together with *Achilles* educated by the *Centaure Chiron*; afterwards he went to the Wars of *Troy* with *Achilles*, with whom he had contracted an inviolable Friendſhip; and when *Achilles* having made a defection from the *Grecian* Army, could by no means be won to fight with *Hector*, he at laſt was prevailed with to ſend *Patroclus* in his ſtead, and with his own Armor, in which fight *Patroclus* being ſlain, *Achilles* then whom no other reſpect could move, would fight to revenge the death of his Friend; and having new Arms made for him by *Vulcan*, he fought with *Hector*, and ſlew him.

Patronal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Patron, *i. e.* An Advocate, Defender, or Pleader; alſo in Civil Law, a Patron is taken for him that hath manumitted a Servant, and thereby challengeth of him certain reverence and duty during his life; and in the Canon Law for him that hath the gift of a Benefice.

Patronymicks, (*Greek*) thoſe names which Men derive from their Fathers or Anceſtors, with ſome little addition, as *Æneades* from *Æneas*.

Patulication, (*Lat.*) a being opened, or made wide.

Pauciloquy, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking few words, little talk.

Paucity, (*Lat.*) fewneſs, a being of a little or ſmall number.

Paudiſhaw, a title of the Grand Signiors, ſignifying an expeller of Princes; but ſome fetch the derivation from *Pawd* and *Shook*, which is an expeller of injuries, or injuſtice among the *Turks*, it is uſed for Emperors; and the ſame title they beſtow on the Emperor of *Germany*, calling him *Nem Paudiſhaw*.

Pavefaction, (*Lat.*) a terrifying, or making afraid.

A *Paveſe*, or *Pavice*, (*Ital.*) a large Shield which covereth the whole Body.

Pavia. See *Tecinum*.

Pavidity, (*Lat.*) timerouſneſs, fearfulneſs.

Pavilion, (*French*) a Tent, or Tabernacle of State.

Pavin, (*Ital.*) a kind of Dance ſo called, as ſome conjecture from *Pavia*, once the chief of *Lombardy*, as it were a Dance invented, or firſt uſed by the people of thoſe parts.

Paul, (*Hebr.*) Wonderful, or Reſt; the name of an eminent Apoſtle, who after Chriſts Aſcenſion was converted to the Faith, and appointed to preach to the *Gentiles*; alſo the Prænomen of ſeveral great perſons, both in Military proweſs and learning, as *Paulus Æmilius* the great *Roman* Captain; *Paulus* likewiſe, ſirnamed *Æmilius* the Writer (as ſome think, though others ſay, *Cornelius Nepos*) of the lives of the chiefeſt of the *Greek* and the *Roman* Captains; *Paulus Ægineta*, a Learned Writer of Plants and other Subjects, and ſince a frequent Chriſtian name of Men: Alſo a term in Navigation, which is a ſhort piece of Iron faſtened to the Deck, reſting upon the Whelps, and keeps the Capſtern from recoiling.

Paulin, a Diminutive from *Paul*.

Paunage. See *Pannage*.

Pavoiſade, or *Pavezado*, (*French* and *Spaniſh*) a Target defence in Gallies, wherein the ſlaves are defended from the ſmall ſhot of the Enemy.

Pavonine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Pea-cock, or Pea-hen.

Pauſade, (*French*) a pauſing, or reſting.

Pauſanias, the Son of *Cleombrotus*; he was a famous *Lacedemonian* Captain, and won many victories in the Wars againſt the *Athenians*; alſo a *Macedonian* youth, who ſlew *Philip* of *Macedon*, becauſe having received a Rape, and complaining of it to *Philip*, he could receive no redreſs. Alſo a Grammarian of *Cæſarea*, who, as *Suidas* and *Philoſtratus* Record, wrote one Book of Grammatical conſtruction, and another of Problems.

Pauſias, a *Sicyonian*, the Son of *Bries*, and Diſciple of *Pamphilius*; his chief work was *Stephanoplocos*, or the picture of *Glycera* (whoſe lover he was) ſitting on the Ground, and weaving Garlands of flowers.

Paxamus, an Author quoted in the Geoponicks, aſcribed to *Conſtantine*.

Payn, the proper name of a Man, in *Latin Paganus*, a Villager.

Paynims, Gentiles, Heathens, Pagans, a word much uſed in our old Romances.

P. E.

Pean, the ſame as *Erminois*, a term in Heraldry. See *Erminois*.

Pearch, a Rod or Pole, wherewith Land is meaſured, forty whereof in length, and four in bredth, make an Acre; it containeth ſixteen foot and a half.

Pearls, a ſort of Gems which are bred in ſome kind of Oyſters of different ſizes and goodneſs, according to the quality and purity of the Heavenly Dew, whereof they are conceived in the Spring time, when the Oyſters repair to the ſhore for that purpoſe, they are held to be very cordial. Alſo ſee *Pareil*.

Peaſe, (*Piſum*) a ſort of Pulſe of a moſt pleaſing ſavor, and at the firſt coming accounted a great rarity. That ſort called *Peaſe Everlaſting*, hath a very fine flower or bloſſom, and is called in *Latin Lathyrus*, the *Wood* or *Heath-Peaſe*, *Aſtragalus*.

Peat, a kind of Fewel dug out of Mooriſh Ground, which burneth very well after it is dried, as having in it ſomething of a mixture of Bitumen.

Peccadillo, (*Spaniſh*) a little crime, or fault.

Peccant,

Peccant, (*Lat.*) ſinning, committing a crime.

Pectination, (*Lat.*) a kembing, alſo, a rakeing together of Corn.

Pectorall, (*Lat.*) belonging to the breaſt: alſo uſed ſubſtantively for a breſt plate, peitrell, or ſtomacher,

Pecuarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to Beaſts, or Cattle.

Peccum, a place in *Darbyſhire*, vulgarly called the *Peak*, famous for ſeveral Wonders, deſcribed by Mr. *Thomas Hobbes* of *Malmesbury* in a *Latin* Poem, Entituled, *De Mirabilibus Pecci.*

Peculation, (*Lat.*) a robbing of the Prince, or Commonwealth.

The Court of *Peculiars*, one of the Biſhops Courts, which deals in certain Pariſhes, exempt from the Biſhops Juriſdiction in ſome Dioceſſes, and peculiarly belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*

Peculiation, (*Lat.*) a taking away a mans Goods.

Pecuniary, (*Lat.*) belonging to Money.

Pedage, (*Lat.*) Money given for paſſing by Foot or Horſe through any Countrey.

Pedal, (*Lat.*) containing a foot in meaſure.

Pedaneous, (*Lat.*) going on foot.

Pedantiſm, (*French*) the office of an ordinary School-maſter or Pedant.

Pedation, (*Lat.*) a propping or ſetting up of Vines.

Pedature, (*Lat.*) an aſſignment of ſo many foot to workmen, in digging, or building.

Pederaſty, or *Pæderaſty*, (*Greek*) buggery, or luſting after boyes.

Pedeſtal, (*French*) a term in Architecture, the baſis or foot of a Pillar.

Pedeſtrial, (*Lat.*) going on foot, belonging to the foot.

Pedicile, (*Lat.*) a little foot: alſo the ſtalk of any fruit or flower.

Pedobaptiſm, or *Pædobaptiſm*, (*Greek*) Infant-baptiſm, the baptizing of Children.

Pedotribe, or *Pædotribe*, (*Greek*) one that inſtructs Children how to exerciſe their bodies.

Peere, (*French*) a Fortreſſe made againſt the force of the Sea: alſo *Peers* q. *Pares*, i. e. equalls, are the Nobles, or chief Lords in Parliament: this denomination is thought to be derived from the 12 Peers of *France* inſtituted by *Charles* the Great, or *Lewis* the younger: alſo in Common Law, thoſe that are impannelled upon Enqueſt, are called Peers.

Pegaſean, (*Lat.*) ſwift, from *Pegaſus*, the winged Horſe of *Perſeus.*

Pegging, a term uſed by Leaches, when they cure Hogs of a certain diſeaſe called the *Garre.*

Pegu, one of the five chief Kingdoms, with its Metropolis of *India extra Gangem*; now called *Mangi*, the other four being *Siam*, *Cambodia*, *Bengala* and *Araca.*

Pejeration, (*Lat.*) a forſwearing.

Pejoration, (*Lat.*) a making worſe.

Peitrel, or *Poitral*, (*French*) the breſt-leather of a Horſe.

Pelagians, a ſort of Hereticks, ſo called from *Pelagius* their firſt founder; they denied original ſin, and had many other erroneous tenets.

Pelagonius, a *Mulomedick* writer, cited in the *Geoponicks*, aſcribed to *Conſtantine.*

Pelaſgi, an ancient people of *Greece*, ſo called from *Pelaſgus* the Son of *Jupiter*, and *Lariſſa*; they inhabited a part of the *Peloponneſus* called *Pelaſgia.*

Pelf, or *Pill* of a Fowl, in Faulconry, is the refuſe and broken remains left after the Hawk is relieved.

Pelias, the Son of *Neptune* and *Tyro*, the Daughter of *Salmoneus*; he was the Brother of *Æſon* King of *Theſſaly*, and meditating the ruine of his Brothers Son, he ſent him to *Colchos*, for the Golden Fleece: he was at laſt ſlain by his Daughters at the inſtigation of *Medea.*

Peleon, a Mountain in *Theſſaly*, which the *Titans*, when they made War againſt the Gods, heaped upon *Oſſa* a neighbouring Mountain; the top of this Mountain is thick ſet with Pine-trees, and hangeth over the *Pelaſgian* Gulph.

Pellican, a certain Bird that pecking her own breſt, draweth blood thence to ſprinkle her young ones; ſlain by the Serpent, whereby they are brought to life again: this Bird delights in ſolitary places.

Pelliculation, (*Lat.*) a deceiving with fair words.

Pellicle, (*Lat.*) a little skin or thin rind.

Pellitory of Spain, (*Pyrethrum*) a Mercurial plant, hot and moiſt, and a great purger of the Brain.

Pellitory of the Wall, (*Parietaria*, *Herba muralis*) an Herb reputed cold and moiſt, but influenc'd by the ſame Planet as the former.

Pellucid, (*Lat.*) clear, bright, ſhining through.

Pel-mel, (*French*) confuſedly, one with another.

Pelopæa, the Daughter of *Thyeſtes*, who being got with child by her Father, brought forth *Ægiſthus.*

Peloponneſus, a Countrey of *Greece*, lying upon the *Adriatick* and *Mediterranean* Seas, it was anciently called *Pelaſgia*, now *Morea.*

Pelops, the Son of *Tantalus*, King of *Phrygia*, by *Taygete*; he, when his Father had invited the Gods to a Feaſt, was killed and ſet before them to eat; from the eating of which, when all the Gods abſtained, only *Ceres* eat up his ſhoulder, for which *Jupiter* reſtoring him to life again, made him an Ivory ſhoulder. He being to run with *Oenomaus* King of *Elis*, was to marry his Daughter *Hippodamia*, on condition he won the race, which he did by corrupting *Myrtilius* the Chariot-driver of *Oenomaus.* See *Myrtilius.*

Pelorum. See *Pachynum.*

Pelota, or *Pellot*, from the *French Pelote*, i. e. a Ball; a term uſed in the *Foreſt-Law*, ſignifying the Ball or fleſhy round Pulp of a Dogs foot, which

which by that Law, in all Dogs that are near any of the Kings Foreſts is to be cut off, which is called Lawing or Expeditating.

Clerk of the *Pells*, an Officer of the Exchequer, who enters every tellers bill in a Parchment-Roll, called *Pellis receptorum*, i. e. the skin or roll of receipts, and maketh another roll of payments called *Pellis exituum*.

Pelt, in Faulconry, is the dead body of any Fowl diſmembered.

Peltiferous, (*Lat.*) a Target-bearer, he that carrieth a Pelt, which is a kind of Target made of skins.

Pelt-wool, Wool pulled of the Pelt, or skin of a dead ſheep.

Pelure, rich Fur; from the *Latin Pellis* a skin.

Pelluſium, one of the ſeven mouths of *Nile*, now called *Damiata*.

Pembrooke, the chief Town of *Pembrookeſhire*, in *Britiſh* called *Penbro*, i. e. a Cape or Head of the Sea, *Pen* ſignifying in the *Britiſh* tongue, a Head. It hath a little Caſtle (built by *Arnulph*, of *Montgomery*, Brother to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*) which *Girald* his Conſtable valiantly holding out with a ſmall Garriſon, againſt the force of all *South-wales* laying ſiege to it, thereby purchaſed to himſelf much honour, and raiſed his Family to a great height, from which the *Giraldines* and *Fitzgiralds* in *Ireland* are deſcended.

Penarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to Victuals, or Proviſion.

Penates, (*Lat.*) Houſhold-gods.

Pencills, certain ſmall Inſtruments, made of Bears, Ermins, or Hogs-hairs put into quils of ſeveral ſizes, which Painters uſe to paint with all.

Pendant, Feathers in a Hawk, thoſe Feathers which grow upon the Thigh.

A *Pendent*, a Jewel, *q. Pendent*, i. e. hanging down: alſo, *Pendants* in a Ship, are ſhort ropes made faſt at one end, either to the head of the Maſt, or to a yard, or the clew of a ſail.

Pendiloches, (*French*) a term in Jewelling, the loweſt part of Jewels that dangle and hang down.

Pendulous, (*Lat.*) hanging down in a Rope, clammy.

Pendulum watch, a Watch newly invented by *Monſieur Chriſtian Hugens* of *Zulichem*, a *German*, in which by a *Pendulum* or Regulator, the time is more exactly proportioned than ever hitherto; and theſe kind of Watches are ſince fitted to go at Sea by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Kincardin*, both fellows of the Royal Society.

Penelope, the Daughter of *Icarius* and the Wife of *Ulyſſes*: ſhe being careful to preſerve her chaſtity in her Husbands abſence, being importuned by many Suiters, who having been put off a great while, were at laſt reſolved to Raviſh her; ſhe deſired only ſo much time, till ſhe had made an end of what was upon her Diſtaff, which when ſhe had obtained, ſhe ravelled overnight what ſhe had ſpun in the day time, by which means ſhe put them off till her Husband returned home.

Penetrable, (*Lat.*) to be pierced, or bored through.

Peneus, a River of *Theſſaly*, upon whoſe bank *Daphne* was turned into a Laurel-tree; near unto which is a moſt pleaſant Valley, called the *Penean* Valley.

Pen-guin, a certain kind of Creature, of a mixt nature, between Beaſt, Bird and Fiſh; but chiefly Bird, having wings covered with down inſtead of feathers, the word ſignifieth in the *Welſh* tongue white head.

Penidee, a certain compoſition made of Barly Water and Sugar coćted in ſuch proportion and art, that a very ſolid white maſſe ariſes thence ſo tractable, that it adheres not to ones fingers, but may be drawn out into any form; it is ſometimes called *Alphenicum*, from its whiteneſs; it cures the cough and hoarſneſs, and helps all affections of the Lungs and Breaſt.

Peninſule, (*Lat.*) a tract of Land, which is almoſt an Iſland, only joyned to the continent by a narrow neck of Land, called an Iſthmus.

Penitential, (*Lat.*) ſorrowful, penitent: alſo moving to repentance.

Penitentiary, (*Lat.*) a Prieſt that impoſeth upon an offender, what penance he thinks fit, alſo a place in *Rome* where Prieſts ſit and hear the confeſſion of thoſe that come unto them to that end.

Pennigerous, (*Lat.*) bearing feathers, winged, feathered.

Pennipotent, (*Lat.*) powerful in wing, of ability to fly.

Pennant. See *Peudant*.

Pennocrucium, the ancient name of a Town in *Staffordſhire*; called from thence at this day *Pencridge*.

Pennyroyal, (*Pulegium*) an Herb of *Venus*; of a warming or digeſting quality, it is otherwiſe called *Organy*, and by ſome *Pudding-graſs*.

Penny or *Navel-wort*, a ſort of Herb called in *Latin Cotyledon*, the *Wall Pennywort*, is called *Umbilicus Veneris*.

Penon, (*French*) a Flagg, or Banner ending in a point or tip, wherein the Arms of thoſe before whom it is carried, either in War, or at a Funeral are depainted in their colours. Alſo a ſtreamer in a Ship: alſo a term in Heraldry, for the figure which reſembles the ſaid Flagg.

Penoncels, little *Penons*.

Penſans, (*i. e.* the Cape, or head of Saints, or as ſome interpret it, the head of ſands) near which is that famous Rock, called *Main-Amber*, or *Marine-Amber*, which being equally counterpoiſed upon a leſſer Rock, may be ſtirred by the puſh of a finger, but cannot be removed out of its place by a multitude of men.

Penſitation, or *Penſiculation*, (*Lat.*) a diligent conſidering, weighing or pondering.

Penſion, (*Lat.*) a ſtipend or ordinary payment.

Penſive, (*French*) ſad, heavy, ſorrowful.

Pentahedrical, (*Greek*) conſiſting of five ſides.

Pentaglottical, (*Greek*) skilful in five tongues, having ſeveral languages.

Pentagonal, (*Greek*) having five angles, or corners.

Pentameter, (*Greek*) a verſe conſiſting of five feet.

Pentaſium, the name of a certain Lake, (whoſe Water as *Solinus* reports) is deadly to Serpents, and wholſome for men.

Pentaſticks, (*Greek*) *Stanzas* conſiſting of five verſes: alſo Porches having five rows of Pillars.

Pentateuch, (*Greek*) the five Books of *Moſes*: alſo, any Volumn conſiſting of five Books.

Pentecontarch, (*Greek*) a Captain that hath the Command of fifty men.

Pentecoſt, (*Greek*) the Feaſt of *Whitſuntide*; ſo called, becauſe it is the fiftieth day from Chriſts Reſurrection.

Penthefilia, a Queen of the *Amazons*, who coming to help the *Trojans*, was ſlain by *Achilles*.

Pentheus, the Son of *Echion*, and *Agave*, the Daughter of *Cadmus*, he was torn in pieces by his Mother and Siſter for deſpiſing the rites of *Bacchus*.

Pentireme, (*Lat.*) a Gally that hath five Oars to a ſeat, or five men to an Oar.

Penumbra, (as it were almoſt a ſhade) in Aſtrologie is ſuch a degree of an Eclipſe, wherein the Moon is almoſt totally darkned or overſhadowed.

Penurie, (*Lat.*) want, need, poverty.

Pepin, a King of the *Francks*, and Father of *Charles* the Great; he reduced the Lombards to the obedience of the Church, for which he had the title of moſt Chriſtian King, beſtowed upon him and his ſucceſſors by Pope *Zachary*.

Peple, (*Lat.*) a hood, or kerchief: alſo a kind of an embroidered veſture.

Pepper wort, *Lepidium* (*Piperitis*) a Herb of Mars, of a ſharp, and cleanſing quality.

Peptick, (*Greek*) concoctive, or digeſtive.

Peracter, a Mathematical Inſtrument, the ſame as a Circumferentor.

Peraction, (*Lat.*) a performing or finiſhing a buſineſs.

Peragration, (*Lat.*) a Travelling or wandring about.

Perambulation, (*Lat.*) a walking through, or about.

Peranguſt, (*Lat.*) very narrow.

Percepier, a certain Herb, growing in moſt parts of *England*; it hath ſmall flowers of a greeniſh hew, and is good to provoke Urine. It is alſo called Parſly-pert or Parſly-breakſtone.

Perceptible, (*Lat.*) perceiveable, or to be apprehended.

The *Perch-ſtone*, a white ſtone found in the head of a Pearch.

Percival, a proper name from *Percheval*, a Town in *Normandy*.

Percolation, (*Lat.*) a ſtraining through: it is a term proper to Chymiſtry. See in *Colation*.

Percontation, or *Percunctation*, (*Lat.*) a diligent ſearching, enquiring, or demanding.

Perculis. See *Purſuivant* at Arms.

Percuſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſtriking, or hitting.

Perdiccas, a ſtout *Macedonian*, one of the Commanders of *Alexander* the Great.

Perdition, (*Lat.*) deſtruction, utter loſs.

Perdix, the Nephew of *Dædalus*, he found out the uſe of the Saw; for which being envied of his Unkle, and by him caſt down from a high Tower, he was changed into a Patridge.

Perduction, (*Lat.*) a leading through.

Perdues, a term in Military Diſcipline, certain choſen Companies are put upon the moſt deſperate ſervices; from the *French* word *Perdue*, i. e. loſt.

Perduellion, or *Perduelliſm*, (*Lat.*) an open act of Hoſtility.

Perduration, (*Lat.*) a laſting very long.

Peregrine, the proper name of a man, in *Latin Peregrinus*, i. e. out-landiſh: alſo, a Hawk of the kind of Falcons.

Peregrination, (*Lat.*) a going on Pilgrimage, a Travelling into far Countreys; in Aſtronomy it is an eſſential debility, as when a Planet is in a ſign, wherein he is altogether a ſtranger, by being neither in his Houſe, Exaltation, Trine, Term, or Face; and therefore then he is very weak.

Peremptory, (*Lat.*) abſolute, without exception, or excuſe, from *Perimere*, i. e. utterly to take away.

Perendination, (*Lat.*) a putting off for a day.

Perennity, (*Lat.*) continuance, long laſtingneſs.

Pererration, (*Lat.*) a wandring up and down.

Perfidie, (*Lat.*) treachery, falſneſs, breach of faith or truſt.

Perforation, (*Lat.*) a boring, or piercing through.

Perforated, a term applyed to Herbs, as when the leaf of any Herb being held againſt the light, ſeemeth full of little holes.

Perfretation, (*Lat.*) a wading through.

Perfrication, or *Perfriction*, (*Lat.*) a rubbing, or chafing throughly.

Perfunctory, (*Lat.*) careleſly, or negligently done.

Pergamus, a City of *Natolia*, where Parchment, or Vellum was invented; which is thence called *Pergamena*.

Periander, a Tyrant of *Corinth*, the Son of *Cypſelus*; he was accounted one of the ſeven wiſemen of *Greece*.

Pericar-

Pericardy, (*Greek*) the film, or thin skin, wherein the heart is inwrapped.

Periclitation, (*Lat.*) an adventuring, hazarding, or indangering.

Pericrany, (*Greek*) the hairy ſcalp or skin that covereth the skull.

Perigree, (*Greek*) that Point of Heaven, wherein the Sun, or any other Star is neareſt the Center of the Earth.

Perillus. See *Phalaris*.

Perimeter, (*Greek*) the outmoſt line of any ſolid body; alſo a verſe that hath a ſyllable above the juſt meaſure.

Perioch, (*Greek*) an argument containing briefly the ſum of an inſuing diſcourſe.

Periodical, (*Greek*) belonging to a period, *i. e.* a certain term of time, from one remarkable revolution to another, in any State or Empire, by which it is computed how the years paſs away; alſo, in Grammar, the end of a perfect ſentence.

Perioici, or *Periœci*, thoſe that dwell in the ſame Climate.

Peripatetick, (from the *Greek* word *Peripatein*, *i. e.* to walk) the Diſciples and followers of *Ariſtotle*, who was wont to teach walking.

Periphelium, (*Greek*) that point of the Heaven, wherein the Earth, or any other Planet is neareſt to the Sun.

Periphery, (*Greek*) as it were a carrying about; the circumference, or round crooked line of a circle.

Periphraſtical, (*Greek*) ſpoken by a *Periphraſe*, *i. e.* circumlocution, or expreſſing a thing, or perſon, by many words; as when we ſay the *Firſt Founder* of the *Roman* Empire, meaning *Julius Cæſar*.

Peripneumonical, (*Greek*) ſick of a *Peripneumony*, *i. e.* a diſeaſe which cauſeth an inflammation of the Lungs, and ſhortneſs of breath.

Periſcians, (*Greek*) thoſe that dwell where the ſhadows are caſt round about them.

Periſſology, (*Greek*) a redundancy, or ſuperfluity of ſpeech.

Periſtaltick, (*Greek*) moving in quick and diſorderly rebounds.

Perit, a certain meaſure being the twentieth part of a Droit, a Droit the twenty fourth part of a Mite, a Mite the twentieth part of a Grain, a Grain the twenty fourth part of a penny weight, and a penny weight the twentieth part of an Ounce; twenty four Blanks make a *Perit*.

Peritoneum, the Cawl, which is extended over the Bowels and Veſſels that lie between the Diaphragma and the Thighs.

Perjuration or *Pejeration*, (*Lat*) a forſwearing.

Periwinkle, (*Vinca pervinca Clematis Daphnoides*) a Plant appropriated to *Venus*, hot almoſt in the ſecond degree, and ſomewhat dry, and aſtringent. Alſo a ſmall Shelfiſh called a Seasnail or Whelk.

Perkin, a proper name, as it were, *Peterkin*, *i. e.* *Little Peter*, the Particle *Kin*, being in the *Saxon* Language, a note of Diminution.

Permagies, a ſort of *Turkiſh* Boat.

Permanent, (*Lat.*) durable, very laſting.

Permeation, (*Lat.*) a going, or paſſing through.

Permiſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſuffering, or giving leave.

Permiſtion, (*Lat.*) a mingling well together.

Permutation, (*Lat.*) an exchanging one with another.

Pernel. See *Parnel*.

Pernicious, (*Lat.*) hurtful, deſtructive, dangerous.

Pernicity, (*Lat.*) ſwiftneſs.

Pernoctation, (*Lat.*) a tarrying all night.

Pernour of Profits, (*French*) a taker of Profits, a term in Common Law.

Peroration, (*Lat.*) the concluſion or laſt part of an Oration.

Pero, the Siſter of *Neſtor*, and *Periclimenes*, and the Daughter of *Neleus*, and *Chloris*, ſhe was married to *Bryas*, the Son of *Amythaon* and *Aglaia*, after he had brought *Neleus* the Oxen which *Hercules* took from *Diomedes*.

Perpenders, or *Perpent Stones*, Stones fitted to the thickneſs of a Wall.

Perpendicle, (*Lat.*) a Plumb-line, whence *Perpendicular*, *i. e.* falling directly down, and inclining neither way.

Perpenna, a famous *Roman* overthrown by *Pompey*; he ſlew *Sertorius* at a Banquet.

Perpenſion or *Perpenſation*, (*Lat*) a diligent weighing, conſidering, or examining.

Perpeſſion, (*Lat.*) a committing, acting, or atchieving any thing.

Perpetuation, (*Lat.*) a making a thing continue, or abide everlaſtingly.

Perplexity, (*Lat.*) doubtfulneſs, incertainty: Alſo trouble or anguiſh of mind.

Perplication, (*Lat.*) a folding to and fro.

Perquiſites, (*Lat.*) thoſe profits that accrew to a Lord of a Mannor, over and above his yearly Rents, by vertue of his Court Baron.

Perquiſition, (*Lat.*) a diligent ſearching, or inquiring.

Perre wrigh, (*old word*) imbroidered with precious Stones. Some derive it from the *French Pierre*, a Stone; and the *Anglo-Saxon Wry*, to cover.

Perſcrutation, (*Lat.*) a ſearching throughly, or into the depth of any thing.

Perſe, Skie-colour, as it were, the colour the *Perſians* delight in. So conjectures Doctor *Skinner*.

Perſecution, (*Lat.*) a following after any one with a deſign of hurt or miſchief.

Perſepolis, the *Metropolis* or chief City heretofore of *Perſia*; the ruines whereof are ſeen to this day with aſtoniſhment.

Perſeverance, (*Lat.*) conſtancy, firmneſs, ſtedfaſtneſs in any thing.

Perſeus, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Danae*. See *Danae* and *Andromeda*.

Perſia, a famous Countrey in the Eaſtern part of the World; ſo called from *Perſes*, the Son of *Perſeus* and *Andromeda*. It is at this day called

Farſi. Its famous City *Perſepolis* was deſtroyed by *Alexander*, at the requeſt of *Lais*.

Perſonable, a term in Law, inabled to hold Plea in Court; as, he was made perſonable by Parliament; that is, he was made able to ſtand in Court.

Perſonality, (a Law term) an abſtract of perſonal, as the action is in the perſonalty, that is brought againſt the right perſon, againſt whom, in Law, it lieth.

To *Perſonate*, (*Lat.*) to ſound very loud; alſo to repreſent the perſon of another.

Perſpective, (*Lat.*) the art of advantaging the ſight by the contrivance of Glaſſes, being a branch of Opticks.

Perſpicacity, (*Lat.*) quickneſs of ſight, or apprehenſion.

Perſpicil, (*Lat.*) a kind of Mirror, or Looking-glaſs, wherein the form of any thing is clearly repreſented.

Perſpicuity, (*Lat.*) clearneſs, eaſineſs to be ſeen through.

Perſpiration, (*Lat.*) a breathing through.

Perterebration, (*Lat.*) a boring through with a Wimble.

Perthia, or *Perth*, a large and plentiful Countrey in the North part of *Scotland*.

Pertinacy, or *Pertinacity*, (*Lat.*) obſtinateneſs, ſtiffneſs in opinion.

Ælius Pertinax, a *Roman* Emperor ſo called, becauſe he obſtinately refuſed the Empire when it was offered him: He was ſlain in his Palace by the *Prætorian* Soldiers, at the inſtigation of *Didius Julianus*, who ſucceeded him.

Pertinent, (*Lat.*) pertaining or belonging unto.

Perringent, (*Lat.*) joyning or reaching near unto.

Pertingent, Lines in Heraldry; *vide* Entire.

Pertranſient, Lines in Heraldry; *vide* Entire.

Peru, a great Province in *America*, or the *Weſt Indies*, having in it a famous City of the ſame name. In this Province are many Mines of Gold and Silver, and many ſorts of precious Plants, and other commodities.

Per quæ Servitia, (*Lat.*) is a Writ Judicial, and lies for the Conuſee of a Mannor or Seigniory, to compel him that is Tenant of the Land, at the time of the Fine levied, to Attorn to him.

Perturbation, (*Lat.*) a diſquieting, or troubling.

Pervade, (*Lat.*) to go through or into.

Pervagation, (*Lat.*) a ſtraying or wandering through, or up and down.

Perverſity, (*Lat.*) frowardneſs, croſneſs, overthwartneſs.

To *Pervert*, (*Lat.*) to corrupt, or overthrow, or turn upſide down.

Perveſtigation, (*Lat.*) a finding out by diligent ſeeking.

Pervicacy, (*Lat.*) obſtinacy, or ſtubbornneſs.

Pervigilation, (*Lat.*) a watching all night.

Pervincle. See *Periwinkle.*

Pervis or *Parviſe*, (*old French*) that ſort of *Portico*, before a Church, or any Magnificent Houſe or Palace, which the *Greeks* call προπύλαιον. Hither refers that Diſputation at *Oxford*, called *Diſputatio in Parviſiis*: It is alſo applied to the Mooting or Law-diſputes among the young Students at the Inns of Court. *Skinner* following *Spelman*, takes ſome pains to derive it from *Paradiſus*.

Pervious, (*Lat.*) eaſie to be paſſed through.

Peſame, (*Span.*) a word often uſed by Travellers, and to give one the *Peſame*, is to condole with any one for his loſs, or ſorrow.

Peſcoſada, (*Span.*) a blow on the neck, given to thoſe that are created *Cavalleros di Eſpurla Dorada*, Knights of the Golden Spur, there being a *Spaniſh* Order of Knighthood ſo called.

Peſſary, (*Lat.*) a kind of Suppoſitory made of ſoft Wool.

Peſſundation, (*Lat.*) a putting to the worſt, a caſting under foot.

Peſtiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing peſtilence, and deſtruction, unwholſome.

Petaliſm, (*Greek*) a manner of baniſhment among the *Syracuſians*, which was inflicted by writing the offenders name upon an Olive leaf.

Petalum, a certain kind of ornament which Prieſts formerly uſed to wear on their heads.

Petard, (*French*) a kind of Engine like a Mortar, wherewith ſtrong Gates are burſt open in War.

Petarrade, (*French*) a Gunſhot of farting, a yerking out of a Horſe behind, commonly accompanied with farting.

Petauriſt, (*Greek*) a tumbler or dancer on the Ropes.

Peter, the name of a Man; the firſt of this name, we hear of, was one of the Twelve Apoſtles, and Diſciples of Jeſus Chriſt; and ſince a frequent Chriſtian name of Men. It comes from the *Greek* word *Petra*, a Rock.

Peter-pence, a Penſion given by *Ina*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, being in pilgrimage at *Rome* in the year 720. which was a penny for every houſe. It was alſo called *Romefeoh*, *i. e.* The Fee of *Rome*.

Peters Poſt, that famous Delph or Quarry of Stone in *Yorkſhire*, out of which, the Stones that built S. *Peters* Church in *York*, were hewed, by the liberal grant of the *Vavaſors*.

Clerks of the Petit-bag, three Officers of *Chancery*, who Record the Return of all Inquiſitions out of every Shire, all Liveries granted in the Court of Wards, make all Patents of Cuſtoms, Gaugers, Comptrollers, &c. each Record being put in a *Petit*, a little Leather-bag; whence they had the denomination of Clerks of the *Petit-bag*.

Petit Cape, is a Writ that lies when any Action Real is brought, and the Tenant appears, and afterwards makes default.

Petitory, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Petition, *i. e.* a Requeſt or Intreaty made by an Inferior to a Superior.

Petit, or *Petty Sergeantry.* See *Sergeantry.*

Petrary,

Petrary, the ſame as *Mangonel*.

Petreol, a certain Liquor that falls from the Fields near *Modena*, like Oyl extracted out of a Rock.

Petreius, a famous *Roman* Captain, who was *Cæſars* Legat in *Gallia*; but afterwards taking part with *Pompey*, he was overthrown in *Mauritania*, together with King *Juba*; whereupon they conſented mutually together, to kill one another.

Petrification, (*Lat.*) a making ſtony, a turning to ſtone. As Wood oft-times by lying in Petrifying Springs of Water, is turned into Stone.

Petrobuſians, a ſort of Hereticks that denied the keeping of Feaſts.

Petrol, a ſort of Marl, or Chalky-clay; ſome take it for a kind of *Bitumen*, or *Naphta*, for it will burn exceedingly.

Petronel, a kind of Harquebuſe, or Horſmans piece, ſo called, becauſe it is to aim at a Horſes breſt, as it were *Poitronel*.

Petropolis, a Town in *Northamptonſhire*, commonly called *Peterborow*, from a Monaſtery dedicated to S. *Peter*, begun by *Penda*, a Chriſtian King of the *Mercians*, and finiſhed by his Brother *Wolpher*, to expiate the crime of murdering his two Sons, *Wolphald* and *Ruffin*. This Town was anciently called *Medeſwelhampſted* or *Medeſhamſted*, from *Medeſwel*, a deep Whirl-pool.

Pettifogger, a ſilly Advocate, Attorney, or Lawyer; Fogen ſignifying in *Dutch*, to comply or inſinuate.

Petti-ſergeantry, or *Petit-ſergeantry*. See *Sergeanty*.

Petty-Singles, among Faulconers the Toes of a Hawk.

Petty or *Petit Treaſon*, in Common Law is when a Servant kills his Maſter, a Wife her Husband, a Secular or Religious Man his Prelate.

Petty-Tally, in Navigation is a competent proportion of edible and potable commodities in a Ship, according to the number of the Ships company.

Petulancy, (*Lat.*) ſaucineſs, impudence, wantonneſs.

Pexity, (*Lat.*) the roughneſs of the Web.

P. H.

Phædra, the Daughter of *Minos*, King of *Crete*, and the Wife of *Theſeus*; ſhe contrived the deſtruction of her Son in Law *Hyppolitus*, becauſe he would not yield to her allurements. See *Hyppolitus*.

Phæmonoe, a Virgin who invented Heroick Verſes, and who was the firſt Prieſtleſs of *Apollo* at *Delphos*.

Phænomena, (*Greek*) Appearances of Meteors, or any other Signs in the Air or Heavens.

Phaeton, the Son of *Sol* and *Clymene*; he, when *Epaphus*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Iſis*, had objected to him, that he was not the Son of *Phœbus*, requeſted of his Father, that he might have the guidance of his Chariot for one day: Which being granted, he ſet the Heavens all of a flame; for which *Jupiter* ſtruck him down with his thunder into the River *Padus* or *Po*.

Phaetontiades, the Siſters of *Phaeton*. See *Heliades*.

† *Phagedænick*, (*Greek*) troubled with Pimples, Puſhes, or Breakings out in the Body.

Phalanx, (*Greek*) a Military Squadron conſiſting of Eight thouſand men, moſt in uſe among the *Macedonians*; ſome think it was firſt invented by *Phalanx*, and from him ſo called. He was the Brother of *Arachne*, and was inſtructed in Military Diſcipline by *Pallas*, and taught his Siſter the uſe of the Needle; but afterwards lying with his Siſter, they were both turned into Vipers by *Pallas*.

Phalaris, a Tyrant of *Agrigentum*, who cauſed *Perillus*, a rare Artificer to make a Brazen Bull, wherein he tormented many by putting them into the Belly of the Bull, after it had been heated with a vehement fire; and among many others, *Perillus*, the Author of it, was ſerved in the ſame manner.

Phalerated, (*Lat.*) dreſſed, or adorned with trappings.

Phaleucian Verſe, a Verſe conſiſting of eleven ſyllables, or five feet, *viz.* A *Spondee*, *Dactyle*, and three *Trochees*.

Phanatick, (*Lat.*) See *Fanatick*.

Phantaſie, (*Greek*) a repreſentation of things to the phancy, or imagination; a conceiving of things in the mind.

Phantaſm, (*Greek*) the ſame; alſo a falſe imagination or apparition, a viſion of night-ghoſts.

Phao, a *Lesbyan* youth, who receiving from *Venus* an Alabaſter Box of Oyntment, became therewith ſo beautiful, that the chief Dames of *Mitylene*, eſpecially *Sappho*, fell in love with him.

Pharaoh, (*Hebr.*) a making bare or uncovering, a general name or title anciently of the Kings of *Egypt*, as *Cæſar* to the *Roman* Emperors.

Phare, (*Greek*) a Watch-tower or high place by the Sea-coaſt, wherein Lights continually ſhine to light Sea-men to their Haven, ſo called from *Pharos*, an Iſland in the *Canopick* Mouth of *Nile*, where ſuch a Tower was built by *Soſtratus*, the famous Architect of *Gnidos*.

Pharetriferous, (*Lat.*) bearing a Quiver of Arrows.

Phariſaiſm, Hypocriſie, the profeſſion and opinion of the Phariſees, who were a Sect of the *Jews*, ſo called from the *Hebrew* word *Phareſh*, *i. e.* to ſeparate; becauſe they were Interpreters of the Law, and Separatiſts from the reſt of the *Jewiſh* Church, pretending more holineſs than the reſt of the people.

Pharmaceutick, (*Greek*) belonging to Medicines or Drugs, alſo that part of Phyſick which treateth of Medicines.

Pharmacopœa. See *Diſpenſatory*.

Pharnaces,

Pharnaces, the Son of *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*, who coming with a great Army into *Cappadocia*, was overthrown by *Cæſar*.

Pharſalus, a Town of *Theſſaly*, ſeated upon the Banks of the River *Enipeus*, near unto which are thoſe famous Fields where the great Battle was fought between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*; and between *Auguſtus*, *Brutus*, and *Caſſius*.

Pharſang or *Paraſang*, (*Paraſanga*) a ſort of meaſure uſed among the ancient *Perſians*, containing thirty furlong.

Pharſelis, a Promontory upon the Coaſt of *Pamphylia*, a Province of *Natolia*, or *Aſia* the Leſs.

Phaſm, (*Greek*) a ſurpriſing viſion, or dazeling appearance of light.

Phegeus, the Father of *Alphefibæa*; he purged *Alcmæon* of his crime, when he had ſlain his Mother by his Fathers command, and gave him his Daughter *Alphefibæa* in Marriage.

Pheon, the head of a Dart, a term in Heraldry.

Phereclus, a famous Architect, or rather Ship-Carpenter, who is ſaid to have built the Ships that carried *Paris* and his company to the Rape of *Helena*.

Pheron, the Son of *Seſoſtris* King of *Egypt*; he being ſtrook blind for ſhooting a Dart into the Stream of *Nilus*, was adviſed by the Oracle to waſh his eyes in the urine of a Woman that had known but one Man; which having done, he recovered his ſight.

Phial, (*Lat.*) a Pot or Glaſs with a wide mouth, alſo a certain meaſure.

Phidias, a worker of Statues in Ivory, beyond all that ever were beſides: His chief works mentioned by *Quintilian*, were his ſtatue of *Minerva* at *Athens*, all of Ivory, being twenty ſix Cubits in heighth, in whoſe Shield were repreſented the fight of the *Amazons*, and the Gyants War; and on the ſoles of her feet, the combat of the *Centaurs* and *Lapithæ*. Next, his *Jupiter Olympius*, then his *Venus*, which was placed in the *Porticoes* of *Octavia*. Laſtly, his *Nemeſis* at *Rhamnus*, which he permitted to his Diſciple *Agoracritus*; he was alſo a moſt excellent Painter.

Phigethlon, (*Greek*) an inflammation.

Philadelphia, a City of *Miſia* in *Aſia* the Leſs; alſo the proper name of a Woman, ſignifying in *Greek*, brotherly or ſiſterly love.

Philagrius, ſirnamed *Macrenſis*, an ancient Phyſician of *Lycia*.

Philanthropy, (*Greek*) humanity, the love of mankind.

Philargyry, (*Greek*) the love of ſilver, covetouſneſs.

Philauty, (*Greek*) ſelf-love.

Philibert, the proper name of a Woman, ſignifying in the *German* Tongue, Bright and Famous.

Philiſcus, a Graver, who flouriſhed in the three and twentieth *Olympiad*. Of his Graving was a *Venus* in the *Portico* of *Octavia*; alſo *Latrona Diana*, the nine Muſes and *Apollo* naked.

Philiſtion, a Phyſician mentioned by *Aulus Gellius*, *l.17. c.12.*

Philipolis, a City of *Macedon*; near which, are the *Philippick Fields*, where *Auguſtus* and *M. Anthony*, got the great Victory over *Brutus* and *Caſſius*.

Philippus, the name of many famous Men, eſpecially the Father of *Alexander* the Great; alſo the name of one of the Apoſtles, and others mentioned in the *New Teſtament*, and ſince a frequent Chriſtian name of Men. The word ſignifieth in *Greek*, A lover of Horſes. There is alſo a Coyn of Gold ſo called, worth three ſhillings Sterling.

Philiſtus, an ancient Author, cited by *Pliny* in his *Natural Hiſtory*, to have written of the Husbandry of Bees and Honey.

Phillis, the proper name of a Woman, frequently applied to a Shepherdeſs. By *Virgil* and other Poets, it ſignifieth in *Greek*, lovely.

Phillyræa, a kind of Privet which is ever green, the leaves whereof are of a ſhining green colour, like unto thoſe of the Olive. It is in great requeſt for making Hedges in Gardens of the curious.

Philo Herennius, a Grammarian of *Biblos*, who flouriſhing under *Adrian*, wrote his reign, beſides thirty Books, as *Suidas* Records, of the chief Cities, and moſt eminent perſons of the World. Alſo a Statuary made mention of by *Tatianus* for his Statue of *Ephæſtion*.

Philodotus, a Phyſician of great fame amongſt the ancient *Greeks*.

Philon, an ancient Phyſician, mentioned by *Gellius*; he was wont to call his *Medicaments*, *Deorum Manus*. The hands of the gods, as being of extraordinary, and even divine virtue.

Philoxenus, a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, who as *Suidas* Records, wrote one Volume of Monoſyllables, a ſecond of *Græciſms*; alſo a third of ſeveral ſorts of Languages.

Philoctetes, the Son of *Pæas*, and the companion of *Hercules*, to him *Hercules* dying, left his Bow and Arrows dipped in the *Lernæan* poyſon; and becauſe the *Delphian* Oracle admoniſhed, that there was need of the Arrows of *Hercules*, he was brought to the Wars of *Troy*, where he received an almoſt irrecoverable wound, by letting fall one of his Arrows upon his foot: Whereupon being aſhamed to return lame into his Countrey, he went into *Calabria* in *Italy*, where he built *Petelia*; at length, by the help of *Machaon*, he was cured.

Philology, (*Greek*) the love of learning, or ſtudy.

Philomela, the Daughter of *Pandion*, King of *Athens*; her Siſter *Progne*, was married to *Tereus* King of *Thrace* (Son of *Mars*, by the Nymph *Biſtonis*) who having raviſhed *Philomela*, and cut out her tongue, that ſhe might not declare her ſufferings to any one, ſhe wrought the ſtory of them with her Needle, and ſent it to her Siſter *Progne*, who in revenge cauſed her Son *Itys* to be killed at the Feaſt of *Bacchus*, and to be ſet before *Tereus*, who following *Progne*, with his ſword drawn, was changed into a Moor-cock, *Itys* into a Pheaſant,

ſant, *Progne* into a Swallow, and *Philomela* into a Nightingale.

Philonomia, the Daughter of *Nyctinus*, and *Arcadia*; ſhe, as ſhe went a hunting one day with *Diana*, was got with child by *Mars*; and after ſhe had brought forth Twins, ſhe caſt them into the River *Erymathus*, who being a little after found by the Shepherd *Tyliphus*, ſucking a She Wolf, they were brought up by *Tyliphus*; and being called *Lycaſtus* and *Parrhaſius*, ſucceeded in the Kingdom of *Arcadia*.

Philoſophical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Philoſopher or Philoſophy, *i. e.* The love and ſtudy of Wiſdom, Knowledge of Natural cauſes.

Philophus Ereſius, a *Botanick* Writer, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Athenæus*.

Philotimy, (*Greek*) The love of Honor.

Philoxenus, an *Eretrian* Painter, the Diſciple of *Nicomachus*; he was in great eſteem with King *Caſſender*, for the Picture of the Battle between *Alexander* and *Darius*. Famous alſo was his Picture of Wantonneſs, ſet forth by the debauchery of third *Sileni*.

Philtre, (*Greek*) a Potion, Powder, or any kind of Medicine procuring Love.

Philyra, the Daughter of *Oceanus*, with whom *Saturn* lying in the ſhape of a Horſe, begat the *Centaur Chiron*, who being wounded with one of the Arrows of *Hercules*, that had been dipped in *Lernæan* poyſon, wiſhed to die, but being immortal, was placed among the Heavenly ſigns, and called *Sagitarius*.

Philyræa. See *Privit*.

Phineas, (*Hebr.*) a bold countenance, a Prieſt of the *Jews*, and Son of *Eleazar* the Prieſt; he ſhewed his zeal in ſlaying *Zimri* and *Cosbi*, committing Fornication before the People of *Iſrael*.

Phineus, the Son of *Agenor*, or as others ſay, of *Phœnix* and *Caſſiopæa*; he was King of *Thrace*, and had by his firſt Wife *Cleopatra*, *Orythus* and *Crambus*, whoſe eyes he put out at the perſwaſion of his ſecond Wife *Harpalice*, the Siſter of *Zethes* and *Calais*; for which he was ſtrucken blind himſelf, and the *Harpyes* were ſent againſt him, who continually defiled his Meat as it came to his Table; but at laſt they were driven by *Zethes* and *Calais* into the *Strophades* Illands, and *Phineus* himſelf was killed by *Hercules*, after he underſtood that the Children were blinded without cauſe.

Phlebotomy, (*Greek*) a cutting a Vein, a letting Blood.

Phlegmatick, (*Greek*) full of phlegm or fleam, *i. e.* One of the four humors of the Body, being cold and moiſt.

Phlegmon, (*Greek*) a hot and red ſwelling of the Body, cauſed by an inflammation of the Blood.

Phlegræan Fields, certain Fields of *Theſſaly*, where the Gyants fought againſt the gods.

Phlegias, Son of *Mars*, and King of the *Lapitheans* in *Theſſaly*; he was the Father of *Ixion*, and the Nymph *Coronis*, who being raviſhed by *Apollo Phlegias*, in revenge burnt his Temple; for which being caſt into Hell, he remained in continual fear of the falling of a great ſtone which hung over his head.

Phœbus, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born at the ſame birth with *Diana*; he is alſo called *Apollo* and *Sol*.

Phenix, (*Greek*) an *Arabian* Bird, of which it is reported, that there is but one of them in the World at a time, and that having lived five hundred years, it builds a Neſt of combuſtible Spices: Which taking fire from the Sun, ſhe fans it with her Wings, and burns her ſelf therein, out of whoſe aſhes there ſprings up a new Phœnix. It is alſo an ancient name of ſeveral famous Men.

Phorbas, the Son of *Priamus* and *Epitheſia*, the Daughter of *Staſippus* King of *Mygdonia*; he was, after many great atchievements, performed in the *Trojan* War, ſlain by *Menelaus*.

Phorcys, the Son of *Neptune*, and the Nymph *Theſea*, and Father of *Meduſa*; he was King of *Corſica*, and *Sardinia*, and being overthrown by *Atlas* in a Sea-fight, was turned into a Deity of the Sea.

Phoſphor, (*Greek*) as it were, a bringer of light, the Morning Star.

Phragmon, an ancient Statuary and Painter, equally excellent in both Arts.

Phraſe, (*Greek*) a certain peculiar manner and form of Speech.

Phraſeology, (*Greek*) a Diſcourſe of Phraſes, or an uttering of Phraſes in common Speech.

Phrenetick, (*Greek*) poſſeſſed with a phrenſie, *i. e.* A certain kind of madneſs, ariſing from an inflammation of the membranes of the Brain.

Phronyma. See *Etearchus*.

Phrygia, a Countrey of *Aſia* the Leſs, bounding upon *Caria*, *Lydia*, and *Bithynia*: It is divided into the Greater *Phrygia*, and the Leſſer.

Phrynicus, a Sophiſt of *Bithynia*, who as *Suidas* teſtifies, wrote a Diſcourſe of *Affict terms*.

Phrygian Mood in Muſick. See *Mood*.

Phrynis, a famous *Citheriſt*, among the ancient *Greeks*.

Phryxus, the Son of *Athamas* and *Nephele*, and the Brother of *Helle*. See *Ino* and *Helle*.

Phthiſick, (*Greek*) a kind of Conſumption accompanied with a Cough and Ulceration of the Body, vulgarly called the Tiſſick.

Phylarch, (*Greek*) the Governor, or chief Ruler of any Tribe or Family.

Phylacteries, (*Greek*) Scrolls of Parchment, having the Ten Commandments written upon them, which the Phariſees were wont to wear about their Necks and Arms; alſo preſervatives againſt poyſon, or witchcraft; alſo places to keep things ſafe in.

Phyllis, the Daughter of *Lycurgus*, King of *Thrace*; ſhe hanged her ſelf for the love of *Demophoon*, who ſhe thought had neglected her, and was turned into an Almond-tree.

Phyſick, (*Greek*) Natural Philoſophy; alſo the Art of curing by Medicines.

Phyſiognomy, (*Greek*) an Art which teacheth to know the diſpoſitions of Men by looking

on

on their countenances. It is vulgarly called *Phiſnomy.*

Phyſiology, (*Greek*) a diſcourſe of natural things, a handling of natural cauſes.

P. I.

Piacular, (*Lat.*) able to obſerve or clear a Man from ſome hainous ſin or offence.

Pia mater, (*Lat.*) a film or skin, which incompaſſeth the Brain.

Piation or *Piacle*, (*Lat.*) a ſatisfaction for ſin, a purging by ſacrifice or interceſſion.

Piazza, (*Ital.*) a great open place, or broad Street, or Market place.

Pica, the longing diſeaſe in Women with Child. Alſo *Pica Letter*, a term among Printers being the Sixth Character in order of magnitude from *Pareil*, *Small Pica* being a degree leſs, and *Double Pica* a third degree beyond it.

Picardy, a Province of that part of *France*, called *Gallia Belgica*, whoſe chief City is *Amiens.*

Piccage, a term in Law, Money paid in a Fair for breaking up the Ground, to ſet up a Standing, or Booth.

Picenum, or *Picentum*, a Region of *Italy*, between the *Apenninè Hills*, and the *Adriatick Sea*, vulgarly called *Marca Anconitana.*

Pickadil, (from the *Dutch* word Pickedille-kens) the Hem about the skirt of a Garment; alſo the extremity or utmoſt part of any thing. Whence a great Gaming-houſe, built by one *Higgins* a Taylor, famous for making thoſe kind of Skirts in faſhion, is called *Pickadilly*; if not rather from the *Spaniſh* word *Peccadillo*, a ſmall ſin, as there are many which accompany Gaming.

To *Pickear*, (*French Picquer*) when particular perſons fight between two Armies, before the main Battle is begun.

Picle, or *Pitle*, (from the *Italian* word *Piccolo*, *i. e.* little) an incloſure, or ſmall cloſe, a term in Law.

Picqueron, or *Piqueron* (*French*) a Javelin, Dart, Prick, Goad, or Spur; alſo a Robber of the Publick; alſo a Rover or Pirat upon the Seas.

Pictonia, (*Poictou*) the firſt Province of *Aquitanick France*, the chief City whereof is *Poictiers.*

Pie-Powders Court, (from the *French* word *Pied*, *i. e.* a foot; and *Pouldreux*, *i. e.* duſty) a Court held in Fairs, for the redreſs of all diſorders committed within them.

Pierced, a term in Heraldry, as a Croſs pierced, *i. e.* Bored in the middle.

Pieria, a Countrey in the Confines of *Macedonia*, by the Rivers *Axius* and *Haliacmon.*

Pierpoint, a ſirname of great note and antiquity, ſtiled in *Latin* Records, *De Petrâ Ponte.*

Piger Henricus, a Chymical Inſtrument for diſtilling, ſo called for its exceeding ſlowneſs.

Pight, (*old word*) propped, ſetled.

Pigment, (*Lat.*) a kind of Painting, wherewith Women colour their faces; it is alſo uſed metaphorically for deceit, guile.

Pignoration, (*Lat.*) a gaging, or laying to pawn.

Pignitls, a certain kind of Mineral, commonly called Black chalk.

Pigritude, (*Lat.*) lazineſs, ſlothfulneſs.

Pilaſter, (*French*) a little Pillar; alſo an Inflammation of the Uvula.

Pilchard, or *Pilcher*, a kind of fiſh, called in *Latin Sarda*, in *Greek Trichis.* Somewhat like a Herring, but leſſer.

Pile, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary conſiſting of a twofold Line, formed after the manner of a Wedge.

Pilewort, a ſort of Herb called in *Latin Chelidonium Minus.* It is ſo called from its uſe in the cure of Piles.

Pilgrim, (from the *Italian Peligrino*) one that travelleth out of devotion through ſtrange Countreys, to viſit holy places.

Pilkrow. See *Paragraph.*

Pill, a term in Faulconry. See *Pelf.*

Pillaw, a kind of Meat made of Rice, uſed among the *Turks.*

Pillow, in Navigation is that piece of Timber that the Boltſprit reſteth upon.

Piloſity, (*Lat.*) hairineſs, fulneſs of hair.

Pilory, or *Pillory*, (*Colliſtrigium*) an Engin of of puniſhment, or rather ſhame, by which petty-malefactors are made gazing ſtocks to the people. Some derive it from the *Greek* word πύλη, a door, and ὀπάω, to ſee. Becauſe they ſtand with their Necks locked into a hole, as it were, peeping through a door.

The Pilot Bird, a certain Bird about the *Caribe* Iſlands, which gives notice to Ships that ſail that way, when they come near any of thoſe Iſlands.

Pilotage, the office of a Pilot, or Steerſman of a Ship, called in *Dutch* a Lootſman.

Pilſen, the ſecond Town of the Kingdom of *Bohemia.*

Pilumnus, the Son of *Jupiter*, and King of *Daunia*; he married *Dane*, the Daughter of *Acriſius*, and Mother of *Perſeus.*

Pimpernel, a kind of little flower, called in *Latin Pimpinella*, and *Anagalis*, having ſmall red leaves and flowers ſpotted on the back.

Pimpompet, a kind of antick dance, wherein three hit each other on the bum with one of their feet.

Pimplea, a Mountain in *Macedon*, near which was the *Pimplean* Fountain, and Den ſacred to the Muſes; from whence they were called *Pimpleiades.*

Pingres, or *Pingles*, (*French*) a kind of play, wherein they uſe Ivory Balls.

Pinguedinous, (*Lat.*) fat, or groſs.

Piniferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Pine-trees.

Pinipinichi, a milchy juyce drawn out of certain Trees in *India*; ſomewhat thick and clammy, vehemently purging cholerick humors.

Pink, a kind of yellow colour uſed in Painting; alſo a ſort of ſweetſmelling flower called in *Greek*

Greek Cariophyllus. Some derive it from the *Dutch* word Pincken, to ſhine; becauſe of its clear and lively colour; alſo a ſort of little Ships or ſwift ſailed Veſſels.

Pinnace, a kind of ſmall Ship, ſo called, *q. Pinnata, i. e.* winged; or from *Pinus, i. e.* Pine-tree, of which it is commonly made.

Pinnigerous, (*Lat.*) finned like a fiſh, bearing fins.

Pinne, a diſeaſe in the foot of a Hawk, occaſioned by a moiſt wateriſh humor.

Pioners, certain underminers and caſters up of Trenches in an Army; from a certain people of *Myſia*, called *Piones*, who uſed to dig them Houſes in Rocks.

Piony, (*Pæonia*) a ſolar Plant bearing a very fair flower.

Pipation, (*Lat.*) a kind of ſhrill crying or weeping.

Pipe, a meaſure of Wine or Oyl, containing 126 Gallons, or half a Tun.

Clerk of the Pipe, an Officer of the *Exchequer*, who having all Accompts and Debts due unto the King drawn out of the Remembrancers Office, chargeth them down into the great Roll.

Pipe-tree, a certain Tree, of the flowers whereof, there are two ſorts, the White and the Blew; which laſt is alſo called *Lilach*, and in *Latin Syringa Cærulea.*

Piquant, (*French*) ſharp, biting, or quick taſted.

Pique, (*French*) a quarrel, or diſtaſt.

Piqueron, (*French*) a Javeling, or Dart.

Piquet, a certain Game upon the Cards, perhaps ſo called as a Diminutive of *Pique*, as it were, a ſmall Conteſt or Combat.

Piratical, belonging to a Pirate, *i. e.* a Robber on the Sea; ſo called from the *Greek* word *Peiran i. e.* To paſs the Seas.

Porene. See *Pyrene.*

Pirithous, the Son of *Ixion*; he was joyned with *Theſeus* in a perpetual league of friendſhip, and aſſiſted him againſt the Centaurs, that would have raviſhed away *Hippodamia.* At laſt they going together to Hell to fetch away *Proſerpina*, *Pirithous* was ſlain by *Cerberus*, and *Theſeus* being taken priſoner by *Dis*, was freed by *Hercules.*

Piſa, (*Piſa*) one of the ancienteſt and nobleſt Cities of *Italy*, built by a Colony of *Greeks.* It was ſome ages ſince a Commonwealth of it ſelf, but being in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuſcany.* It is now alſo in his Dominion.

Piſaurum, (*Peſara*) an ancient and well fortified Town of that part of *Italy*, called the *Marca Anconitana.*

Piſcaria, in Common Law is a liberty of Fiſhing in another Mans Waters.

Piſcation, (*Lat.*) a fiſhing.

Piſcinal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Fiſh-pond.

Piſces, the twelfth and laſt figure of the Zodiack.

Piſidia, one of the four *Mediterranean* Regions of *Natolia*, or *Aſia* the Leſs; the other three being *Galatia*, *Phrygia Major*, and *Lydia.*

Piſiſtratus, a King of the *Orchomenians*, who for too much favoring of the people, was ſlain in the Senate-houſe by a Faction of the Nobility, his Son *Teleſimachus* being chief of the conſpiracy; alſo the name of a famous Tyrant of *Athens*, the Son of *Hippocrates:* He was a Man of ſingular eloquence, and a great favorer of the Arts and Sciences.

Paſſaſphalt, (*Greek*) a kind of Mineral, conſiſting of Pitch, and the Lime Bitumen, incorporated together.

Piſtachoes, or *Piſtack Nuts*, a kind of ſmall Nuts growing in *Egypt*, and *Syria*, being often uſed in Phyſick, to increaſe *Sperm*, and ſtir up Venery.

Piſtolado, (*Ital.*) a ſhot or wound given with a Piſtol.

Piſtrine, (*Lat.*) a Grinding-houſe, or Mill; alſo a Bake-houſe.

Pithannaw, a very large and ſtately Bird in ſome parts of *America*, and elſwhere, being a kind of Eagle white Mailed, and having a head as big a Childs head of a year old; with two or three Purple Feathers in it, as big as a Swans, and tranſparent Quills. This Bird airies in the Woods, preys only on Fawns and Jackals, and ſeldom appears; but when ever it appears, all other Birds skulk, and diſappear.

Pittacus, a Philoſopher of *Mitylene*, and one of the Seven wiſe of Men of *Greece*; who in a War between the *Athenians* and *Mitylenians*, overcame *Phrymon*, Captain of the Enemies, by intangling him in a Net; from whence aroſe thy Faction of the *Retiarii*, and the *Myrmilions.*

Pituitous, (*Lat.*) flegmatick, full of wateriſh humors.

P. L.

Placability, (*Lat.*) eaſineſs to be pacified, or appeaſed.

Placard, (*French*) a Licence, whereby a Man is permitted to maintain unlawful Games; alſo a Decree or Mandate of a Prince: Alſo any Table hung up, wherein Laws or Orders are written.

Placence. See *Greenwich.*

Placentia, (*vulg. Piacenza*) a Dukedom in that part of *Italy* called *Longobardia Ciſalpina*, or *Æmilia.*

Placidity, (*Lat.*) gentleneſs, mildneſs, quietneſs.

Placit, (*Lat.*) an Opinion or Decree.

Plagiary, (*Lat.*) he that ſteals people out of one Countrey, and ſells them in another; alſo a ſtealer of other Mens Works or Writings.

The Plain Table, a certain Mathematical Inſtrument uſed for the Surveying of Land.

Plaint, in Common Law is the propounding of any Action Real or Perſonal, in writing; whence *Plaintiff.* See *Demandant.*

Plan, (in Perſpective) that part of the operation, by the degradation or diſtance, whereof the figure to be drawn or painted, is by a line deduced from the viſual point proportionably fore-ſhortened or diminiſhed.

Planetary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Planet, *i. e.* A wandering Star; whereof there are ſeven in number, which take their names from the chief Heathen deities, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Sol*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, *Luna*.

Planiloquy, (*Lat.*) plain, and free ſpeech.

Planimetry, (*Greek*) a meaſuring of Plains, as Lands, Boards, *&c.*

Planiſphære, (*Lat.*) an Aſtrolabe, or plain Sphere.

Plantagenet, a ſirname of *Jeffrey* Earl of *Anjou*, Father of our King *Henry* the Second, and thence derived to a long Race of Kings of *England*, namely, from the ſaid King *Henry*, to King *Richard* the Third. The original of which name is ſaid to be from a Broom-ſtalk, which the ſaid *Jeffrey* wore in his Hat, during a pilgrimage he undertook. *Qu. Plant de Geneſte.*

Plantain, a ſort of Plant of a cooling and drying nature, called in *Latin Plantago*; there is alſo another ſort called *Buckshorn Plantain*, or *Cornu Cervinum.*

Plantation, (*Lat.*) a planting or ſetting.

Plaſtick, (*Greek*) the art of making or forming the figure of any thing out of Morter, Paſt, or Wax.

Plateæ, an ancient City of *Bœotia*, one of the five Maritine Provinces of *Achaia* in *Grecce.*

Platanine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Platane or Plane tree.

Plateaſm, (*Greek*) a broad ſpeaking, a pronouncing words in an over-broad tone.

Platonick, belonging to, or affirmed by *Plato*, (whence *Platonick* love, and *Platonicks* years, *i. e.* the ſpace of 36000 years.) He was the chief of Academick Philoſophers, he was at firſt called *Ariſtocles*, a great Wreſtler, and much given to Painting; afterwards became a hearer of *Socrates*, then he ſailed into *Italy* to hear *Pythagoras*, and took many things out of the Books of *Philolaus Crotoniates*; next, he went into *Egypt* to hear the *Gymnoſophiſts*, and as ſome ſay, read the Books of *Moſes.* He was called Divine *Plato*, and was eſteemed the moſt famous Philiſopher of the World; his chief opinion being, That the abſtract *Ideaes*, or Images of all Virtues, and of all Forms, had a peculiar ſubſtance by themſelves.

Plats, (in Navigation) are certain flat Ropes, by which the Cable in the Hauſe, is preſerved from Galling.

Platters, ſeveral heaps or banks of ſmall Stones, that lie between *Landguard-Fort*, and *Woodbridge-Haven*, near a mile in length, and cloſe to the ſhore.

A *Plaudite*, (*Lat.*) a clapping of hands for joy, a ſign of rejoycing, it being a Subſtantive made of a Verb.

Plauſible, (*Lat.*) acceptable, received with praiſe, favor, and joy.

Plea, a term in Law, that which either party alledgeth for himſelf in Court.

Plebeian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the common people; alſo mean, vulgar, inferior.

Plebiſcite, (*Lat.*) a Decree, Statute, or Law, made by the common people.

Pledge, (*French*) a ſurety; whence to pledge one in drinking is to be ſurety, or to ingage that he ſhall receive no harm while he is drinking. Which cuſtom was firſt occaſioned, as ſome ſay, by reaſon of the practice of the *Danes* heretofore in this Kingdom, who uſed frequently to ſtab the Natives as they were drinking.

Pleget, or *Spleget*, a long Plaiſter of Leather, or Linnen Cloath.

Pleiades, the ſeven Daughters of *Atlas*, and the Nymph *Pleione*, whoſe names were *Electra*, *Alcynoe*, *Celæno*, *Taygete*, *Aſterope*, *Maia*, and *Merope*; they were placed by *Jupiter* among the Stars, and called by the *Latins Virgiliæ.*

Pleitiphanes, a Writer *De re Ruſtica*, mentioned by *Varro* and *Columella*, which laſt calls him *Pleutiphanes.*

Plenary, (*French*) full, intire.

Plenarty, a word uſed in Common Law, ſignifying a Benefice ſupplied.

Plenilunary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Plenilune*, or Full Moon.

Plenipotentiaries, Ambaſſadors that are inveſted with full power and authority to conclude with that State to whom they are ſent, about thoſe things contained in their Commiſſions.

Plenitude, or *Plenity*, (*Lat.*) fulneſs.

Pleonaſm, (*Greek*) a certain Rhetorical figure, wherein ſome ſuperfluous word added emphatically in a ſentence to ſignifie the earneſtneſs of the ſpeaker, as, *I ſaw it with theſe eyes*; alſo in Grammar it is the adding of a Letter or Syllable, either to the beginning of a word, and is then called *Proſtheſis*, or to the middle, and is then called *Epentheſis*, or to the end, and is then called *Paragoge.*

Pleſaunce, (*old word*) pleaſure or delight.

Pleſcow, one of the ſix Dukedoms, with its chief City of the ſame name, lying Weſtward, between *Lithuania* and *Moſcovia*; the other five being *Snolenſco*, *Polocxco*, *Bielski*, *Reſchow*, and *Novoyard.*

Plethorick, (*Greek*) troubled with a *Plethora*, *i. e.* An abounding or being too full of humors.

Pleura, (*Greek*) is a white membrane thin and hard, ſo named from the Ribs under which it is placed: Hence is derived the word *Pleuriſie.*

Pleuriſie, (*Greek*) an inflammation of the ſaid skin of the Ribs, cauſed by too great an abundance of Blood.

Pliant, (*French*) flexible, eaſie to be bent.

Plicature, (*Lat.*) a plaiting or folding.

Plimouth, a famous Port Town in *Cornwal*, ſo called, as it were, the mouth of the River *Plime.* In this place the Fable goeth, *That* Corinæus *threw down the Gyant* Gogmagog *from a ſteep Rock.* It was anciently called *Sutton*, and was divided into into two parts; *Sutton Prior*, as belonging to the Priors, and *Sutton Vautort*, belonging to the *Vautorts*, ſtiled in old Records, *De Valle Torta.*

Plinth, (*Greek*) the lowermoſt part of the foot of a Pillar, being in the form of a Tile, or ſquare Brick.

Pliſthenes, the Son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*: He dying young, recommended his two Sons, *Aga-*

memnon

memnon and *Menelaus*, to the care of his Brother *Atreus*, whence they were called *Atreides*.

Ploce, (*Greek*) a binding together, a Rhetorical figure of Elocution, in which a word is by way of Emphasis so repeated, that it denotes not only the thing signified, but also the quality of the thing, as, *In that great victory* Cæsar *was* Cæsar, *i.e.* A Serene Conqueror.

Plombinum, (*Piombino*) one of those Towns which being in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, are yet in the Dominion of the King of *Spain*, the rest being *Talamon*, *Orchitelli*, and *Porto Hercole*.

Plonkets, a word used in some old Statutes for Woollen-cloth.

Plotius, a Rhetorician of *Lions*, mentioned by *Suetonius*. He professed at *Rome*, and (as *Cicero* affirms in his Book *De Oratore*) taught him and his Brother *Quintus*, Grammar.

Plottons, in Military Discipline, are certain Divisions of Men consisting of eight in Front.

Plowmans Spiknard, a sort of Plant called in *Latin Baccharis*.

Plumage, (*French*) a bunch of Feathers; also a term in Hawking for the Feathers under a Hawks Wing.

Plumbeous, (*Lat.*) Leaden, of the colour of Lead; also blunt or dull.

Plume, in Faulconry is the general colour or mixture of the Feathers of a Hawk, which sheweth her constitution.

A *Plume-striker*, a Parasite or Flatterer; so called from pulling Hairs or Feathers off from other Mens Cloaks.

Plumigerous, (*Lat.*) bearing Feathers, having Feathers on.

Pluming, in Faulconry is when a Hawk seiseth a Fowl, and pulleth the Feathers from the Body of her.

To *Plunder*, (*Dutch*) to rob, or take away by violence in time of War.

Plurality, (*Lat.*) a being more than one.

Pluries, the name of a Writ that goeth out the third time; if the original *Capias*, and the *Sicut alias* speed not.

Plutarch, a famous Philosopher and Historian of *Cheronea*, who lived in the time of the Emperors *Trajan* and *Adrian*, and wrote many excellent Books. He was in such high esteem with *Adrian*, that he was sent with Consular Power into *Illyria*.

Pluto, the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, to whom in the division of the World, between him and his two Brothers, *Jupiter* and *Neptune*, there fell the Infernal Empire by lot.

Pluvial, or *Pluvious*, (*Lat.*) rainy, full of Rain, or watery Clouds.

P. N.

Pneumatical, (*Greek*) belonging to Wind or Spirits.

P. O.

Pocillation, (*Lat.*) the waiting on a great Mans Cup.

Poculent, (*Lat.*) that may be drunk.

Pockwood-tree, (*Guaiacum*, *Lignum Vitæ*) an *Indian* Tree, the Wood whereof is brought over in great quantities, by reason of its great virtue, and use in Physick, being of a dissolving, cleansing, attenuating, and diaphoretick faculty.

Podagrical, (*Lat.*) having the Gout in the feet.

Podalassia, a Province adjoyned to the Kingdom of *Poland*, and lying between *Lithuania* and *Massoria*.

Podalirius, and *Machaon*, the Sons of *Æsculapius*, they were Physicians in the *Grecian* Army that went against the *Trojans*.

Podarge, the swiftest of Mares that fed in a place called *Vernum Pratum*, on whom *Zephyrus* begat the Horses of *Achilles*.

Podestate, (*Ital.*) the chief Magistrate of a City.

Podimetry, (*Greek*) a measuring by the foot.

Podolia, a considerable Province belonging to the King of *Poland*, the chief City whereof *Caminick*, was taken some years since by the *Turk*.

Posie, or *Poetry*, (*Greek*) the art of making a Poem, *i. e.* Any kind of subject consisting of a Rythm or Verses.

Poictiers. See *Pictavium*.

Points, in Heraldry are certain places in the Escutcheon, diversly named according to their several Positions.

A *Poinard*, or *Poinado*, (*French*) a dagger, or short sword.

Point-blank, punctually, absolutely, from the *French* word *Point*, a prick, and *Blank*, white.

Poitrel, a Brasen or Iron Instrument, with the sharp end whereof Letters are ingraven, and rubed out with the broad end.

Polar, or *Polary*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Poles, *i. e.* The ends of the Axletree, about which Astronomers imagine the Heavens to be moved. The North Pole is called the Arctick Pole, the South Pole the Antarctick; whence the Polar Circles are two little Circles near the Poles of the World, described by the Poles of the Zodiack.

Polemical, (*Greek*) Military, belonging to War. Also Polemical Logick is metaphorically taken for the Practical and Controversial part of Logick, which creates as it were a Civil War of Dispute.

Policy of Assurance, a giving to some or other, a certain rate or proportion to secure the safe arrival of a Ship, and so much Wares at a place agreed on.

Political, (*Greek*) belonging to Policy, or the Government of the Commonwealth.

Politure, (*Lat.*) a polishing, or trimming.

Polium Montanum, a small low Plant, consisting of divers white or hoary round hard Branches; it opens obstructions of the Spleen and Liver.

Pollard, a Cheven, or Codfish; also a Stag or Male-deer, having musened or cast his Head; also a sort of Bran that hath some Meal amongst it; also in Agriculture or Husbandry, Trees which have been topped, are called *Pollards*.

Pollicar, (*Lat.*) containing the measure of an inch, which is the bredth of a thumb or toe.

Pollicitation, (*Lat.*) a promising.

Pollinarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or made into fine flower.

Polincture, (*Lat.*) the imbalming of dead bodies.

Polonia, (*Poland*) a large Kingdom of *Europe*, but Elective; it is divided into the Greater and the Leſſer; *Polonia Major* hath five Satrapies, *Polonia Minor* three. See *Poſnania* and *Sandomiria*.

Poltron, (*French*) a Knave or Raſcal; alſo a coward, a lazy fellow.

Polus, a Sophiſt of *Agrigentum*.

Polybius, an Hiſtorian of *Megalopolis* in *Arcadia*, who wrote the *Roman* Hiſtory in forty Books, a great part whereof are yet extant. He was the Maſter of *Scipio Africanus*, as *Suidas* teſtifies, and lived in the time of *Ptolomeus Euergetes*.

Polycharmus, a famous Graver among the ancient *Greeks*.

Polycletus, a *Sydonian* Statuary, the Diſciple of *Agelas*; he is applauded by *Quintilian*, and others for his Statues of Braſs, particularly by *Pliny* for his *Aſtragalizontes*, or Dice-players. The paſſage of his trying the peoples judgment with two Statues of the ſame perſon, is related by *Ælian*.

Polycrates, a Tyrant of *Samos*, being a Man of very great wealth, and of that fortune, that having let fall into the Sea, a Ring of great value, it was found the next day in the belly of a fiſh; but in his latter end, he was taken by *Orontes* the *Perſian* and crucified.

Polydamus, the Son of *Antenor*, and *Theano* the Siſter of *Hecuba*; he married *Lycaſte*, the Daughter of *Priamus*, by a Concubine, and is ſaid together with his Father *Antenor* and *Æneas*, to have betrayed the City *Troy* to the *Greeks*. Alſo the Son of *Panthous*, the Maſter of *Hector*; he was a Man of great ſtrength.

Polydorus. See *Polymneſter*. Alſo a famous Graver among the *Greeks*.

Polyeides, a Phyſician, who is reported by *Palæphatus* in his Book *De Fabulis*, to have raiſed *Glaucus*, the Son of *Minos*, from death to life, by his obſervation of an Herb, whereby he ſaw a dead Dragon revived by another Dragon.

Polygamy, (*Greek*) the having more Wives than one

Polygony, (*Greek*) the having many Angles or Corners; alſo an Herb called Knot-graſs.

Polyhymnia, or *Polymneia*, the name of one of the Nine Muſes, the firſt Inventereſs of Hiſtory.

Polymneſter, a Tyrant of *Thrace*, who when *Priamus*, fearing the *Trojan* War, had committed his youngeſt Son *Polydorus* to his tuition with a great ſum of Gold; for greedineſs of the money, killed the child.

Polymorphean, (*Greek*) having many ſhapes or forms.

Polynices, the Brother of *Eteocles*, and Son of *Oedipus* King of *Thebes*, by his Mother *Jocaſta*.

Polyphagian, (*Greek*) one that eats much, a great feeder.

Polyphemus, the Son of *Neptune*, by the Nymph *Theoſa*, the Daughter of *Phorchus*; he was one of the *Cyclops*, and falling in love with the Nymph *Galatea*, ſlew the youth *Acis*, whom ſhe preferred before him: He devoured four of the Companions of *Ulyſſes*, when they were caſt upon that ſhore, and would have ſerved the reſt in like manner, but that *Ulyſſes* made him drunk with Black Wine, and put out that one eye which he had in the midſt of his forehead.

Polypody, (*Greek*, *Polypodium*) a ſort of Plant ſo called from its multitude of Roots and Leaves.

Polyptote, (a term in Grammar) a Noun that is declined with many Caſes; alſo in Rhetorick *Polyptoton*, is a figure in which ſeveral Caſes of the ſame Noun or Tenſes of the ſame Verb, are uſed in the conjoyned Clauſes, as

Cedere juſſit aquam, juſſa receſſit aqua.

Polypus, a kind of fiſh that hath a great many feet, called alſo *Pourcontrel*; alſo a tumor or ſwelling in the Noſe.

Polyſyllabical, (*Greek*) having many ſyllables.

Polyſyndeton, (*Greek*) a certain figure wherein a ſentence is joyned with many Conjunction Copulatives, as

Fataque, fortunaſque, virum, moréſque, manuſque.

Polyxena, (*Greek*) the Daughter of *Priamus*, whom *Pyrrhus*, the Son of *Achilles*, ſlew upon his Fathers Tomb, and ſent her to the infernal ſhades to his Father, who for her ſake had been ſlain by *Paris*; it ſignifieth hoſpitable.

Pomade, (*French*) See *Pomatum*. Alſo a trick in Vaulting.

Pomander, (in *Dutch* Pomamber, as it were, an Apple of an Amber) a little round Ball made of ſeveral fragrant perfumes to ſmell to, or hang about the wriſt.

Pomarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to Pomary, *i. e.* an Orchard, or place for Apple-trees.

Pomatum, (*French Pomade*) a kind of oyntment made of the Apples called *Pomewaters*, and Hogs-greaſe; it is uſed for chaps or roughneſs of the skin.

Pomecitron, (*Malus Medica*) a kind of fruit ſomewhat reſembling a Lemmon, but much larger, the Peel is uſed in Cordials againſt Venome, and all infectious Diſeaſes.

Pomegranate, (*Malus Granata*) a kind of round fruit, ſo called, becauſe it is full of Grains, or becauſe it groweth chiefly in *Granata*, a Region of *Spain*; the Rind and Kernels are of great uſe in Phyſick, comforting and ſtrengthening the Bowels.

Pomelegryſe, (*old word*) Dapplegray.

Pomeparadiſe, a fruit called a *John-apple*: In *Greek Melimelum*, as it were a Honey-apple.

Pomeridian, the ſame as *Poſt-meridian*.

Pomey, in Heraldry always green, is eſteemed an Apple conſecrated to *Venus*.

Pomiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Apples, or other kind of round fruit.

Pomœry, (*Lat.*) a certain ſpace about the Walls of a City or Town.

Pomfret, or *Pontefract*, a Town in *Yorkſhire*, ſo called (for in the *Saxon* time it was named *Kirby*) from a Wooden Bridge over *Are*, broken by the confluence

confluence of a great multitude of people that accompanied *William* Archbiſhop of *York*, King *Stephens* Nephew, when he returned from *Rome*. This place hath been ſtained with the Bloodſhed of many great Men. Here *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter* was beheaded by King *Edward* the Second; King *Richard* the Second was here made away by the appointment of King *Henry* the Fourth; alſo *Anthony*, Earl *Rivers*, and Sir *Richard Grey*, were here beheaded by King *Richard* the Third.

Pomona, the godeſs of Orchards, with whom *Vertumnus* falling in love, courted her in ſeveral ſhapes, at laſt in the form of an old Woman; he ſpake ſo effectually for *Vertumnus*, that he prevailed, and returning to his own ſhape, he married her.

Cneus Pompeius, ſirnamed the Great; which title was given him by the Army of *Sylla*, for triumphing over *Iarbas*, a King of *Africa*; then joyning with *Metellus*, he overcame *Sertorius* in *Spain*; next, he was choſen Emperor in the *Piratick* War, which he finiſhed in three moneths; afterwards he triumphed over *Mithridates*, and reſtored *Tigranes* to the Crown of *Armenia*: Laſtly, he quelled the *Iberians*, *Albans*, and *Jews*, taking priſoner their King *Ariſtobulus*; at length in the Civil War between him and *Julius Cæſar*, he was oveecome at the Battle of *Pharſalia*, and flying into *Egypt* was ſlain by *Aquila*, through the treachery of *Ptolemy* the young King.

Pompeiopolis. See *Pampeiona*; alſo a City of *Cilicia*, a Province of *Aſia* the Leſs.

Pompets, Printers Balls wherewith they put the Ink upon the Letters.

Pompholix, a ſmall and volatile ſpark, which whileſt Braſs is trying in the Furnace, flies upwards and adheres to the upper part of the Furnace. By reaſon of its drying quality, it is uſed againſt Cankers and malignant Ulcers, and Rheums in the Eyes.

Pomponius Atticus, a Noble *Roman*, whoſe life is elegantly written by *Cornelius Nepos*, who is thought alſo by ſome to be the Writer of thoſe Lives of ſeveral great Commanders, which others aſcribe to *Paulus Æmilius*; alſo the Compiler of thoſe Volums of the Civil Law, called the *Pandects*; alſo *Pomponius Marullus*, a Grammarian, who profeſſed at *Rome* in the time of *Tiberius*, whom he reprehended for ſpeaking improperly, and gave *Atteius Capito* the lie for vindicating him.

Pompous, *(Lat.)* full of pomp, ſtately..

Pomum Adami, is the protuberance of the fourth part of the Larynx, a term among Phyſicians and Anatomiſts.

Ponderoſity, *(Lat.)* weightineſs, heavineſs.

Pondweed, a ſort of Plant growing in the water, and called in *Greek Potamogiton*.

Pone, a Writ whereby a Cauſe depending in the County-Court, is removed to the Common Bank.

Pontage, a Contribution toward the reedifying of Bridges, or keeping them in repair.

Pontes, a Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, ſo called from the four Bridges, over the four Chanels, into which the River *Cole*, is divided. This Town is now called *Colebrook*.

Pontefract. See *Pomfret*.

Ponthieu, a Province and Earldom of *Picardy*, or *Belgick France*; the chief places whereof are *Abbeville* and *Dourlens*.

Pontick, *(Lat.)* belonging to *Pontus*, *i. e.* the Sea between *Meotis* and *Tenedos*; as alſo the Countrey joyning to the Sea, containing *Armenia* and *Cappadocia*.

Pontifical, or *Pontificial*, *(Lat.)* belonging to a Pontiff or Pontifex, *i. e.* a Biſhop or Prelate: who being clad in his Epiſcopal Veſtments, or thoſe Ornaments with which he performeth Divine Service on Feſtival days; as alſo thoſe who have on their richeſt apparel, are commonly ſaid to be in their *Pontificalibus*.

Pontus, a Province of *Natolia*, or *Aſia* the Leſs, ſo called, as is moſt probable, becauſe it lies upon the *Pontus Euxinus*. It is divided from *Bithynia* with the River *Sangarius*, but was anciently a joynt Kingdom with that Province.

The *Pool-evil*, a diſeaſe in Horſes, or a ſwelling growing like a Fiſtula, between the ears and the nape of the neck.

Popelin, *(French)* a little finical darling.

Popination, *(Lat.)* exceſſive eating or drinking; alſo a haunting *Popinas*, *i. e.* Taverns or Victualling-houſes.

Popingey, *(Ital. Papagallo)* a kind of Parret; alſo an Herb ſo called, from being of the colour of that Bird, being a kind of greeniſh colour. This Herb is called in *Latin Symphonia*.

Poplemans, a ſort of Hobgoblins, ſo called from *Popleman*, a cruel Tyrant, anciently of *Polonia*.

Poplet, *(old word)* a young wench.

Poplitick, *(Lat.)* belonging to the Ham or Leg.

Poppæan Law, a certain Law among the *Romans*, againſt ſingle life.

Poppy, *(Lat. Papaver,)* a ſort of Plant bearing a flower of a deep red colour, of very great efficacy to provoke ſleep, beſides the common Poppy, there are two other ſorts, *viz.* Spatling Poppy called *Behen*, and the Baſtard wild Poppy called *Argemone*.

Populeon, *(Greek)* an Unguent made of *Poplar*, being of a cooling and allaying quality.

Populace, *(French)* the vulgar or meaner ſort of people.

Popularity, *(Lat.)* familiarity or friendſhip with the common people.

Population, *(Lat.)* a waſting, deſtroying, or unpeopling of any place.

Populiferous, *(Lat.)* bearing Poplar-trees.

Populoſity, *(Lat.)* aboundance or fulneſs of people.

Porcelane, the Cream, or flowering on the top of a certain chalky Earth in *China* ſteeped in Water, of which they make *China* Diſhes.

Porcine, *(Lat.)* belonging to a Hog.

Porculation, *(Lat.)* a fatning of Hogs or Swine.

Porcupine,

Porcupine, a kind of Beaſt called in *Latin Hiſtrix*, which caſteth out of her Body certain ſharp Briſtles like Darts againſt the Dogs, when they hunt her.

Poroſity, (*Lat.*) fulneſs of Pores, *i. e.* Certain little holes in the skin, through which ſweat and vapors, do exhale out of the Body.

Porpaiſe, a kind of fiſh of a duskiſh colour, called in *Greek Phocæna*.

Porphyritick, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Porphyry*, *i. e.* A fine reddiſh Marble ſtreaked with divers colours; whence the *Porphyry* Chair of Saint *John Lateran* at *Rome*, wherein the Pope is inaugurated.

Porrection, (*Lat.*) a ſtretching out.

To *Port*, a term in Navigation, is to put the Helm to Larboard, that the Ship may go to the Starboard; for the Ship ever goes contrary to the Helm.

Portable, (*Lat.*) to be carried or born.

Porto Bello, or Saint *Philip*, a ſtrong Town in *America*, ſo called from the good Haven adjoyning to it; it is the Staple of Trade betwixt *Panama* and *Spain*. The Haven is fortified with two ſtrong Caſtles, notwithſtanding which, it was both ſurpriſed and pillaged by the *Engliſh*, under the Command of Captain *Parker*, about the year 1601. And *Pedro Melendez*, the Governor, taken priſoner.

Portcullis, (*French*) the Falling-Gate of a City, which is made to ſlip down to keep out the Enemy.

Portegue, a certain Coyn in Gold, valuing Three pound ten ſhillings.

Portemote, (from Port, *i. e.* a Haven, and the *Dutch* word Gemetan, *i. e.* to meet) a Court kept in Havens, or Port Towns.

Portentous, (*Lat.*) prodigious, portending, or betokening ſome ill to come.

Portglaive, (*French*) a Sword bearer.

Portgreve, a Prefect, or chief Governor of a Port Town. In ancient times the chief Magiſtrate of *London* was ſo called.

Portguidon, (*French*) the Cornet, or Enſign-bearer to a Troop of Horſe, or Men at Arms.

Portmanteau, (*French*) a kind of Cloak-bag.

Portman, a name commonly given to the Inhabitants of the Cinque-Ports.

Porto Hercole. See *Plombinum*.

Portpain, (*French*) a kind of Towel uſed at Court, wherein they carry their Bread to ſerve for the Table.

Portſale, a ſale of Fiſh, preſently upon return into the Haven; alſo a publick ſale, like that of the ancient *Romans*, who uſed *Per præconem ſub haſta vendere*.

Poſade, (*French*) a reſpite or breathing; alſo a lighting down of Birds.

Poſe. See *Catarre*.

Poſition, (*Lat.*) a putting, alſo a term in Logick, a foundation upon which Argument is built.

Poſnania, one of the five Satrapies of *Polonia Major*; the other four being *Calliſchia*, *Siradia*, *Landſchicia*, and *Ravia*, to which ſome add *Cujavia*.

Poſſeſſion, (*Lat.*) an abſolute injoyment of any thing; in Common Law it is taken for Lands and Inheritance, or for the actual injoyment of them.

Poſſibility, (*Lat.*) likelihood.

Poſonium, the chief City of *Upper Hungary*, vulgarly called *Presburg*.

Poſſown, a Beaſt in *Virgina*, the Female whereof hath a bag under her Belly, from whence ſhe lets forth her young ones, and takes them in again at pleaſure. It is ſomewhat like a *Guinny-Pig*, and is frequently eaten by the inhabitants.

Poſtea, (*Lat.*) a term in Law, it is the Record of the proceedings upon a Tryal by Writ of *Niſi Prius*, ſo called, becauſe it begins with theſe words, *Poſtea Die & loco, &c.*

Poſteriority, (*Lat.*) a being after, or behind; alſo in Common Law, a Man holding Tenements of two Lords, is ſaid to hold of the firſt by Priority, of the laſt by *Poſteriority*.

Poſthume, (*Lat.*) a Child born after the death of the Father; alſo Poſthume-works are writings publiſhed after the death of the Author.

Poſtick, (*Lat.*) being behind, or on the back-ſide.

Poſtil, a compendious Expoſition, containing more than hath been obſerved before, from the *Latin Poſt illud*, *i. e.* after that.

Poſtillon, (*French*) a Poſts guide or forerunner; alſo, he that rides upon one of the foremoſt of the Coach-horſes when there are ſix.

Poſtliminy, (*Lat.*) the return of one who was thought to be dead; alſo a return from Exile or Captivity.

Poſtmeridian, (*Lat.*) done in the afternoon.

Poſtnate, (*Lat.*) born after.

To *Poſtpone*, (*Lat.*) to ſet behind, to eſteem leſs than another.

Poſtpoſure, (*Lat.*) a ſetting behind.

To *Poſtvene*, (*Lat.*) to come after.

Poſtventional, Full Moon, that Full Moon which comes after any grand movable Feaſt, or *Planetary* Aſpect.

Poſtulation, (*Lat.*) a requiring, or demanding.

Potable, (*Lat.*) fit to drink.

Potatoes, a ſort of fruit, coming originally from the *Weſt Indies*, but now common in *Engliſh* Gardens, whoſe Root is of great vertue, to comfort and ſtrengthen the Body.

Potent, (*Lat.*) powerful, able, indued with might.

Potential, (*Lat.*) a Metaphyſical word which ſignifies, having a power or poſſibility, of acting or being; alſo *Potential Mood* in Grammar. See *Mood*.

Potent in Blazon, expreſſeth the reſemblance of the top of a Croutch.

Potentate, (*Lat.*) one powerful or mighty.

Potoſi, a great Mountain in the Kingdom of *Peru*, in the *Weſt Indies*; out of which, hath been digged

digged at times a moſt unvaluable deal of Treaſure.

Potulent, (*Lat.*) that may be drunk.

Pouches, a term in Navigation, ſmall bulk-heads made in howld, either thwart-ſhips, or long-ſhips.

Pouderings, certain conceits that are uſed for the filling up of any vacant place in wrought Works, Writings, and Eſcutcheons; which are ſometimes powdered with *Ermines*.

Poul-davis, or *Oulderneſs*. See *Medrinacles*.

To *Pounce*, (*Spaniſh Poncar*, *Latin Pungere*) to jagge, or cut in and out.

Pounces of Hawkes, the clawes, from the *Latin Pungere*.

Poundage, a Subſidie granted to the King out of all Merchandizes, to the value of Twelve pence in the pound.

Pourcontrel, the ſame as *Polipus*.

Pourmenade, (*French*) a Walk, or Gallery, open over-head.

To make *Pourparty*, to ſever Land that fall to Partners, which before partition, they held joyntly.

Pourpreſture, (*French*) See *Purpreſture*.

Pourſuivants, (*French*) Followers; alſo Meſſengers attending the King in Wars, or to be ſent upon any ſpecial occaſion, or meſſage; the four *Pourſuivants*, at Arms, are thoſe that attend the Heralds, and are called *Bluemantle*, *Rougecroſſe*, *Rougedragon*, and *Percullis*.

Pourtraiture, (*French*) a delineating, or drawing a *Pourtraict*, *i.e.* a Picture, or Image of any thing.

Pourveyour, (*French*) an Officer of the King, or other great Parſonage; his buſineſs is, in any Journey or Progreſs to go before and make Proviſion of Victuals.

Power of the County, the attendance of all Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, *&c.* within the County, above the age of Fifteen, that are capable to bear Arms.

Powhatan, the chief River in *Virginia*, being Navigable 100 miles; alſo the chief King of the Countrey was ſo called when the *Engliſh* had firſt to do here.

Pownd, in Common Law, ſignifieth an incloſure to keep Beaſts in; but more eſpecially a place where Cattle diſtrained for any Treſpaſs are put, until they be Replevied.

Poynings Law, an Act of Parliament, whereby the Laws of *England* became of force in *Ireland*; ſo called, becauſe it was made when Sir *Edward Poynings* was Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

P. R.

Pragmatical, (*Greek*) buſie, or expert in many things.

Practick, or *Practical*, (*Greek*) ready to practiſe, or deal in any Art or Science: alſo Subſtantively taken for any Art, or Science.

Prandicle, (*Lat.*) a break-faſt, or repaſt.

Pratique, (*Ital.*) the ſame as practick: alſo a Licence to Traffick.

Præamble. See *Preface*.

Præbendary, (from the *Latin Præbere*, to afford) he that receives a *Præbend*, i. e. a portion allowed for the maintenance of the Members of a Cathedral Church; he is alſo ſo called from affording his Counſel, and Aſſiſtance to the Biſhop.

Præcaution, (*Lat.*) a foreſeeing, forewarning, or preventing.

Præcedence, (*Lat.*) a going before; alſo a ſurpaſſing, or excelling.

Præcellence, (*Lat.*) an exceeding, or excelling.

Præcention, (*Lat.*) the flouriſh or entrance of a Song, or Ballad.

Præceptive, (*Lat.*) belonging to a precept, *i.e.* a Teaching, Inſtruction, or Leſſon: alſo a Command.

Præceptories, certain Benefices, anciently poſſeſt by the better ſort of Templers.

Præcidaneous, (*Lat.*) that which is cut, killed, or ſacrificed before.

Præcipice, (*Lat.*) a ſteep place, a down-right deſcent.

Præcipitation, (*Lat.*) a caſting down headlong: alſo raſhneſs, or unadviſedneſs: alſo a term in Chymiſtry, being a ſteeping, or diſſolving of metals, or other bodies, in corroding liquors.

Præcocity, (*Lat.*) a too early or over haſty ripening of Fruits.

Præcognition, (*Lat.*) fore-knowledge of any thing.

Præcontract, (*Lat.*) a former bargain or contract.

Præcourſour, (*Lat.*) a fore-runner, a meſſenger ſent before.

Prædation, (*Lat.*) a preying, robbing, or ſpoiling.

Prædeceſſour, (*Lat.*) an Anceſtor, or forefather.

Prædeſtination, (*Lat.*) a pre-appointing, fore-ordaining, or deſigning before, what ſhall come after.

Prædial, (*Lat.*) belonging to Lands, Mannors, or Farms.

Prædicable, *Prædicament*, and *Prædicate*, (*Lat.*) three words which are moſt commonly uſed as terms in Logick. *Prædicables*, (which are five *viz. genus*, *ſpecies*, *proprium*, *differentia*, and *accidens*) are thoſe things which may truly, naturally, and immediately, be affirmed of more things than one. *Prædicaments* (which are alſo called *Categories*, and are Ten in all, *viz.* Subſtance, Quantity, Quality, Relation, Action, Paſſion, Where, When, Situation, and Habit) are the Series of things gradually diſpoſed under the ſame *Summum genus*. A *Prædicate*, is the laſt part of the Propoſition, or the major term of a Syllogiſm.

Prædiction, (*Lat.*) a fore-ſaying, or fore-telling.

Prædominant, (*Lat.*) bearing chief ſway, or rule.

Præeminence, (*Lat.*) a being to be ſet before others for eminence or excellence.

Præexiſtent, (*Lat.*) exiſting, or being before.

Preface, (as it were a ſpeaking before, from the *Latin Præ*, and *Fari*) a Prologue, or Preparatory ſpeech before any diſcourſe. It is alſo called a Præamble, which is as it were, a walking before.

Præfect, (*Lat.*) a Governor, or chief Ruler of a City or Province; there was alſo anciently a chief officer of the *Roman* Empire, called *Præfectus Præterio.*

To *Præfer*, (*Lat.*) to advance, or ſet before others.

Prægnant, (*Lat.*) great with child: alſo ripe, forward, of a prompt, and ready wit.

Prægnotaries, or *Protonotaries*, in Common Law, the chief Clerks of the Kings Court, whereof three are of the Common Pleas, and one of the Kings Bench.

Prægreſſion, (*Lat.*) a going before.

Præguſtation, (*Lat.*) a taſting, or trying before.

Præjudication, (*Lat.*) a judging before hand; whence *Præjudice*, is uſed for hurt, or hinderance.

Prælation, (*Lat.*) a preferring, or ſetting before.

Prælections, (*Lat.*) Lectures, or Readings before.

Prælude, (*Lat.*) a Procem, or entrance into any diſcourſe or ſubject: alſo in Muſick it is taken for a voluntary or flouriſh upon any Inſtrument.

Præmature, (*Lat.*) ripe before.

Præmeditation, (*Lat.*) a fore-thinking, a muſing of a thing before hand.

Præmiſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſending before, whence the Præmiſſes, *i. e.* things ſent out, or ſpoken of before.

To fall into a *Præmunire*, ſignifieth in Common Law, to forfeit a mans Goods to the Prince, and his body to remain in Priſon; it is a word corruptly uſed for *Præmonere*, i. e. to admoniſh, or forewarn, and is taken either for the Writ, or for the Offence whereupon the Writ is granted.

Præmonition, (*Lat.*) a fore-warning.

Præmunition, (*Lat.*) a fortifying before hand.

Prender, a word uſed in Common Law: things which lye in *Prender*, are thoſe things which the Lord of a Mannor may have before attournment, as the Ward of the body of an Heir, or of the Land Eſcheats; whereas thoſe things which lye in Render, he cannot take before attournment, as Rents, Reliefs, Heriots, *&c.*

Prænomination, (*Lat.*) a fore-naming.

Prænotion, (*Lat.*) a fore-knowledge.

Prænuntiation, (*Lat.*) a fore-ſhewing, or declaring before hand.

Præoccupation, (*Lat.*) a poſſeſſing before hand, alſo a preventing.

Præpenſed, (*French*) fore-thought.

To *Præponderate*, (*Lat.*) to weigh well, or conſider before hand.

Præpoſition, (*Lat.*) a putting before: alſo one of the eight parts of Speech in Grammar, ſo called, becauſe it is ſet before a Noun, or a Verb.

Præpoſterous, (*Lat.*) raſh, head-long, out of order.

Præpuce, (*Lat.*) the fore-skin, which covereth the Nut of the Yard.

Prærogative, (*Lat.*) a having ones opinion firſt askt) a priviledge, a peculiar Authority or Præeminence.

The Kings Prerogatives, are thoſe Rights of Majeſty, which are peculiar to him; and which learned Lawyers call *Sacra Sacrorum* and *Individua*, as being Sacred and inſeparable from his Perſon; and the common ſort; *Flowers* of the *Crown. His Perſon ſhall be ſubject to no mans Suit, His poſſeſſions cannot be taken from Him by any diſſeiſin, His Goods and Chattels are under no Tribute or Cuſtom, No Act paſſing both Houſes of Parliament can be a Law, till His Royal aſſent be obtained, &c.*

Præſage, (*Lat.*) a foreguelling, or foretelling.

Præsbytery, (*Lat.*) Prieſthood, Elderſhip, or a Government of the Church by Elders.

Præſcience, (*Lat.*) fore-knowledge.

Præſcription, (*Lat.*) a preſcribing, limiting, or determining by a Rule or Law; alſo the courſe, or uſe of any thing, for a long time.

Præſentaneous, (*Lat.*) preſent, ready, ſpeedy, effectual.

Præſentation, (*Lat.*) a ſhewing, or ſetting forth; alſo in Common Law, preſentation is the offering, or preſenting of any one by his Patron to the Biſhop, to be inſtituted in a Benefice of his gift.

Præſepe, a Conſtellation in two degrees thirteen minutes in *Leo.*

To *Præſide*, (*Lat.*) to Rule or have Authority over.

Præſidiary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Præſidy*, i. e. a Garriſon of Soldiers; alſo aid, help, or defence.

Preſt-money, (From the *French Preſt*, i. e. ready, prompt) money that bindeth thoſe who have received it, to be ready at all times appointed.

Præſtigiation, (*Lat.*) a deceiving, jugling, or playing the Impoſtor.

Præſumption, (*Lat.*) a taking upon one, a being proud, or arrogant.

Prætence, or *Prætext*, (*Lat.*) a cloak, or colour for any thing; alſo *Prætence*, or *Prætenſion*, a claim or title to any thing.

Præterition, (*Lat.*) a going by, or paſſing over.

Prætermiſſion, (*Lat.* as it were a ſending beſides,) a ſuffering to paſs by, a leaving out, or omitting.

Prætorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Prætor, *i. e.* one that was anciently the chief Ruler of any Province or Countrey ſubject to the *Roman* Empire; and he had ſupream Authority, not only in the Military affairs, but alſo in matters of judgment;

ment: alſo the Prætorian Guard was a Band of Soldiers, conſiſting of Ten thouſand, who were peculiarly to attend upon the Emperors Perſon.

Prævarication, (*Lat.*) deceit, or double-dealing.

Prævious, (*Lat.*) leading the way, or going before.

Praſutagus, an ancient King who reigned over a people of *Britain*, called the *Iceni*.

Pravity, (*Lat.*) crookedneſs, deformity: alſo naughtineſs, lewdneſs.

Praxiteles, a Sculptor of *Magna Græcia*; The moſt excellent for Sculpture in Marble, he was chiefly fam'd for his two figures of *Venus*, that of *Gnidos*, and that of *Cous*; but there are ſeveral other incomparable pieces of his doing, as his *Triptolemus*, his *Flora* and *Ceres* in the *Seivilian* Gardens, his *Bonus Eventus*, and *Bona Fortuna*. In the Capitol, his *Menades*, *Thyades* and *Sileni*; the Monuments of *Aſinius Pollio*: his *Apollo* and *Neptune*. Laſtly, his *Satyrus* and *Cupido*, which being moſt highly valued by him, was cunningly drawn from him by his Curteſan *Phryne*.

Prerogation. See *Prærogative*.

The *Prerogative Court*, a certain Court belonging to the Civil Law, but adminiſtrated by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; wherein all Teſtaments are proved, and Adminiſtrations granted.

Presburg. See *Poſonium*.

Preventer rope, in Navigation, is a little rope ſeaſed croſs over the ties of the Ship.

Preventional Full Moon, that Full Moon which comes before any grand moveable Feaſt or Planetary Aſpect.

Priamus the Son of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*. He having been led captive by *Hercules* into *Greece*, was afterwards ranſomed for a great ſum of Money; He had Fifty Sons, whereof Seventeen he had by his Wife *Hecuba*; in his time it was, that *Troy* was taken, and ſack't by the *Greeks*.

Priapiſmus, (*Lat.*) a Diſeaſe, wherein there is an erection of the yard without luſt; from *Priapus*, the Son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*. He being born at *Lampſacus*, became through the malice of *Juno*, who was his Mothers Midwife, very ugly and deformed, yet he had ſomething about him ſo pleaſing to the Women of *Lampſacus*, that after he was baniſht by the men of that place, they built a Temple to him where they were wont to ſacrifice an Aſs, and called him the god of Gardens.

Pricker, a term in Hunting, being uſed for a Huntſman on Horſe-back.

Pricketh, a term in Hunting; when a Hair beats in the plain High-way, where you may yet perceive the footing, it is ſaid ſhe *pricketh*.

Pricket, a ſpitter, or young male-Deer, of two years old, beginning to put forth the head.

Prick-timber, or *Spindle-tree*, a ſort of plant, called in *Greek Euonymus*.

Pridian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the day before.

To *Prig*, a canting word; to filch, or ſteal.

Primacy, (*French*) the firſt place, or chief Rule, eſpecially, in Eccleſiaſtical affairs; whence the Metropolitan, or Archbiſhop is called a Primate.

Primage, a duty due to Marriners for loading of a Ship, at the firſt ſetting forth from any Haven.

Prime, (*Lat.*) firſt, or principal: alſo taken ſubſtantively for the firſt hour of the day; whence a Primer, is a kind of a little Prayer-book, containing Prayers, Reſponſories, and Antiphones, choſen for the hour of the day.

A *Prime*, is in ſurveying, an exact part containing Nineteen inches, and four and fifty parts of an inch, alſo ſee Golden number.

Primævous, (*Lat.*) of a former age, elder.

Primero, and *Primaviſta*, (*Ital.*) two Games at Cards, formerly much in uſe.

Primier ſeiſin, a word uſed in Common Law, a branch of the Kings Prerogative, whereby before the Statute of 12 *Car.* 2. he had the firſt poſſeſſion of all Lands and Tenements through the Realm, holden of him in chief; and whereby his Tenant dyed ſeiſed in Fee.

Primigenious, (*Lat.*) coming naturally, or having its Original from its ſelf.

Priming-iron, is a long piece of Iron ſharp at the ſmall end to pierce the Cartrage thorough the touch-hole of the Gun.

Primitial, (*Lat.*) belonging to the firſt fruits.

Primitive, (*Lat.*) ancient, or of the firſt Age.

Primogeniture, (*Lat.*) a firſt birth: alſo a being eldeſt, or firſt born.

Primordial, (*Lat.*) belonging to the firſt original, or beginning of all things.

Primroſe, a little yellow ſweet flower that overſpreads the Fields and Meadows in the very beginning of the ſpring, and is called in *Latin Primula veris*; being tranſplanted into Gardens, it is the *Cowſlip*.

Primum mobile, (*Lat.*) the Tenth or higheſt Orb; ſo called by Aſtronomers, as being the firſt, and upon which the motion of the inferior Orbs depends.

Principality, (*Lat.*) the Dignity or Dominion of a Soveraign Prince: alſo, Principality is taken for one of the Orders of Angels.

Princox, (from the *Latin Præcox*) a haſty or over ripe-headed young boy.

Priority, (*Lat.*) See *Poſteriority*.

Priſage, of Wine, an old word found in the Statute of King *Henry* the Eighth, being a cuſtom for the King to challenge two Tun of Wine at his own Rate, out of every Veſſel laden with Wine of leſs burden than forty Tun; It is now called *Buttlerage*: alſo *Priſage* is taken for a ſhare belonging to the King out of any Merchandizes taken by lawful way of Prize.

Priſcilla, the proper name of a Woman, being a diminutive of *Priſca*, which ſignifieth in *Latin*, ancient.

Priſcillianiſt, a ſort of Hereticks inſtituted by one *Priſcillianus*: they denyed the Perſons of the Trinity, and held that things had their beginning from two Gods, the one good, and the other bad.

Priſm, (*Greek*) a certain Geometrical figure, being a ſolid triangle.

Priſtine, (*Lat.*) former, ancient, wonted.

Priſtis, (*Lat.*) a kind of Fiſh very long and ſlender; alſo a Ship faſhioned long and narrow, after the manner of that Fiſh.

Privado, (*Span.*) a Favorite.

Privation, (*Lat.*) a depriving, bereaving, or taking away.

Privet, a ſort of Evergreen uſed much in Garden knots and borders, it is called in *Latin Liguſtrum*. There is alſo a ſort called *Mock-privet*, in *Latin Philyrea*.

Priviledge, that which is granted to any perſon or place, againſt or beſide the Common Law.

Probability, (*Lat.*) likelyhood.

Probat of Teſtaments, the producing of the Wills of perſons deceaſed before the Eccleſiaſtical Judge, Ordinary of the place, where the perſon dyed.

Probation, (*Lat.*) a proving, or trying; whence a Probationer in the Univerſity, is one that is to be approved and allowed of by the Colledge for his Doctrine and manners, before he be choſen Fellow.

Probe, a Chirurgions Inſtrument wherewith he tryeth the depth of Wounds.

Probity, (*Lat.*) honeſty, goodneſs, integrity.

Problematical, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Problem, *i. e.* a hard queſtion propounded to any one to explain.

Proboſcide, (*Greek*) the ſnout of an Elephant.

Procacity, (*Lat.*) ſaucineſs, malepertneſs, ſcoffing.

Procatarctick, (*Greek*) as Procatarctick cauſe, that cauſe which foregoeth, or beginneth another cauſe.

Procedendo, (*Lat.*) a Writ, which lyes where an Action is ſued in an inferior, and removed to a ſuperior Court, this Writ brings it back again to the Court where the ſuit was firſt commenced.

Procerity, (*Lat.*) heighth of ſtature, tallneſs.

Proceſſe, (*Lat.*) the manner of proceeding in every cauſe, be it perſonal, or real, civil or criminal; even from the original Writ, to the end.

Proceſſion, (*Lat.*) a paſſing on, a going forward; alſo a cuſtom among Clergymen of paſſing along the ſtreets, ſinging of Pſalms, making ſupplications, and viſiting the bounds of the Pariſh; Alſo the Ceremony of any great Princes paſſing on foot from one place to another.

Prochroniſme, (*Greek*) an error in Chronology or computation of time, a ſetting things down before the real time they hapned in.

Prochyta, an Iſland in the *Terrhene* Sea, not far from *Puteoli* in *Campania*, ſo called from *Prochyta* the Nurſe of *Æneas*; it hath been reported of old, that a Mountain of *Inarime*, a neighbouring Iſland being caſt into the Sea by an Earthquake, was the original of this Iſland.

Procidence, (*Lat.*) a falling down of any thing out of its place.

Procilius, a Grammarian, the learnedeſt of his time, whoſe obſervation of the Golden Pillar at *Memphis* in *Egypt* is mentioned by *Lampridius*.

Procinct, (*Lat.*) a being prepared, or in a readineſs.

Proclivity, (*Lat.*) an aptneſs, propenſity, or inclination to any thing.

Proconſul, (*Lat.*) one in the ſtead or place of a Conſul, a Deputy Conſul.

Procopius, an Orator, Sophiſt and Hiſtorian of *Cæſarea* in *Paleſtine*, who being Secretary to *Beliſarius*, and accompanying him in all his Expeditions, wrote the Hiſtory of all his Wars which he managed for *Juſtinian*; with ſome other things which *Suidas* mentions.

Procraſtination, (*Lat.*) a delaging, or putting off from time to time.

Procreation, (*Lat.*) an ingendering, or begetting.

Proctors, (in *Latin Procurators*) Advocates, or thoſe that ſolicite other mens buſineſs; alſo thoſe that appear in Parliament for Cathedral, or other collegiate Churches, or for the common Clergy of every Dioceſſe. There are alſo in the Univerſity two men choſen from among the Scholars, to ſee good Orders kept, and Exerciſes performed, who are called Proctors; Alſo in the State of *Venice*, there are certain chief Officers called Procurators.

Proculcation, (*Lat.*) a trampling or treading under foot.

Procyon, (*Lat.*) the leſſer Dog-ſtar.

Prodicus, an ancient Sophiſt of *Cous*, of whoſe eſteem and authority among the *Athenians*, ſee *Xenophon* and *Philoſtratus*, and of his Book intituled *Horæ*, ſee *Suidas*, who delivers him to be not of *Cous*, but *Chius*. Alſo a Phyſitian of *Selybria*, the Diſciple of *Æſculapius* according to *Plinie*.

Prodigality, (*Lat.*) riotous, or waſtful expence.

Prodigy, (*Lat.*) a monſtrous, or unnatural action, betokening ſome great evil to come.

Proditorious, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Prodition*, i. e. Treaſon, or Treachery, Traytor-like.

Prodrom, (*Greek*) a *præcourſour*, or forerunner.

Production, (*Lat.*) a producing, or bringing forth; alſo a lengthning, or making longer.

Product, in Arithmetick, is the number ariſing from the Multiplication of two numbers, *viz.* the *Multiplicator*, or number multiplying upon the *Multiplicand*, or number to be Multiplyed.

Proecthefis, (*Greek*) an expoſition which is ſent before, in Rhetorick it is a figure in which the Speaker doth by his anſwer (containing a reaſon of what he or ſome other hath ſaid or done) defend himſelf or the other perſon as unblamable.

Profa-

Profanation, (*Lat.*) a putting holy things to a common uſe.

Profection, (*Lat.*) a walking forward, or going any journey; in Aſtronomy, *Profection*, and *Progreſſion* are all one, being no more than a regular change of the ſignificators, according to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns.

Profeſſour, (*Lat.*) a Lecturer or Reader of any Art or Science in the publick Schools of an Univerſity.

Proficient, (*Lat.*) helping forward or profiting.

Profile, (*Ital.*) a term in Painting, being a Picture only drawn ſideways.

Profligation, (*Lat.*) a driving away, or putting to flight.

Profluence, (*Lat.*) a flowing plentifully, an abundance.

Profound, (*Lat.*) deep, but moſt commonly taken in a Metaphorical ſence, and oftentimes joyned to other words; to add a weight and aggravation to them, as *profound Reverence.*

Profundity, (*Lat.*) a great depth, a deep extent.

Profuſion, (*Lat.*) a pouring out laviſhly, a waſting.

Progeny, (*Lat.*) an off-ſpring, or iſſue; whence *Progenitour*, a fore-father, or anceſtour.

Progne. See *Philamela.*

Prognoſtication, (*Lat.*) a foretelling of things to come.

Progreſſion, (*Lat.*) a making Progreſs, or going forward. In Arithmetick, *Progreſſion* is the Series of ſeveral numbers, which exceed each other continually, either by equal difference, as 2, 4, 6, 8, *&c.* Which is *Arithmetical Progreſſion*; or by a double, treble, quadruple, *&c.* Proportion, as 2, 4, 8, 16, *&c.* Which is *Geometrical Proportion.*

Prohibition, (*Lat.*) a forbidding; in Aſtronomy it is, when two Planets are applying to Conjunction, or Aſpect, and before they come to joyn themſelves, another comes to Conjunction, or Aſpect of the Planet applyed to.

Projection, (*Lat.*) a caſting forward, alſo a contriving. In Chymiſtry it is the laſt operation, or drawing to a concluſion in any Chymical experiment; alſo in Mathematicks, Globes or Spheres, deſigned in *Plano* are called Projections.

Projecture, (*Lat.*) a forecaſting, or deſigning: alſo a term in Architecture, a jutting out in Pillars or Buildings.

Prolatation, (*Lat.*) a delaying, or deferring.

Prolation, (*Lat.*) a putting forth, a pronouncing, or ſpeaking plain.

Proleptical, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Prolepſie*, *i. e.* a conceiving of things in the mind beforehand; a figure, wherein we prevent, what another intendeth to alledge. This is divided into two parts *Hypophora*, in which an Objection being propounded, the Speaker makes anſwer to his own demand. *Anthypophora*, which is a contrary inference, wherein an objection is refuted by the Oppoſition of a contrary ſentence. *Prolepſis*, is alſo a Grammatical figure of Conſtruction, in which the whole doth aptly agree with the Verb or Adjective, and then the parts of the whole are reduced to the ſame Verb or Adjective with which notwithſtanding they do not agree; as *Duæ Aquilæ volaverunt. Hæc ab Oriente Illa ab Occidente*: This figure is called in *Latin Anticipatio.*

Proletanious, or *Proletarious*, (*Lat.*) having many Children, and little to maintain them; of a mean, or low condition.

Prolifical, (*Lat.*) apt to breed, or bring forth, fruitful. In Aſtrology *Prolifical* ſigns are *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Piſces.*

Prolixity, (*Lat.*) tedioufneſs in Speech.

Prologue, (*Greek*) a Preface, a Speech which commends to the People a Comedy, or Fable, or the Author of it.

Proloquutour, (*Lat.*) he that ſpeaks before others, a Chair-man, or Speaker of a Synod, or Convocation-houſe.

Proluſion, (*Lat.*) as it were a playing before, an Eſſay, or making Tryal before hand, of what a man is able to do.

Prolyte, (*Greek*) one that hath ſtudyed the Law four year, a Licentiate.

Prometheus, the Father of *Deucaleon*, and Son of *Iapetus* and *Aſia*; he having formed of Clay the Image of a man, and climbing up to Heaven by the help of *Minerva*, kindled a little ſtick at the Sun, and with that celeſtial fire, enlivened the man he had made: for which he was at the command of *Jupiter*, bound by *Mercury* to the Mountain *Caucaſus*, where a Vulture was continually pecking at his Liver; but afterwards having diſſwaded *Jupiter* from marrying *Thetis*, he was for his good counſel freed by *Hercules.*

Prominence, (*Lat.*) a jutting, or ſtanding out farther than another.

Promiſcuous, (*Lat.*) mingled, or confuſed one with another.

Promontorie, (*Lat.*) the top of a Hill, or any high ground butting out upon the Sea.

Promoters, or *Promooters*, thoſe men, who for complaining of ſuch as offend in actions bearing a penalty, have part of the profit for their reward.

Promptitude, (*Lat.*) quickneſs, or readineſs.

Promptuarie, (*Lat.*) a Cellar, or Buttery.

Promulgation, (*Lat.*) a proclaiming, or publiſhing by hanging any Law in the open Market-place.

Prone, (*Lat.*) ſtooping downward, or lying with the face downward.

Pronephew, (*Lat. Pronepos*) a Nephew, or Grand-childs Son.

Pronomus, an ancient Flutiniſt, not more famous for his Art, than for the length of his Beard, which renderd him the ſubject of a Proverb.

Proœm, (*Lat.*) a Preface, or Prologue, an entrance into any diſcourſe.

Propagation, (*Lat.*) a planting of many young Vines from the old one cut down: alſo a ſpreading abroad, the multiplying of a ſtock.

Propelled, (*Lat.*) thruſt out, or driven forward.

Propenſion, (*Lat.*) a proneneſs or inclination to any thing.

Properation, (*Lat.*) a doing a thing quickly; a making haſt.

Prophatius, an ancient *Greek* Aſtronomer.

Prophetical, (*Greek*) belonging to Propheſie, *i. e.* a foretelling of things to come by certain hidden, and myſterious Speeches.

Propination, (*Lat.*) a drinking to any one.

Propinquity, (*Lat.*) nearneſs, or neighbourhood: alſo affinity.

Propitiatory, (*Lat.*) a place where God is pacified, *Subſt.* Alſo indeavouring, or deſirous to *Pacify*, *Adject.*

Propitious, (*Lat.*) favourable, whence *Propitiation*, an appealing of Gods diſpleaſure, by Sacrifice or Prayer.

Propontis, all that Sea that reacheth from the Straits of *Helleſpont*, to the *Boſphorus Thracius*. It is at this day called *Marmora*.

Proportion, (*Lat.*) a convenience, or anſwerableneſs of one thing to another. In Arithmetick, the Rule of proportion, is that Rule by which from three numbers given, a fourth proportional number is found; it is otherwiſe called the *Golden Rule*, or *Rule* of *Three*.

Propoſition, a propounding, or ſhewing what one intends to ſpeak of: alſo the major, or firſt term in Logick.

Propretor, (*Lat.*) a Deputy-*Pretor*, Judge or Governor.

Proprietary, (*French*) an owner; or he that hath a property in any thing; or one that hath the fruit of a Benefice to himſelf and his Heirs.

Propudious, (*Lat.*) ſhameful, filthy, diſhoneſt.

Propugnacle, (*Lat.*) a Bulwark, or Fortreſs, whence propugnation, a defending, or fighting for.

Propulſation, (*Lat.*) a chaſing away, or driving back.

Proreption, (*Lat.*) a creeping, or ſtealing on by little and little.

Proritation, (*Lat.*) a ſtirring up, or provoking.

Prorogation, (*Lat.*) a deferring or putting off to another time; it is ſpoken more eſpecially of the adjourning of a Parliament, or Councli.

Proſaick, (*Lat.*) belonging to Proſe.

Proſcription, (*Lat.*) a baniſhing, or out-lawing, making it lawful for any man to kill the Proſcript, or perſon out-lawed, where ever he findeth him.

Proſecution, (*Lat.*) a following, or purſuing eagerly.

Proſelyte, (*Greek*) a perſon converted from that Faith or Judgment he was of before to another; it was heretofore meant only of one converted from Heatheniſm, to the *Jewiſh* Religion.

Proſerpina, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Ceres*, ſhe being raviſht by *Pluto* was ſought for by *Ceres* all over the earth; but after the whole matter was related by the Nymph *Cyane*, *Jupiter*, at her earneſt requeſt, granted that her Daughter ſhould return again to earth, on condition ſhe had taſted no meat ſince ſhe came to Hell: but *Aſcalaphus* having declared that ſhe had eaten part of a Pomegranate (for which *Ceres* turned him into an Owl) ſhe could obtain no more, but that ſhe ſhould be ſix moneths upon earth, and ſix moneths with *Pluto*.

Proſodie, (*Greek*) the Art of giving words their due accent, or tone.

Proſopopœa, (*Greek*) a feigning a perſon; in Rhetorick it's a figurative exornation wherein any thing whatſoever which is not a perſon is metaphorically brought in and repreſented as a perſon, this figure is very frequently uſed in Poets and Orators both ancient and modern.

A *Proſpect*, (*Lat.*) a view, or ſight of any thing afar off.

Proſpicuous, (*Lat.*) fair, or goodly to behold.

Proſternation, (*Lat.*) a throwing to the ground, or laying flat, an overcoming.

Proſtheſis, a Grammatical figure by which a Letter or Syllable is added to the beginning of any word, as *Gnatus* for *Natus*, *Tetuli*, for *Tuli*.

Proſtitution, (*Lat.*) a Harlots letting out the uſe of her Body for hire. And Metaphorically a deſcending to any mean or baſe Action or Office.

Proſtration, (*Lat.*) a falling at ones feet.

Protagoras, an ancient Aſtronomer, on whom *Euphorion* wrote an *Epicedium*.

Protatick, (*Greek*) a belonging to a *Protaſis*, *i. e.* a Propoſition: alſo the firſt part of a Comedy.

Protelation, (*Lat.*) a driving, or chaſing away.

To *Protend*, (*Lat.*) to ſtretch forth.

Protervity, (*Lat.*) way-wardneſs, or frowardneſs.

Proteſilaus, the Son of *Iphiclus*, who going to the *Trojan* War, contrary to the Oracles advice, was ſlain by *Hector*.

Proteſtation, (*Lat.*) an open declaring of ones mind, whence the Reformers in *Germany*, from the Proteſtation they made at *Spires*, were called Proteſtants.

Proteus, a Sea deity, the Son of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*; he was reported to have been *Neptunes* Shepherd, and the keeper of his Sea-calves; the Poets alſo feign, that he was a great Prophet, and that he could transform himſelf into what ſhape he pleaſed; *Servius* affirms that he reigned in the *Carpathian* Iſland, leaving *Pallene*, a City of *Theſſaly*, where he firſt lived.

Protocol, (*Greek*) the firſt draught of a Deed, Contract, or Inſtrument, or a ſhort Regiſter kept thereof: alſo the upper part of the leaf of a Book, wherein the Title is written.

Protolicia, a Caſtle in *Northumberland*, where, in King *Henry* the Seconds Reign, *William* King of *Scots* laying ſiege to it, received a repulſe; it is thought to have been the ſame with that, which is now called *Prudhow Caſtle*.

Pro-

Protologie, (*Greek*) a fore-ſpeech, or Preface.

Protomartyr, (*Greek*) the firſt Martyr or witneſs of the New Teſtament, or ſuffering for the Goſpel.

Protonotary. See *Prægnotaries*.

Protoplaſt, (*Greek*) firſt formed, or made.

Prototype, (*Greek*) the original Type, or firſt pattern.

Protozeugma, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick; See *Zeugma*.

Protraction, (*Lat.*) a putting off, deferring, or delaying of time.

Protractor, a certain Mathematical Inſtrument made of Braſs, conſiſting of the Scale and Semicircle, uſed in the ſurveying of Land.

Protreptick, (*Greek*) doctrinal, or giving inſtructions.

Protruſion, (*Lat.*) a thruſting forward.

Protuberant, (*Lat.*) riſing, or ſwelling out.

Protype, (*Greek*) an Example, or Copy, after which any thing is made.

Proveditor, (*Italian*, as it were Providour) a great Military Officer among the *Venetians*.

Proverbial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Proverb, *i. e.* an adage, or old ſaying.

Provincia, (*Provence*) a Province of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, which ſeems to be ſo called, as it were by way of *Excellence* (That is to ſay) the Province. The chief places here are *Avignon* (which belongs to the Pope) Alſo *Aix* a Parliament Town, *Arles* and *Marſeilles*.

Provincial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Province; alſo a provincial is taken ſubſtantively for a chief Governour of an Order of Fryers.

Provining, (*French*) is when a man layes a branch of a Vine, or Twig of an Oſier, or any other Tree into the ground, that it may take Root and grow.

Proviſo, (*Ital.*) a Caveat, or Condition, made in any writing; without the performance of which, the writing becomes void.

Provocation, (*Lat.*) a provoking, ſtirring up, or challenging.

To *Proul*, to Pilfer, or Steal in the night. *Skinner* derives it from *Proyeler* a diminutive production of the *French Provier*, to *Prey*.

Prow, (*old word*) honour; alſo, the forecaſtle of a Ship; alſo a point jutting out in a building.

Provoſt, (*Ital. Provoſto Contr.* from the *Latin Præpoſitus*) a Preſident of a Colledge, or Cathedal Church; alſo a chief Magiſtrate of a Town.

Proxie, a Proctors Warrant, or Commiſſion from his Client, to manage his cauſe on his behalf; it is alſo Metaphorically taken for any thing that is done in another mans ſtead.

Proximity, (*Lat.*) nearneſs or Neighbourhood, a nigh degree of Kindred.

Pruinous, (*Lat.*) froſty, covered with froſt.

Prunel, an Herb, otherwiſe called Sickelewort.

Prunella, a kind of Fruit, or Plum, ſomewhat like a Prune.

Pruneth, a term in Faulconry; they ſay a Hawk *Pruneth*, and not picketh her ſelf; yet a Hawk cannot be ſaid properly to prune her ſelf, but when ſhe beginneth at her legs, and fetcheth moiſture at her tail, wherewith ſhe embalmeth her feet, and ſtriketh the feathers of her wings through her beak, and this fetching off the Oyl, is called the *Note*.

Prurient, (*Lat.*) itching, or having an itching deſire.

Pruriginous, (*Lat.*) having the itch.

Pruſſia, or *Boruſſia*, a Countrey adjoyning to *Poland*, and divided into *Pruſſia Regalis* (which belongs to the King of *Poland*) and *Pruſſia Ducalis*, which belongs to the Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*. In the firſt are *Dantzick*, *Thorun*, and *Elbing*.

Prutenick Tables, certain Tables for the finding out of the Celeſtial motions, framed by *Eraſmus Reinholdus*, Profeſſor of the Mathematicks at *Wittenberg*. Firſt publiſht in the year 1551. and Dedicated to *Albertus Marqueſs* of *Brandenburgh*, and Duke of *Pruſſia*.

P. S.

Pſalmodie, (*Greek*) a ſinging of Pſalms, or Verſes made of ſhort Songs, or Sentences.

Pſalmography, (*Greek*) a writing of Pſalms.

Pſaltery, (*Greek*) a certain Muſical Inſtrument with Ten ſtrings, ſomewhat like a Harp; ſome call it a Shalm.

Pſephiſm, (*Greek*) an Ordinance, Statute; or Decree.

Pſeudography, (*Greek*) a falſe Writing, or counterfeit hand.

Pſeudologie, (*Greek*) a falſe ſpeaking, or lying.

Pſeudomartyr, (*Greek*) a falſe Witneſs, a counterfeit Martyr.

Pſeudoprophet, (*Greek*) a falſe Prophet.

Pſychomachy, (*Greek*) a Conflict, or War of the Soul.

P. T.

Ptiſane, (*Lat.*) a kind of drink made of Barly.

Ptolemæus, one of *Alexander* the Greats Captains: alſo the name of ſeveral Kings of *Ægypt*. Alſo *Cl. Ptolemæus*; a famous Aſtronomer and Geographer, who flouriſht about the beginning of the *Roman* Empire, and whoſe chief Works are extant. Alſo *Ptolemæus Cythicus* a *Botanick* writer, who as *Suidas* teſtifies, wrote of the Herb *Pſalacantha*.

Ptolemais, a City of *Phœnicia*, of very great ſtrength and beauty, raiſed out of the Ruins of *Acon*;

Acon; famous for the great exploits of the Chriſtians, by whom it was won from the Infidels, principally by the valor of our King *Richard* the Firſt.

P. u.

Puberty, (*Lat.*) youth, the age when hairs begin to grow about the Privy-members.

Publican, a Farmer of publick Rents, or Revenues.

Publication, (*Lat.*) a publiſhing, or making common.

Publius, the Prænomen of ſeveral moſt eminent Authors, Poets, and others; as *Ovidius*, *Terentius*, *Virgilius*, *&c.* Whom ſee in their proper places.

Pucelage, (*French*) Virginity.

Pucle-Church, a Town in *Gloceſter-ſhire*, in time paſt, a Mannor of the Kings; where King *Edmund* interpoſing himſelf between his Sewer, and one *Leove* a Ruffian, to part them as they were quarrelling, was thruſt through the body, and ſo loſt his life.

Puddings, in Navigation, are Ropes nailed round to the yards arms cloſe to the end, to ſave the Rabbins from galling upon the yards.

Pudibund, (*Lat.*) baſhful, or ſhamefac't.

Pudacity, (*Lat.*) chaſtity, or purity.

Puerility, (*Lat.*) boyiſhneſs, childiſhneſs, or ſimplicity.

Puerperous, (*Lat.*) bearing children, or cauſing to bear children.

Puffin, (*Mergus*) a ſort of Coot or Seagull, ſuppoſed to be ſo called from its round belly; as it were ſwelling and puffing out.

Pugill, (*Lat.*) a ſmall handful.

Pugillation, (*Lat.*) a playing the Champion, a fighting for any one.

Pugnacity, (*Lat.*) an eager deſire of fighting.

Puiſne, or *Puny*, (*French*, as it were born after) a word uſed in Common Law for the younger.

Puiſſance, (*French*) power, force, might.

Pulchritude, (*Lat.*) fairneſs, or tallneſs of perſon.

Pulicous, (*Lat.*) full of Fleas.

Pullation, (*Lat.*) a hatching of Chickens.

Pullies. See Blocks.

Pullulation, (*Lat.*) a ſpringing, a budding forth, a ſhooting up.

Pulmonary, (*Lat.*) the Herb Lungwort.

Pulmonarious, (*Lat.*) Diſeaſed in the Lungs.

Pulp, (*Lat.*) the brawny, or muſc'ly part of the body; alſo a kind of Fiſh, otherwiſe called a Cuttle-fiſh or Polypus.

Pulſatilla, See *Paſque-flower.*

Pulſation, a knocking, ſtriking, or beating upon.

Pulſe, (*Legumen*) a general name of all thoſe ſorts of Grain which are contained in Cods, Husks or Shells: Alſo that beating of an Arterie, by which Phyſicians make an Indication of the Health or Indiſpoſition of the Body.

Pulſation, (*Lat.*) a knocking, ſtriking, or beating upon.

Pulveriſation, (*Lat.*) a breaking to duſt, a reducing into powder.

Pulverulent, (*Lat.*) duſty, full of powder.

Pumication, (*Lat.*) a making ſmooth with a Pumice-ſtone, *i. e.* a ſtone that is ſpungy, and full of holes.

Punch, a kind of *Indian* drink.

Pungency, (*Lat.*) a pricking.

Punctillo, (*Ital.*) a diminutive of *Punctto*, *i. e.* a little point: alſo a thing of no value, or moment.

Punick-faith, falſhood, or perjury; from the *Pæni* or *Carthaginians*, who were counted a perfidious ſort of people.

Punition, (*Lat.*) a chaſtiſing, or correcting.

Puny. See *Puiſne.*

Pupill, (*Lat.*) the Ball, or Apple of the eye; alſo derived from *Pupillus*, it ſignifieth an Orphan, or Fatherleſs Child, one under Age, or Ward, or the tuition of a Tutor.

Purbeck, a Demy-Iſland in *Dorſet-ſhire*, in the midſt of which ſtandeth *Croſ*-Caſtle, where *Ælfrith*, to make way for her own Son *Ethelred* to the Crown, cauſed her Son-in-law *Edward* to be barbarouſly Murthered, as he came from Hunting to viſit her.

Purfle, (*French Pourfile*,) a guard, border, or fringe about any Garment.

Purflew, a term in Heraldry, common to all Furs, or skins of Beaſts, ſo long as they are uſed in borders.

Purgatory, (*Lat.*) a place of cleanſing or purging, a certain place where the *Roman* Catholicks ſay, the Souls of men are cleanſed before they go to Heaven.

Purification, (*Lat.*) a purifying, a making clean, or pure.

Purlue, (*French*, as it were pure ground) all that ground near any Forreſt, which being anciently made Forreſt, is afterwards by perambulations, ſevered again from the ſam

To *Purloin*, (*French*) to lurch, to get privily away.

Purple, or *Purpure*, ſignifieth in Heraldry, that colour which we commonly call red.

Purpreſture, from the *French Pourpris*, which ſignifies to take from another, and appropriate to your ſelf, ſo that it ſignifies in a general ſenſe, any wrong done between party and party, in Forreſt Law it ſignifies every encroachment upon the Kings Forreſt.

Purpurean, (*Lat.*) made of Purple, or of the colour of Purple.

Purſlane,

Purſlane, (*Lat. Portulaca*) an Herb uſed very much in Salades, and whoſe Leaves and Seeds are of a very cooling quality; beſides the common ſort there are two others, *viz.* The Sea *Purſlane*, called *Halimus*, and the Water *Purſlane*, called *Alſine*.

Purulent, (*Lat.*) full of matter or filth.

Pourveyor. See *Purveyor*.

Puſillanimity, (*Lat.*) cowardlineſs or faint-heartedneſs.

Puſtulous, (*Lat.*) full of Puſtuls, *i. e.* Bliſters, Blains, or Wheals.

Putation, (*Lat.*) a lopping, or cutting off ſuperfluous Branches; alſo a thicking, reputing, or eſteeming.

Putrid, (*Lat.*) corrupt, rotten, full of matter, whence *Putreſcence*, corruption.

Puttocks, (a term in Navigation) ſmall Shrowds which go from the Main, Fore, and Miſſen-Maſts Shrowds, to the Top-Maſts Shrowds.

To *Put over*, a term in Faulconry. A Hawk is ſaid to put over, when ſhe removeth her meat from her Gorge into her Bowels, by traverſing with her Body, but chiefly with her Neck.

P. Y.

Pygmachy, (*Greek*) a fighting with Hurlbats.

Pygmies, a certain people inhabiting the uttermoſt Mountains of *India*, not above a cubit in heighth: Of whom it is reported, that they ride forth in the Spring time upon Goats or Rams toward the Sea-ſide, armed with Bows and Arrows, to deſtroy the Neſts of the Cranes, which elſe would grow ſo numerous, that they would not be able to overcome them.

Pyracantha, a Thorny Plant, whoſe Berries ſhine like fire, for its continual greenneſs. It is received into the Gardens of the moſt curious, and called in *Engliſh Evergreen*.

Pyramidal, (*Greek*) belonging to a Pyramid, *i.e.* A Geometrical figure. See *Obeliſk*.

Pyrenæan Hills, certain Hills that divide *France* from *Spain*.

Pyrgoteles, a Sculptor in Gems only, by whom *Alexander* the Great being artificially graved in a Stone, commanded by an Edict, that none elſe ſhould be ſo repreſented. *Pliny*, *l.* 7. *c.* 37. *Nat. Hiſt.*

Pyrites, (*Greek*) a clear and bright ſtone, vulgarly called the Fireſtone.

Pyrotes, (*Greek*) Cauſticks, burning Medicines.

Pyrotechny, (*Greek*) any ſtructure or machination made by fire-works.

Pyrrhus, the Son of *Achilles*, alſo a King of *Epirus*, who made War with the *Romans* for a long while: He was ſlain at the taking of *Argos*, by the fall of a tile.

Pythagorical, belonging to *Pytagoras*, a famous Philoſopher, who was the cheif that held tranſmigration, or the paſſing of Souls out of one Body into another.

Pythion, a *Rhodian* Writer *De Re Ruſtica*, mentioned by *Varro*.

Pythocles, a *Samian*, whoſe Georgicks are mentioned by *Plutarch* and *Clemens Alexandrinus*.

Pythonical, belonging to *Python*, *i. e.* a Prophecying Spirit; alſo the name of a Serpent of a very vaſt magnitude, which was killed by *Apollo*: In memory of which, the *Pythian* Games were inſtituted.

Q. u.

Quab, a kind of Fiſh, called a Water-weaſel, or Eelpout.

Quackſalver, (*Dutch*) a Mountebank, or ſimple Phyſician.

Quadragenarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to forty years.

Quadrageſimal, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Quadrageſima*, *i. e.* The fortieth day before *Eaſter*, or firſt Sunday in *Lent*.

Quadrin, (*French*) a Stanza or Staff, conſiſting of four Verſes.

Quadrangular, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Quadrangle*, *i. e.* A four ſquare figure.

Quadrant, (*Lat.*) a certain Mathematical Inſtrument, being the fourth part of a Circle; alſo the fourth part of any meaſure or number.

Quadrantal, (*Lat.*) four fingers thick; alſo a certain figure every way fourſquare.

Quadrature, (*Lat.*) a ſquaring, a making ſquare of any thing.

Quadriennial, (*Lat.*) of four years.

Quadrigarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Coach or Chariot, drawn with four Horſes.

A *Quadrin*, (*French*) a mite, or ſmall piece of money, valuing about a farthing.

Quadringenarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to four hundred.

Quadripartite, (*Lat.*) divided into four parts.

Quadrivial, (*Lat.*) conſiſting of four ways. or turnings.

Quadrupedal, (*Lat.*) having four feet, or four foot long.

Quadrupedian Signs, (in Aſtronomy) thoſe repreſenting four-footed Beaſts, *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*.

Quadruplation, (*Lat.*) a doubling four times.

Quadruplication, (*Lat.*) a folding of a thing four times.

Quail, a kind of Bird, called in *Latin Cothurnix*.

Quakers, a modern Sect of Religious *Enthuſiaſts*, who took that denomination at firſt from their ſtrange geſtures, and quaking fits, which come upon them in thair publick Aſſemblies.

Quandary, (as it were, *Quando ara*, *i. e.* When will the Altar be ready) a ſtudying, or doubting what to do.

Quarantine, (*French.*) See *Quarentine*.

Quardecut,

Quardecue, (*French*) the fourth part of a French crown.

Quare Impedit, the name of a Writ that lieth for him that hath purchaſed a Mannor, with an Advowſon thereunto belonging, againſt him that diſturbeth him in the right of his Advowſon.

Quarentine, the ſpace of forty days, as *Lent* is the ſpace of forty days before *Eaſter*, but moſt properly a right allowed by the Law of *England*, to the Widow of a Landed Man deceaſed, of continuing forty days after his deceaſe, in his chief Mannor-houſe; alſo a prohibition of thoſe that come from any infected place, from entering into a Town that is healthful till forty days expired.

Quarry, a place whence ſtones are digged out; alſo a term in Hunting, being a reward given to Hounds after they have hunted; alſo a term in Faulconry, any Fowl that is flown at, and ſlain.

Quarril, (*French*) a kind of coyn valuing three half pence of our Money, the fourth part of a Real.

Quartation, or *Quartura*, (*Lat.*) a Chymical term, being the higheſt tryal of Gold, *viz.* By mixing nine parts of Silver with one of Gold, in melting by the fire, and then letting both diſſolve with *Aqua Fortis*, till all the Silver be turned into Water, and the Gold ſettle in the bottom like a dark powder.

Quartain, (*Lat.*) belonging to the fourth. Whence a *Quartan Ague* is that, whoſe Paroxyſm or Fit returns every fourth day.

Quartary, (*Lat.*) the fourth part of a Sextary, *i. e.* Two pound.

Quarter, a term in *Blazon*, being a fourth part of an Eſcutcheon.

Quarter Bullet, in Navigation is a Bullet quartered into four parts.

Quarter Pierced, in Heraldry is when there is a hole of a ſquare form made in the middle of a Croſs.

Quartile Aſpect, a term in Aſtronomy, the diſtance of three Signs between one Star and another.

Quarto, a Book is ſaid to be in *Quarto*, when it conſiſteth of Sheets doubled into four leaves a piece.

Quaviver, (*Araneus Piſcis*, or *Draco Marinus*) a ſort of Fiſh that delights in *Aqua Viva*, (as the name ſeems to import) that is Water which flows with a ſtrong and vigorous ſtream.

Quaſſation, (*Lat.*) a ſhaking, or brandiſhing.

Quater Coſins, fourth Coſins, the laſt degree of kinred; alſo ſuch whoſe friendſhip declines.

Quarternion, or *Quarternity*, (*Lat.*) the number of four.

Quaver, a meaſure of time in Muſick, being the half of a Crochet, as a Crochet the half a Minim, a Semiquaver the half of a Quaver, *&c.*

Queach, a word uſed by *Goldman* for a place full of Shrubs or Brambles.

Queenborough, a Town in *Kent*, built by King *Edward* the Third, in honor of Queen *Philippa* his Wife, who built *Queens* Colledge in *Oxford*.

Queeſt, (*old word*) the ſame as *Culver*, which ſee.

Queint, (*old word*) quenched; alſo ſtrange.

Quercine, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Oak.

Querimonious, (*Lat.*) mourning, or bewailing, complaining.

Quern, a Hand-Mill; alſo the *Querns* is a ſmall ſhole about a mile broad, and lying North-Weſt from the *Brake*.

Querpo. See *Cuerpo*.

Querries, (from the *Old French* word *Eſcuiry*, a Princes Stable) Perſons that are converſant in the Kings Stables, and have the care and charge of the Kings Horſes committed to them. Some, not improbably, alſo derive the word from the *French Eſcuyers*, Eſquires, becauſe they are Eſquires by their places.

Querulous, (*Lat.*) ſinging or cherping ſorrowfully, declaring ones complaints.

Queſt, or *Inqueſt*, a meeting of Citizens to inquire what miſdemeanors are committed in every Ward.

Queſtor, or *Quæſtor*, (*Lat.*) the Chamberlain of a City, a Publick Treaſurer.

Quick-ſilver, (*Argentum Vivum*) the Mercury of the Chymiſts, being a viſcous water bred in the Bowels of the Earth, and of a moſt ſubtile ſubſtance. It is eſteemed the Mother of Metals, to which, according to its coition with Sulphur, the Male, it gives perfection or imperfection.

Quiddity, a term in School Philoſophy; the eſſence of any thing; alſo a quirk or ſubtile queſtion.

Quid pro, ſignifieth in Common Law, a mutual performance of a contract by both parties.

Quincopudal, (*Lat.*) having five feet, or of the meaſure of five feet.

Quingenarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to five hundred.

Quinquageſime Sunday, the fiftieth day before *Eaſter*, called *Shrove-Sunday*.

Quinquangle, (*Lat.*) having five corners or angles.

Quinquennial, (*Lat.*) five years old, or laſting five years.

Quinquepartite, (*Lat.*) divided into five parts.

Quinquereme, (*Lat.*) a Gally having five ranks of Oars, or wherein every Oar hath five Men; as the *Quadrireme* conſiſted of four, and the *Trireme* of three.

Quinſieſm, in Common Law is a certain Tax laid upon the ſubject by the Prince, being the fifteenth part of Mens Lands or Goods: It is written *Quinziſm* alſo.

Quinſy, *v. Squinancy*.

Quintain, (*French*) a certain Game much in requeſt at Marriages, being a running a Tilt with Poles againſt a thick Plank or Buttreſs of Wood, wherein he that ſhewed moſt activity had a Peacock for prize.

Quintiel,

Quintiel, (*French*) a hundred weight.

Quinteſſential, (*Lat.*) belonging to Quinteſſence, *i. e.* The pureſt ſubſtance extracted out of any body, the chief force or vertue of any thing, or, as it is defined in Chymiſtry, an abſolute pure and well digeſted Medicine drawn from any ſubſtance, either Animal, Vegetable or Mineral.

Quintile, (*Lat.*) the Moneth of *July*, being the Fifth Moneth from *March*.

M. Fabius Quintilianus, an Orator of *Calagurium* in *Spain*, who came to *Rome* with *Galba*, where he ſet up a School and taught the Grandchildren of *Domitian*, and was the firſt that received a ſalary out of the *Exchequer*. His *Rhetorical Inſtitutions and Declamations* are yet extant, and in great eſteem among the Learned.

Quintilius, a Writer of *Georgicks*, mentioned by *Hierocles* in his Poem. Several of this name are cited in the *Geoponicks* of *Conſtantine*.

Quintuple, (*Lat.*) Fivefold.

Quinzain, (*French*) a Stanza, or Staff of fifteen Verſes.

Quirinal Hill, one of the Seven Hills of *Rome*; there is alſo a Gate called *Porta Quirinalis*.

Quiriſter. See *Choriſter*.

Quiritation, (*Lat.*) a crying, calling, or ſhouting.

Quirites, a name anciently given to the *Romans*. From *Quirinus*.

Quite Claim, in Common Law is an acquitting of a Man for any Action that he hath againſt him.

Quodlibetical Queſtions, certain Queſtions diſputed *pro* and *con* in the Schools.

Juſtices of the Quorum, four Juſtices of the Peace in any County, whoſe preſence is required in all buſineſſes of importance; their Commiſſion beginning thus, *Quorum vos A. B, &c. unum eſſe volumus*.

Quotidian, (*Lat.*) daily, done every day.

Quotient, (*Lat.*) a term in Arithmetick, the number that ſheweth how many times the Diviſor, or Number dividing, is contained in the Dividend, or Number to be divided.

Quo Warranto, a made term in Law for a Writ which lies where a Man uſurpeth any Franchiſe upon the King, who then ſhall have this Writ.

Quoyl, a term in Navigation, a Rope laid up round, one ring over another.

Quoyn, a thing which Gunners ſet under their Ordnance, to mount them higher, or let them lower.

R. A.

TO *Rabate*, in Faulkonry, a Hawk is ſaid when by the motion of the bearers hand, ſhe recovers the fiſt.

Rabbettings, a term in Navigation, the letting in of the Planks to the Keel.

Rabbinical, belonging to a *Rabbi* or *Rabbin*, *i. e.* A Doctor or Teacher among the *Jews*.

Rabid, (*Lat.*) mad or raging.

Racemation, (*Lat.*) a gathering of Grapes after the cluſters are gone.

Racemiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing cluſters of Grapes.

Racha, an *Hebrew* word of reproach, proceeding from exceſs of anger.

Rachel, (*Hebr.* a Sheep) the Daughter of *Laban*, and one of the Wives of *Jacob*, who after he had ſerved ſeven years for her, was put off with her ſiſter *Leah*, and forced to ſerve another ſeven for her.

To *Rack Wine*, (*Lat. Elutriare*) to purge it from the Lees or Dregs.

Rackoon, a ſmall *New England* Beaſt which ſleeps all day in a hollow tree, and in Moonſhine nights goes out to feed on Clams by the Sea-ſide, when the tide is low, where it is hunted by Dogs. It hath a tail like a Fox, in other things much reſembles a Badger, being clothed with a thick and deep Fur.

Radegund, (*Sax.*) favorable counſel, a Chriſtian name of Women.

Rade vore, (*Sax.*) Tapeſtry, or Loom-work.

Radiant, (*Lat.*) bright, ſhining, or glittering like the Sun beams.

Radiation, (*Lat.*) a darting forth of beams.

Radical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Root; whence radical moiſture, the natural, and vital moiſture ſpred like a dew, through all parts of the Body; in Aſtrology, a radical queſtion is a queſtion propounded, when the Lord of the Aſcendent, and Lord of the Hour, are of one nature and triplicity.

Radication, (*Lat.*) a taking root.

Radiſh, (*Latin Raphanus*) a well known Plant, the Root whereof is a very frequent Sallad.

Radius of a Circle, in Geometry, is a line reaching from the Center to any Point of the Periphery or Circumference.

Raffinage, (*French*) a refining.

Raffle, (*French*) a kind of Game at Dice; alſo a rifling.

Raft, a kind of Boat, or floating veſſel.

Ragounces, (*Sax.*) a kind of precious ſtone, which ſome denominate from (and ſuppoſe to be the ſame with) *Plinies Dracontia* or *Draconitis*, imagined to be found in the head of a Dragon or Serpent.

Raguled, (in Heraldry) the ſame as Indented.

Raguſa, an ancient City of *Dalmatia*, otherwiſe called *Epidaurus*, and at this day *Ragugi*.

Ragwort, (*Jacobæa*) an Herb of *Mars* of a bitter, diſcuſſing, and cleanſing quality.

Rail, (*Ruſticula*) a ſort of Bird ſo called, as ſome think, from the feathers hanging looſe from its neck, like the *Peplum* or gathered piece of Cloth which Women throw about their necks, when they dreſs them; which is alſo called a *Rail*.

Raillery, (*French*) a cloſe or ſecret Jibe, a pleaſant Drolling, or playing upon one in Diſcourſe.

Raimund, (*Germ.*) a proper name ſignifying Quiet; anſwering to the *Greek Heſychius*. The moſt eminent of this name, was an Earl of *Thoulouſe*, famous for valor and warlike proweſs.

Rainbow, a Meteor of divers colours, fiery, blew, green, *&c.* when the Sun-beams are in a Diametrical Oppoſition to a ſhallow and moiſt Cloud.

Raiſed, in Fleſh; a term in Faulconry, is when a Hawk proſpereth or grows fatteſt.

Rake, in Navigation is ſo much of the Ships Hull as hangs over both ends of the Keel; ſo much as is forward, it is ſaid ſhe rakes ſo much forward, and ſo much afterward.

To *Rally*, (*French*) a Military term to reunite, to gather together diſperſed Troops.

Ralf, (*Germ.*) a proper name of Men, contracted from *Rodulph*, *i. e.* Helpful counſel. The chief of this name, was that *Romano-German* Emperor *Rodulphus Habſpurgenſis*, who was the firſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

Ramage, or *Ramageous*, (from the *French Ramage*, a Branch or Bough) in Faulconry is ſpoken of a Hawk that is wild and coy.

Ramberge, (*old French*) a kind of ſwift Gally or long Ship.

Rambooz, a Brewage of ſeveral potable Liquors mixt together.

Rament, (*Lat.*) the filing of Gold, Silver, or any other Metal.

Ramiſt, a follower of *Ramus*, a Modern Writer, famous for reducing many of the Arts into a handſome method and abridgment.

Rammer, (in Gunnery and Navigation) is a Staff with a round piece of Wood at the end of it, flat on the outſide, and ſomewhat leſs then the bore of the Ordnance, to drive home the Powder, and after it the ſhot, to the breech of the Piece.

Ramoſity, (*Lat.*) fulneſs of Branches or Boughs.

Rampant, a term in Heraldry, being ſpoken of a Beaſt climbing or rearing up his forefeet.

Rampick, (*old word*) a Tree that begins to decay at the top through age.

Rampire, or *Rampert*, (*French*) a term in Fortification, the Wall of a Bulwark or Fortreſs.

Rampions, a ſort of Herb called in *Latin Rapunctium* or *Rapunculus*.

Ramſey, a famous Abby in *Huntingdonſhire*, ſo called as it were *Rams* Iſland; it was built in the time of King *Edgar*, by his Kinſman *Ailwin*, ſirnamed *Healf-Koning*, *i. e.* Half-king, and inlarged by Biſhop *Oſwald*.

Ramſons, an Herb called in *Latin Allium Urſinum*.

Rams-head, in Navigation is a great block, wherein are three Shivers into which the Halyards are paſſed.

Rancidity or *Rancor*, (*Lat.*) mouldineſs, rottenneſs, muſtineſs; alſo malice or inward grudging.

Randal, (*Sax.*) a proper name from *Ranulph*, *i. e.* Fair help.

Rangle, in Faulconry, when you give a Hawk Gravel to bring her to her ſtomach.

Rank, (a term in the Art Military) is a row of Men ſtanding one by another, | Pouldron to Pouldron, or Shoulder to Shoulder, their Faces being directed all one way.

Ranſome, (*French*) contract, from redemption; a ſum of Money paid for the redeeming of a Captive, or for the pardoning of ſome heinous crime.

Ranula, (*Lat.*) a ſwelling under the tongue; in that part, by which it is faſtned to the Ligament.

Rapacity, (*Lat.*) ravennouſneſs, extortion, greedineſs.

Rapes, certain Diviſions of the County of *Suſſex*; as *Kent* is divided into Wapentakes. Theſe *Rapes* are ſix in all, namely of *Chicheſter*, *Arundel*, *Brembe*, *Lemiſe*, *Pevenſey*, and *Haſtings*.

Raphael, (*Hebr.* The Phyſick of God) the name of the Angel that appeared to *Tobit*.

Rapidity, (*Lat.*) ſwiftineſs, quickneſs, haſtineſs.

Rapine, (*Lat.*) Robbery; Pillaging, a taking a thing by open force or violence.

Rapſody, (*Greek*) a contexture or joyning together of divers Verſes or Sentences.

Rapture, (*Lat.*) a ſnatching away by violence; alſo an Ecſtaſie or Tranſportment.

Rarity, (*Lat.*) thinneſs; it is by the Philoſophers oppoſed to denſity; and that body is ſaid to be rare, whoſe quantity is more, and its ſubſtance leſs.

Rarefaction, (*Lat.*) a rarifying or making thin.

Raſcia, a Countrey adjacent to, and as it were, belonging to *Slavonia*, one of the Provinces of *Illyricum*.

Raſion, (*Lat.*) a ſhaving, in Chymiſtry it is defined ſolution of continuity of ſome mixed body performed by a knife, or ſome ſharp inſtrument of the like nature.

Raskel, (*old word*) traſh.

Raſpatory, (*French*) a Butlers inſtrument, wherewith he chips Bread.

Raſpis, a kind of fruit growing on a ſhrub, called in *French Framboiſe*, as it were, a Wood-Strawbury, in *Latin Rubus Idæus*.

Ras-Algeaſe, a conſpicuous Star in *Gemini*.

Raſure, (*Lat.*) a ſhaving or ſcraping.

Ratibor, one of the Seventeen Principalities of *Sileſia*, the chief Town thereof being likewiſe ſo denominated.

Ratiocination, (*Lat.*) a reaſoning, arguing, or diſcourſing.

Ratification, (*Lat.*) a ratifying, confirming, or making ſure.

Rational, (*Lat.*) reaſonable, indued with Reaſon.

Reaſon; it is alſo ſubſtantively taken for a certain Prieſtly attire among the *Jews*.

Ratisbona, (*Regensburgh*) the chief City of the Biſhoprick ſo denominated, in the Circle of *Bavaria*. Here the Imperial Diets are uſually held.

Ratle or *Coxcomb*, an Herb called in *Latin Criſta Galli*.

To *Ratle*, in Hunting, a Goat is ſaid when ſhe cries or makes a noiſe, through deſire of copulation.

Ratle-ſnake, (*Coluber Crepitans*) a Serpentine ſort of Animal breeding in *New-England*, and other parts of *America*, that out of two crooked fangs (wherein ſtagnates a liquor as black as Ink) caſts forth a vapor moſt perniciouſly venemous. It ſeems to be ſo called from the ratling noiſe of its Scales.

Ratlings, in Navigation are all the ſmall Ropes that croſs the Shrouds like ſteps.

Ravage, (*French*) havock, ſpoil, ranſack.

Rancity, (*Lat.*) hoarſneſs.

Ravelin, (*French*) a term in Fortification, being a certain Work which lying upon the Ditch covers the Curtain, Bridge, and Gate.

Ravenna, a famous City of *Italy*, where anciently the Exarchs belonging to the Emperor of *Conſtantinople* had their reſidence. It is ſituate upon the *Adriatick* Seaſhore.

Raviſhment, or *Rape*, the violent deflouring of a Woman; alſo in Common Law it is uſed for the taking away, either of a Woman, or an Heir in Ward.

Raunge, (*French*) the office of a Raunger, who is to drive back the wild Beaſts of the Foreſt, as often as they Raunge out of the ſame unto any of the Purlues.

Ray, (*French*) a beam of the Sun, or any other Star; alſo Metaphorically taken for the luſtre of any glorious object.

R. E.

Reach, a term in Navigation, the diſtance of any two Points of Land, which bear in a direct Line one towards another.

Reading, the chief Town in *Barkſhire*, ſo called from the River *Rhea*, or from the *Britiſh* word *Redin* or *Fern*, which groweth thereabout in great plenty. Here anciently the *Danes* fortified themſelves, and made a Rampire between *Kenet* and *Tamis*, when they were defeated by King *Æthelwolf*.

Read or *Rede*, (*old word*) Counſel, Advice, Help.

Real, (*Spaniſh*) a kind of *Spaniſh* Coyn, valuing about ſix pence of our money.

Realgar, (*B. Lat. Riſagallum*) an *Arabick* word uſed by Chymiſts for Red Orpiment.

Ream, a certain meaſure of Paper, conſiſting of twenty quires.

Reaſonable Aid, in Common Law is a duty that the Lord of the Fee claimeth of his Tenants holding by Knights Service, or in Soccage; to marry his Daughter, or make his Son Knight.

Rebate. See *Chamfering*.

To *Rebate*, (a term uſed among Merchants) to allow ſo much as the intereſt of any ſum of Money amounts to, for the time of antepayment; alſo a term in Faulconry, *vide*, to Bate.

Rebatement, a term in Heraldry, as Abatement.

Rebecca, (*Hebr.* Fat and full) an uſual name of Women; from *Iſaacs* Wife, the firſt perſon recorded of that name.

Rebeck, an old Trot, *Chaucer*; alſo a certain Muſical Inſtrument of three ſtrings, called in *Latin Siſtrum* or *Fidicula*.

Rebellion, (*Lat.* as it were a rewarring) a ſecond reſiſtance of ſuch, as being formerly overcome in Battle by the *Romans*, had yielded themſelves to their ſubjection; but uſually taken for any tumultuous oppoſing or riſing againſt the authority of the Prince or Supream Power, eſtabliſhed in a Nation.

Rebesk, or *Arabesk work*, a ſort of fine flouriſhing or branched work in Painting, Sculpture or Imbroidery.

Rebiſola, a Chymical word ſignifying an *Arcanum* of Urine, good againſt the *Jaundice*.

Rebus, the expreſſing of any Name, Motto, Conceit, or Device, either by Picture or an ambiguous playing upon a Sentence. Alſo a word uſed by Chymiſts for the ultimate matter of things.

Rebutter, a term in Law, is when the Donee by virtue of a warranty made by the Donor, repelleth the Heir.

Recalcitration, (*Lat.*) a ſtriking back with the heel.

Recantation, (*Lat.*) a revoking, or unſaying what was ſaid before.

Recapitulation, (*Lat.*) a brief Repetition, a ſumming up the heads of a former diſcourſe.

Recaption, (*Lat.*) a term in Law ſignifying a ſecond Diſtreſs for the ſelf ſame cauſe, upon a perſon formerly diſtreined, during the Plea, grounded upon the former Diſtreſs. It ſignifies the Writ or Remedy the Law affords him that is twice diſtrained for one thing.

Recargaiſon, (*French*) a lading of a Ship homeward, a back-fraught.

To *Recede*, (*Lat.*) to retire, to go back.

Recent, (*Lat.*) freſh, new, lately done.

Recenſion, (*Lat.*) a rehearſing, reckoning, or numbering.

Receptacle, (*Lat.*) a place fit to receive, or contain any thing, a Ware-houſe, or Store-houſe.

Reception, when two Planets are in each others dignity, then they are ſaid to receive one another, and it is manifold; by houſe, by exaltation, by triplicity, term, or face.

Receptory, or *Recipient*, (*Receptorium*) among Chymiſts a Receiver or Veſſel which receives the diſſolved Metals or diſtilled Liquors, from the Veſſel or place, where they were diſſolved or diſtilled.

Receſs, (*Lat.*) a retreating or going back, alſo a place of Retreat or Retirement.

To *Rechace*, (*French*) among Huntſmen is to make homewards, to drive back towards the place where the game was rouzed or ſtarted.

Recheat, a certain Leſſon which Hunters wind upon their Horn, when the Hounds have loſt their Game.

Recidivous, (*Lat.*) falling, or ſliding back to the ſame paſs as it was before.

Recipe, a Phyſicians Bill, wherein he preſcribes to the Apothecary, what Medicine he ſhall prepare or compound for the Patient. It is ſo called as beginning with the word *Recipe*, *i. e.* Take ſo and ſo.

Recipient. See *Receptory*.

Reciprocal, (*Lat.*) mutual, or unchangeable; whence *Reciprocation*.

Reciſion, (*Lat.*) a cutting away.

Recitation, (*Lat.*) a reciting, or rehearſing; whence *Recitative ſtile*, in Muſick, is a kind of ſinging, where with Heroick or Dramatick Poems are reheaſed upon the Stage.

To *Reck*, (*old word*) to care.

Reclaiming, in Faulconry is the taming or making a Hawk gentle.

Recluſe, (*Lat.*) ſhut up, retired, cloiſtered up in a ſolitary place; alſo ſubſtantively taken for the perſon ſo retired, or ſhut up.

Recogniſance, (*French*) ſignifieth in Common Law a Bond of Record, teſtifying from the *Recogniſor*, to the *Recognizee*, a certain ſum of Money, which is acknowledged in ſome Court of Record before a Judge, or other Officer of the Court.

Recognition, (*Lat.*) a reviſing, reacknowledging, or calling to mind.

Recollects, a certain order of Friers.

Recommendation, (*Lat.*) a commending any one to another.

Recopilation, (*Span.*) a picking or chuſing out the beſt from among a great many things.

Record, (*French*) in Common Law, ſignifieth an authentical or uncontroulable teſtimony in writing.

Recordation, (*Lat.*) a remembring or calling to mind.

Recorder, one learned in the Law, whom the Magiſtrate of a Town doth aſſociate unto him, for his better direction in matters of Juſtice, and proceedings according to Law; alſo an inſtrument of Wind Muſick which is common.

Recovery, in Common Law ſignifieth an obtaining of any thing by Judgment or Tryal of Law.

Recourſe, (*Lat.*) refuge, or retreat.

To *Recoyl*, (*French Reculeer*, as it were, *Retrahere culum*, *i. e.* To draw back the tail) to retire, or go back.

Recreant, (*French*) faint-hearted, not ſtanding to ones challenge; alſo treacherous.

Recreation, (*Lat.* as it were a making, or creating anew) a refreſhing, reviving, or reſtoring.

Recrement, (*Lat.*) the droſs, ſcum, or dregs of any thing; alſo a term in Chymiſtry, when the diſtilled liquor is diſtilled over again, ſeveral times.

Recrimination, (*Lat.*) a retorting back a fault upon the accuſer.

Rectangle, (*Lat.*) a Geometrical figure conſiſting of a right Angle, or right Angles, a right or ſtreight Angle, or a Corner, being that which is made by the falling of one line perpendicular upon another.

Rectification, (*Lat.*) a rectifying, a making right, or ſtreight; in Chymiſtry it is either the drawing of the Flegm, or the exaltation of any Liquor by a reiterated diſtillation.

Rectilineal, (*Lat.*) conſiſting of right lines.

Recto ſur Diſclaimor, a Writ that lieth where the Lord in the Kings Court doth avow upon his Tenant, and the Tenant diſclaimeth to hold of him.

Rector, (*Lat.*) a Governor; alſo he that hath the Charge or Cure of a Rectory, *i. e.* a Spiritual living compoſed of Land, Tithes, and other Oblations of the people.

Rectus in Curia, he that ſtandeth at the Bar, and hath no Man to object any thing againſt him.

Reculade, (*French*) a recoyling or going back; alſo a ſecret corner.

Reculver, an ancient Town in *Kent*, heretofore called *Regulbiam*; here the Captain of the firſt Band of the *Vetaſians* lay in Gariſon. It is alſo famous for the Palace built by *Æthelbert*, King of *Kent*, and the Monaſtery built by *Brightwald*, the Eighth Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. From which, the Town came to be called *Raculfminſter*.

Recuperation, (*Lat.*) a recovering.

Recurvation, (*Lat.*) a crooking, bowing, or bending backward.

A *Recuſant*, a *Roman* Catholick, ſo called from refuſing to ſubmit to the Diſcipline of the Reformed Church.

Redamation, (*Lat.*) a loving again.

Redargution, (*Lat.*) a diſproving, a convincing of falſity by ſolid arguments.

Redborn, (ſignifieth as much as Red-water) a Town in *Hertfordſhire*, ſeated upon the Military Highway, commonly called *Watling-ſtreet*. It hath been famous heretofore for the Relicks of *Amphibalus*, who ſuffered Martyrdom under *Diocleſian*, and who converted S. *Alban* to the Chriſtian Faith.

Reddition, (*Lat.*) a reſtoring, or giving back.

Redevable, (*French*) being in arrearage or behind in payment; whence it is uſed in a tranſlate ſenſe, for obliged or beholding to.

Redhibition, (*Lat.*) the cauſing of any one by Law, to take that again which he ſold.

Rediculus, a certain god worſhipped among the ancient *Romans*, without the *Porta Capena*, upon occaſion of *Hannibals* returning from *Rome*, being frighted with certain apparitions.

Redintegration, (*Lat.*) a renewing, a making whole again.

Redition, (*Lat.*) a returning, or coming back.

Redituaries, a certain order of Friers, being a branch of the *Franciſcans*.

Redolent,

Redolent, (*Lat.*) yielding a ſweet ſmell, fragrant.

Redonation, (*Lat.*) a giving back that which was taken away.

Redoubt, a term in Fortification, the jutting out of the Angles, or corners of any work.

A *Redſtert*, (*Rubicilla*) a certain Bird ſo called from its red tail, the Wood *Stert* ſignifying in *Dutch*, a tail.

Redſhanks. See *Reuda*.

Redubbors, thoſe that buy Cloath, which they know to be ſtollen, and turn it into ſome other form or faſhion.

Reduck, a Chymical term, ſignifying a Powder by which calcined Metals and Minerals are diſſolved, and return again to their *Metalline Regulus*.

Reduction, (*Lat.*) a reducing or bringing back. In Arithmetick it is the way of reducing Money, Weights, Meaſures, or the like, into their leaſt or greateſt parts which are in common uſe, and called by other Denominations.

Redverſies, commonly called *Rivers*, the name of an honorable family in *Cornwal*, who have been heretofore Earls of *Devonſhire*, and Barons of *Plimpton*, they are ſtiled in *Latin* Records, *De Ripariis*.

Redundancy, (*Lat.*) an overflowing, abounding, or exceeding.

Reduplication, (*Lat.*) a redoubling, a Rhetorical figure, in *Greek Anadiploſis*; wherein a verſe, or ſentence, ends in the ſame word, as the following begins.

Re-entry, in Common Law is a reſuming, or taking again poſſeſſion of what we had laſt forgone.

Reeve or *Greve*, from the *Saxon* word *Gerefa*, the Bailiff of a Franchiſe or Mannor.

To *Reeve*, a term in Navigation, and ſpoken of Ropes, ſignifieth as much as to put in, or to put through.

Refection, (*Lat.*) a repaſt, or meal.

Refectory, or *Refectuary*, a place in Monaſteries, where the Monks and Friers eat together.

To *Refel*, (*Lat.*) to diſprove by arguments, to confute, to prove falſe.

Referendary, (*Lat.*) an Officer who makes report of Petitions or Requeſts exhibited to any Prince; more particularly, one under the Maſter of Requeſts in *France*.

To *Refine*, (*Ital. Raffinare*) to purge and purifie either Metals by melting, or Wine by drawing it from the Lees.

Reflection, (*Lat.*) a bowing, or bending back, a beating, or ſtriking back; alſo by metaphor, a caſting back ones mind upon things paſt.

Reflux, (*Lat.*) a flowing back, an ebbing of the Sea, or any River.

Refocillation, (*Lat.*) a cheriſhing, comforting, or reviving; alſo a kindling, or keeping warm.

Reformado, (*Span.*) an Officer, who having loſt his Men, is continued in pay as an inferior Soldier.

To *Reform*, a term in Faulconry; for a Hawk is not ſaid to prune, but to reform her feathers.

Refractary, (*Lat.* as it were irrefrangible, *i. e.* Unbreakable,) ſtubborn or obſtinate.

Refranation, is, when a Planet is applying to another, either by Conjunction or Aſpect; and before he comes joyned, he becomes retrograde.

Refret, (*French Refrain*) the burthen of a Ballad or Song.

Refrigeratory, (*Lat.*) any Plate or Veſſel uſed for cooling; but particularly it is taken for a Veſſel like a Pail, placed about the head of an Alembeck; which uſually is filled with cold Water, that ſo the Stilhead may not grow hot.

Refrigeration, (*Lat.*) a refreſhing, or cooling again.

Refuge, (*Lat.*) a flying for ſuccor or ſafety, a place of reſpite or ſuccor.

Refulgent, (*Lat.*) ſhining bright.

To *Refund*, (*Lat.*) to diſſolve or melt again; alſo to pay back.

Refuſe, (*French Rebut*) that droſſie ſtuff which cometh away from Metal or Oar, in the melting or trying of it; whence it is generally taken for the worſt of any thing, when the beſt is culled out.

Refutation, (*Lat.*) a confuting by arguments, a diſapproving.

Regal, (*Lat.*) Kingly, Royal, Stately; alſo a Regal, ſignifieth a Ring or Jewel of great value.

To *Regale*, (*French*) to fare like a King, or to entertain Royally. Alſo the word *Regale* among Chymiſts is taken for a Cement, wherewith Gold is repurged.

Regalia, (*Lat.*) the Rights and Priviledges of a King.

Regardant, (*French*) looking back, a term in Heraldry.

Regarder of the Foreſt, is an Officer of the Kings Foreſt, who is ſworn to make the regard of the Foreſt, to ſurview all other Officers, and to inquire of all offences, as well of Vert, as of Veniſon, within all that Ground that is parcel of the Foreſt, which is called the *Regard*.

Regards, (*French*) attentive markings, or obſervings of Men and Actions.

Regency, (*Lat.*) a ruling, but more particularly, the Protectorſhip of a Kingdom.

Regeneration, (*Lat.*) a new birth, a being born again; it is commonly taken in a Spiritual and Theological Senſe.

Regensburgh. See *Ratisbon*.

Regermination, (*Lat.*) a ſprouting forth, or budding again.

Reggio. See *Regium*.

Regicide, (*Lat.*) a King-killer.

Regifugium, a certain Feaſt celebrated by the ancient *Romans* the ſeventh Calends of *March*, on which day, *Tarquin* and Kingly Government were baniſhed *Rome*.

Regiment, a Body of Soldiers conſiſting commonly of Ten Companies of Foot; or Seven or eight Troops of Horſe, though ſometimes more, ſometimes fewer.

Regiſter,

Regiſter, (*Lat.*) a Memorial, or Record, more particularly, our ancienteſt Book of the Law, containing the Original Writs of the Common Law.

Regius Profeſſor, the chief Divinity Profeſſor at *Oxford*; ſo called, as having his allowance from King *Henry* the Eighth.

Reglutination, (*Lat.*) a gluing together again.

Regrate, (*old word*) Curteſie, Eſteem.

Regrater, a word anciently uſed in the Common Law, for him that bought by the great, and ſold by retail; alſo one that trims up old wares for ſale; a Huckſter.

Regreſſion, or *Regreſs*, (*Lat.*) a returning, or going back.

Regret, (*French*) deſire; alſo ſorrow, or reluctance.

Regularity, (*Lat.*) Order, Rule, or Preſcript; alſo, a Canonical life.

Regulus, in Chymiſtry, the pureſt part of any Metal or Mineral, when the Fæces or Dregs are taken away.

Marcus Actilius Regulus, a famous *Roman*, who being taken by the *Carthaginians*, had leave given him to treat about the exchange of Priſoners, upon his word given to return by ſuch a time; which having performed, he was put to death with exquiſite torments.

Regurgitation, (*Lat.*) a ſwallowing up again.

Rehoboam, (*Hebr. the breath of the people,*) King *Solomons* Son and Succeſſor, who following the Counſel of young men, rather than of his grave Counſellers, was deprived of the Kingdom of *Iſrael*.

Rejection, (*Lat.*) a caſting off.

To *Reimboſce*, (*Span.*) to return to the Wood, to ly in ambuſh again.

Reims, one of the principal Cities of *Campania* or *Champaign* a Province of *Celtick France*, and ſo much the more remarkable, as the place where all the Kings of *France* are generally Crowned.

Rejoynder, in Common Law, ſignifieth a ſecond anſwer made by the Defendant, or an exception to a Replication; the *Civilians* call it *Duplication*.

Reiſter, (*French*) or Ruyter (*Dutch*) a Horſeman (whence *Swart-ruiter*, a Horſeman with black Armour) alſo, a long Horſemans Cloak.

Reit, (*old word*) Sedge, or Sea-weed.

Reiteration, (*Lat.*) a ſaying, or doing the ſame thing over again, a repeating.

Relapſe, (*Lat.*) a falling or ſliding back; moſt commonly taken in a Medicinal ſenſe for a falling back into any Diſeaſe or Sickneſs.

Relative, (*Lat.*) having relation or nearneſs to ſome other thing; in Grammar a *Relative* is a word, (commonly a Pronoun) which in Concord or Agreement anſwers to ſome foregoing word (commonly a Noun Subſtantive) which is therefore called an *Antecedent*, as *Gemma quam mihi dediſti*, the Jewel which thou gaveſt to me.

Relaxation, (*Lat.*) a looſening, a releaſing, a ſetting at liberty.

Relay, a term in Hunting, a ſetting of Hounds in a readineſs, where the Deer are likely to paſs.

Releaſe, in the Common Law, is an Inſtrument, whereby Eſtates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, and other things, are ſometimes extinguiſhed, ſometimes inlarged, ſometimes transferred, and ſometimes abridged.

Relief, in the Common Law, is a certain ſum of Money, that the Tenant holding by Knights-ſervice, Grand-ſergeantry, or other Tenure, for which homage, or regal ſervice is due; or by ſoccage, for which no homage is due; and being at full age at the death of his Anceſtor, doth pay to his Lord at his entrance. Alſo a term in Architecture. See *Rilievo*.

Relegation, (*Lat.*) a ſending, or conveying away, a baniſhing.

To *Relent*, (*Lat.*) to grow ſoft; it is alſo uſed Metaphorically, for to melt into pity or compaſſion.

Relevation, (*Lat.*) a riſing, or lifting up again.

Relict, (*Lat.*) a thing forſaken or left deſtitute; alſo the Widow of a deceaſed Husband is called the Relict of ſuch a one.

Reliquary, (*French*) a ſhrine, or casket where Reliques, (*i. e.*) ſomething preſerved either of the body, or cloaths of deceaſed Saints) are kept.

Reliquation, (*Lat.*) remains, or a being in arrearage.

Relloleum, a Chymical term, being a vertue from the Complexion, as in St. *Johns-wort*; the firſt vertue is in heat, and is healing, the other is accidental and occult, and is a preſervative againſt Worms and Corruption.

Reluctation, or *Reluctance*, (*Lat.*) a ſtriving, wreſtling, or ſtrugling againſt.

Remainder, in Common Law, ſignifieth a power, or hope to enjoy Lands, Rents or Tenements, after the Eſtate of another expired.

Remancipation, (*Lat.*) a returning back a commodity into the hands of him, of whom it was firſt bought.

Remembrancers, three Officers belonging to the Exchequer. The firſt is called the Kings Remembrancer, who entreth in his Office, all Recogniſanzes taken before the Barons, and maketh Bonds for any of the Kings Debts; or for appearance, or obſerving of Orders, and maketh Proceſs for the breach of them. The ſecond, the Lord Treaſurers Remembrancer, who puts him and the reſt of the Juſtices in Remembrance of ſuch things as are to be dealt in, for the Princes behoof. The third is the Remembrancer of the firſt Fruits and Tenths; who taketh all compoſition for firſt Fruits and Tenths, and maketh Proceſs againſt ſuch as pay not the ſame.

Remigation, (*Lat.*) a rowing with Oars.

Reminiſcence, (*Lat.*) a remembring, or calling to mind.

Remiſſe, (*Lat.*) ſlack, negligent.

Remiſſible, (*Lat.*) pardonable, or to be forgiven.

Remitter, in Common Law, is a reſtitution of him that hath two Titles to Lands, unto that which is more ancient.

Remonſtrance, (*Lat.*) a declaring, ſhewing, or giving of reaſons.

Remora, a Fiſh called a Sea-Lamprey, or Suckſtone, which ſtoppeth the courſe of a Ship; alſo taken metaphorically for any delay or hinderance.

Remorſe, (*Lat.*) as it were a re-biting, or gnawing again, the ſting of conſcience, or troubles of mind for former evil actions.

Remuneration, (*Lat.*) a rewarding, or recompencing for former good turns.

Remus. See *Romulus*.

Rencounter, (*French*) an unexpected adventure, or meeting of two adverſe parties.

Renavigation, (*Lat.*) a ſailing back.

Rendevous, (a word ſignifying in *French render yourſelves*) a place where Soldiers are muſtred.

Rendleſham, or *Rendliſham*, a Town in *Suffolk*, anciently the Manſion-houſe of *Redwald* King of the *Saxons*; who being the firſt of that Kingdom that was Baptized, nevertheleſs by his Wives ſeducement, he had in the ſame Church one Altar for Chriſtian Religion, and another for his old Heathen ſuperſtition.

Renegado, (*Span.*) a Soldier that revolts to the Enemy. And metaphorically, one that hath renounced or denyed the Chriſtian Faith.

Renimed, or *Runingmead*, a famous Meadow in the County of *Middleſex*; where in the year of our Lord, One thouſand two hundred and fifteen; the Barons of *England*, aſſembled in great numbers, to claim their liberties of King *John*.

Renitency, (*Lat.*) a reſiſtance, or ſtriving againſt.

Renodation, (*Lat.*) an unknitting, or undoing of a knot.

Renovation, (*Lat.*) a making new, freſh, a renewing.

Rent, in Common Law, is a ſum of Money, or other conſideration, iſſuing yearly out of Lands, or Tenements.

Renverſed, (*French*) turned the contrary way.

Renumeration, (*Lat.*) a numbering, counting or paying back.

Renunciation, (*Lat.*) a bringing word back again. Alſo a renouncing or utter denying.

Renvoy, (*French*) a diſmiſſion or ſending back.

Repairs, (*French*) a term in Hunting, the haunts or places that the Hare repairs to.

Repandous, (*Lat.*) bowed, or bent back.

Reparation, (*Lat.*) a mending, or making up again.

Repaſt, (*French*, as it were a feeding again) a meal.

Repaſtination, (*Lat.*) the altering of grounds, with the often digging.

Repeak, (*Ital. Repicca*) a term in the Game of *Picquet*, from *Piccare* to give a Nip.

Repenſation, (*Lat.*) a recompenſing, or making ſatisfaction.

Repentine, (*Lat.*) ſudden, unawares, unexpected.

Repercuſſive, (*Lat.*) driving back, repercuſſive Medicines; thoſe that drive back any Humour or Flux.

Repertitious, (*Lat.*) found by chance.

Repignoration, (*Lat.*) a redeeming a pawn, or gage.

Repletion, (*Lat.*) a ſtuffing, or filling full.

Replevy, the bringing of a Writ called *replegiari facias*, by him that hath his Cattle, or other Goods diſtrained; and putting in ſurety to the Sheriff, that upon delivery of the thing diſtrained, he will purſue the action againſt him.

Replication, (*Lat.*) an unfolding; alſo, a ſecond anſwering, or making a reply.

Report, in Common Law, is a relation, or repetition of a Caſe debated, or argued.

Repoſition, (*Lat.*) a putting back, a ſetting again in his place.

Repoſitory, (*Lat.*) a ſtore-houſe, or place to keep things in; more peculiarly, by the Architects, ſuch places as are built for the laying up of rarities, either in Picture, or other Arts, are called *Repoſitories*.

Reprehenſion, (*Lat.*) a blaming, or reproving.

Repreſentation, (*Lat.*) a making a reſemblance, or likeneſs of any thing.

Repriſe, (*French*) a taking back again: alſo any deduction, or duty, paid yearly out of a Manor.

Repriſel, (*French*) a ſeizing on for a pawn or prize. See, Law of Marque.

To *Reprieve*, in Common Law, is to take back a Priſoner from the execution or proceeding of the Law.

Reprobation, (*Lat.*) a reproving: alſo a rejecting or caſting out of favour; whence a Reprobate is taken for a wicked perſon, or one caſt out of Gods favour.

Reptitious, (*Lat.*) ſtealing, or creeping on by degrees.

Repton, a Town in *Darbyſhire*, famous in old times, for being the burial place of King *Ethelbald*; and alſo for the misfortune of *Burthred*, the laſt King of the *Mercians*, who was here deprived of his Kingdom by the *Danes*.

Republique, (*Lat.*) a Common wealth, or Free-ſtate.

Repudiation, (*Lat.*) a refuſing, a putting away, or divorcing.

Repugnancy, (*Lat.*) reſiſtance, contrariety of one thing to another.

Repullulation, (*Lat.*) a budding forth, a ſpringing up again.

Repumication, (*Lat.*) a ſlicking, or raizing with a Pumice.

Reputation, (*Lat.*) eſteem, reckoning, or good opinion.

Requeſt, (*French*) a Petition, or Deſire: alſo

a Court of the ſame nature with the Chancery, redreſſing by equity the wrongs that divers men ſuffer, either by Law, or otherwiſe, at the hands of thoſe that are more powerful than themſelves.

To ſing a *Requiem*, ſignifieth to ſing a Maſſe for the eternal reſt of the Souls of thoſe that are Deceaſed; the word *Requies*, ſignifieth in *Latin*, Reſt.

Rere-County, (*French*) a word uſed in the Statutes of *Weſtminſter*, ſignifying ſome publick place appointed by the Sheriff, for the receipt of the Kings Money after his County-Court is done.

Reſan, a Dukedom belonging to the Great *Czar* of *Ruſſia*, one of the two (the other being *Volodomiria*) which lie in the more Eaſterly part of that Empire, and taking denomination from its Principal.

Reſceyt, (*Lat. Receptio*) in Common Law, is an admiſſion of a third perſon, to plead his right in a cauſe between other two.

To *Reſcind*, (*Lat.*) to take away, to deſtroy; or repeal, whence a *Reciſſorian* Act, is that which makes void a former Act, or Law.

Reſcous, in Common Law, is a reſiſtance of lawful Authority, by taking away, or procuring the eſcape of any one areſted by a Bayliff.

Reſcribendary, a certain Officer belonging to *Rome*, who ſets a value upon indulgencies and ſupplications.

Reſcript, (*Lat.*) a writing, which is in anſwer to any Letter, Petition, Writ, *&c.*

Reſearch, (*French*) a conſtant perſeverance, a continual repetition of ſervices.

Reſentment, or *Reſentiment*, (*French*) a ſenſible feeling, or true apprehenſion of any thing.

Reſeration, (*Lat.*) an unlocking, or unbolting.

Reſervation, (*Lat.*) a reſerving, or keeping in ſtore, alſo in Common Law, it is taken for that Rent, or Service, which the Grantor in any Grant, tieth the Grantee to perform unto him: alſo Reſervations, or Reſervedneſs, is uſed in Romances for that diſtance and ſtate, which Ladies obſerve in their behaviour toward thoſe that Court them.

Reſiance, (*French*) a mans abode, or continuance in a place.

Reſidence, (*Lat.*) the ſame, but more peculiarly; it is uſed for the continuance of a Parſon, or Vicar, upon his Benefice.

Reſidue, (*Lat.*) the reſt, or remainder.

Reſignation, (*Lat.*) an unſealing; alſo a ſurrendring up, but more particularly, the reſigning up a Benefice into the hands of the Ordinary.

Reſilition, or *Reſilience*, (*Lat.*) a rebounding, or leaping back.

Reſina Auri, among the Chymiſts, is a *Crocus* extracted out of Gold, they alſo call *Sulphur Reſina Terræ*, and *Sulphur* ſublimed and brought into a Liquor, Balſom or Oyl; they call *Reſina Terræ Potabilis*.

Reſinous, (*Lat.*) full of Roſin.

Reſipiſcence, (*Lat.*) as it were a being wiſe again, a repenting, a changing ones mind from doing fooliſhly.

Reſiſtance, (*Lat.* as it were a withſtanding) a term in Philoſophy, taken for the property of a ſolid body, which reſiſteth and oppoſeth whatſoever comes againſt it.

Reſolution, (*Lat.*) in the primitive acception; ſignifieth a looſening, or untying, but it is generally taken only for a full purpoſe, or intention to do any thing, perhaps, becauſe by untying, all knots and hinderances are taken away. Alſo in Chymiſtry; It is the violent ſeparation of bodies commixt together, by the application of a *Reſolvent*, *i. e.* Some ſharp and diſſolving Ingredient.

Reſonant, (*Lat.*) reſounding, ringing, or ecchoing out aloud.

Reſource, (*French*) a new ſource, a recovery.

Reſpight of Homage, ſignifieth the forbearing of Homage, which ought firſt of all to be performed by the Tenant that holdeth by Homage.

Reſpiration, (*Lat.*) a breathing, or taking reſpite.

Reſplendent, (*Lat.*) ſhining bright, or gliſtering.

Reſponſe, or *Reſponſion*, (*Lat.*) an Anſwer.

Reſponſory Song, an Anthem, wherein they ſing by turns, as it were one anſwering the other.

Reſtagnation, (*Lat.*) an overflowing, a bubling up.

Reſtauration, (*Lat.*) a reſtoring, a making new, or repairing.

Reſtible, (*Lat.*) tilled every year; alſo flouriſhing, or bearing Fruit every year.

Reſtinction, (*Lat.*) in Chymiſtry, is the quenching of any Metal in ſome exalting Liquor, to bring it up to its deſigned perfection.

Reſtipulation, (*Lat.*) a putting in a Pledge or Gage, for the aſſurance of ones anſwer unto an Action in the Law.

Reſtitution, (*Lat.*) a reſtoring back; in Common Law, it is taken for the ſetting him in poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements, that hath been unlawfully diſſeiſed of them.

Reſtive, (*French*) unwilling, ſtubborn, obſtinate.

Reſtrict Line, (in Chiromancy) is that which diſtinguiſheth, and ſeparates the hand from the arm, either by a ſimple or double tranſcurſion, and is otherwiſe called the *Diſcriminal line*, and alſo the Dragons tail; this line determines the ſubject of the Art.

Reſtriction, (*Lat.*) a holding back, or reſtraining.

Reſuery, (*French*, madneſs, ſottiſhneſs.

Reſul Alloh, a name which the Turks give to *Mahomet*, their falſe Prophet, ſignifying the Meſſenger of God.

Reſultancy, or *Reſult*, (*French*) a rebounding, or leaping back: alſo, the iſſue or event of a buſineſs; alſo a concluſion drawn from any thing.

Reſumption, (*Lat.*) a taking back again, particularly, a taking back into the Kings hands, as before he had delivered to the Heir, or granted by Letters Patents to any man.

Reſupi-

Reſupination, (*Lat.*) a lying along on the back, with the face upward.

Reſurrection, (*Lat.*) a riſing again.

Reſuſcitation, (*Lat.*) a riſing up again.

Retailler, (*French*) a ſeller by retail, *i.e.* by pieces, or parcels, and not by the Groſſe.

Retainer, in Common Law, is taken for a ſervant not Mœnial, but only uſing his Maſters name, or bearing his livery.

Retaliation, (*Lat.*) a doing like for like, a requiting, either good, or bad.

Retardation, (*Lat.*) a forſlowing, lingring, or ſtaying.

Retention, (*Lat.*) a retaining, or holding back; in Common Law it is meant, when a Court pronounceth not a full Arreſt, or Judgment, but reſerves ſomewhat to be afterwards ordered.

Retentive, (*Lat.*) apt to retain, or hold in, whence *Retentive-faculty*, the retaining power of nature which keeps in the nouriſhment within the body, ſo long as it is convenient.

Reticence, (*Lat.*) a being ſilent, or holding ones peace.

Reticle, (*Lat.*) a little Net.

Retimo, one of the principal Towns in the Iſle of *Crete* or *Candie*.

Retinacle, (*Lat.*) that which retains, or holds back another thing.

Retort, among Chymiſts, is a globous Veſſel, whoſe neck growing out by degrees from the belly, ends at length in a long Canal retorted or wreathing backward.

Retortion, (*Lat.*) a twiſting, or writhing backward.

Retractation, (*Lat.*) a recanting or recalling of an old opinion, in Rhetorick it is the ſame figure with that which is called in *Greek Ploce*.

Retraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing back; alſo a ſhifting, or going off from ones word.

Retraxit, in Common Law, is an exception againſt one that formerly commenced an Action, and withdrew it, or was non-ſuit before Tryal.

Retreat, (*French*) a retiring; alſo a place of accommodation and ſecurity.

Retrenchment, (*French*) a cutting off, but more particularly a paring away or cutting off all ſuperfluous or extraordinary Expences.

Retribution, (*Lat.*) a giving back, a making recompence, or requital.

Retriment, (*Lat.*) the droſſe or dregs of Metal; alſo any kind of rubbiſh.

Retrive, (from the *French Retrover*, to find again) a term in Hawking, to ſpring Partridges again, after they have once ſprung already; alſo to recover a thing given for loſt.

Retroaction, (*Lat.*) a drawing backward.

Retroceſſion, (*Lat.*) a going backward.

Retrocopulation, (*Lat.*) a coupling backward.

Retroduction, (*Lat.*) a leading or bringing back.

Retrogradation, (*Lat.*) a recoiling, or going back; a Planet goes retrograde, when it goes contrary to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns.

Retrogreſſion, (*Lat.*) the ſame as Retrogradation.

Return, in Common Law, ſignifies the return of a Writ by Sheriffs and Bayliffs, which is a Certificate made to the Court where the Writ directeth him, of that which he hath done touching the ſerving of the ſame Writ.

Returns, certain ſet times, in each of the four Terms, more peculiarly allotted for the ſeveral ſorts of proceedings in any cauſe to be determined: each Term conſiſting of 4, 5, or 6 returns, which nevertheleſs, are but of ſix kinds (ſome or other of them being in moſt Terms repeated with this or that Feaſt to which they are appropriated) *viz. Craſtino*, which is the morrow after the *Baſis*, or day nominated, *Octabis*, which is eight days after, Incluſively *Quinde o*, which is fifteen days after *Tres*, which is that day three weeks, *Menſe* that day moneth, and *Quinque*, that day five weeks; likewiſe each return conſiſting of four ſeveral days, *viz.* the day of return or of Eſſoyn for the Defendant in a perſonal Action, or the Tenant in a real to be Eſſoyned, the day of exception, for the Plaintiff, or demandant, to lay an exception, if no Eſſoyn be caſt, that the Defendant ſhall not be Eſſoyned or amerced; *Returna Brevium*, the day whereon the Sheriff muſt return the Writ; and laſtly, the day of appearance for parties, and Jurors in the Court of Common Pleas; whenſoever any of theſe days falls upon a Holy-day or Sunday, the next day executes a double Office, as if the day of Eſſoyn ſo falls out, the next day ſerves both for the day of Eſſoyn and the day of Exception.

Reuben, (*Hebr. the Son of Viſion*,) the Son of *Jacob* by *Leah*, of him came the *Reubenites*, one of the twelve Tribes of *Iſrael*.

Reuda, a certain *Iriſh* Captain, who by force of Arms ſeated himſelf in a part of *Scotland*. The Inhabitants whereof are generally called *Red-ſhanks*.

Revelation, (*Lat.*) a revealing, laying open, or diſcovering.

Revels, Sports of Dancing, Masking, Comedies, *&c.* uſed in the Kings Houſe, and Inns of Court, from the *French Reveiler*, to awake, becauſe they are performed in the night-time.

Reverberation, (*Lat.*) a reflecting, a beating, or a ſtriking back.

Reverberation, is alſo a Chymical term, ſignifying the burning of bodies with a violent heat in a Furnace, made purpoſely, and reducing them by ſome repercuſſive ingredient into a very ſubtil Calx.

Reverberatory, (*Lat.*) a Furnace uſed by Chymiſts for the Calcining of their Minerals and other materials by a Reverberate flame.

Reverſe, (*French*) a back-blow in Fencing.

Reverſed, turned backward, or upſide-down, a term in Heraldry, being the abatement of a Cote; proper to him that Raviſhes a Maid, or Widow, or flies from his Soveraigns Banner.

Reverſion, (*Lat.*) a returning; in Rhetorick it is the ſame figure with that which is called in

Greek Epiſtrophe, alſo in Common Law, it is a poſſibility reſerved to a mans ſelf, and his Heirs, to have again Lands, or Tenements made over conditionally to others, upon the failing of ſuch conditions. Alſo the right any one hath to any Inheritance, Poſſeſſion or place of Profit after an other Perſons Deceaſe.

Reveſtiary, a place where the Church-Veſtments are kept, a Veſtry.

Reviction, (*Lat.*) a reviving, a coming again to ones ſelf.

Revocation, (*Lat.*) a calling back.

Revolution, (*Lat.*) a rowling back, the turning back of Celeſtial bodies to their firſt point, and finiſhing their circular courſe.

Revulſion, (*Lat.*) a plucking back, a drawing away: in Phyſick, it is an evacuation of the Morbifick matter, by places oppoſite to the ſeat of the humour.

Rewiſh, (*Dutch*) Lecherous, a word applyed to the copulation of Doves.

R. H.

Rhabdomancy, (*Greek*) Divination by a Wand, Staff, or Rod.

Rhadamanthus, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Europa*, who for his ſeverity in Juſtice, was feign'd by the Poets to have been one of the three Infernal Judges; the other two being *Æacus* and *Minos*.

Rhagides, (*Greek*) the third film or skin, that encompaſſeth the Eye.

Rhætia, a Countrey of *Europe*, bordering upon *Helvetia*, and the Lake *Larius*: It is divided into higher and lower *Rhetia*: the Inhabitants of the higher are called *Griſons*, of the lower *Boiarii*.

Rhapſodie. (*Greek*) See *Rapſodie*.

Rhedarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Car, Waggon or Coach.

Rhegium, (*Reggio*) the ſecond City of the Dukedom of *Modena*, in that part of *Italy*; called *Æmilia*, or *Longobardia Ciſalpina*.

Rhenus, the moſt noble and largeſt River of *Germany*, if not of all Europe.

Rheſus, a King of *Thrace*, the Son of *Strymon* and *Enterpe*; he came with his white Horſes to the aid of the *Trojans*, and was killed by *Diomed* and *Ulyſſes*, with the help of *Dolon*; thoſe white Horſes, upon which the fate of *Troy* depended, being brought away by the *Greeks*.

Rhetorical, (*Lat.*) Eloquent, full of Rhetorick, *i. e.* the art of ſpeaking well, and Eloquently.

Rhinoceros, (*Greek*) a kind of *Indian* Beaſt, having a Horn on his Noſe.

Rhodanus, (*Rhoſne*) one of the chiefeſt Rivers in *France*, which riſing at the foot of the Mountain *Briga* in *Suitzerland* near *Sedun*, falls in at *Ville Neufe*, into the Lake *Leman*.

Rhodomel, (*Greek*) Honey of Roſes.

Rhodus, a famous Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea (and one of the *Cyclades*) formerly conſecrated to the Sun, in honour of whom a mighty *Coloſſus* was made, 50 Cubits in length.

Rhomb, or *Roumb*, (*Lat.*) a certain Geometrical ſquare figure, conſiſting of equal ſides, but unequal angles: alſo a ſpinning-wheel: alſo a Mariners Compaſs, or Sea-Chart.

Rhomboides, (*Greek*) a figure in Geometry, differing from the *Rhombus* in this, that being fourſquare, two of the ſides are longer than the other two, alſo a Fiſh like a *Turbot*, alſo one of the muſcles in the ſhoulder blade.

Rhonchiſonant, (*Lat.*) ſounding like one that ſnorts in his ſleep.

Rhoſne. See *Rhodanus*.

Rhubarb, (*Rhabarbarum*,) a Plant counted ſo wholeſome and ſo much uſed in medicine, that it is called the *Friend*, *Life*, *Heart* and *Treacle* of the *Liver*.

Rhythmical, (*Greek*) belonging to Rhythm, or Meeter in Verſe: as alſo to proportion, or Harmony in Muſick.

R. I.

Rialto, a ſtately place in *Venice*, like to our Royal Exchange.

Rib, (a term in Archery) it is the hard quill in the wing of a Gooſe, that divideth the feathers.

Ribadavia, a Town in *Gallicia*, a Province of *Spain*, from whence is brought a ſort of Wine much eſteemed.

Riband, in Heraldry is leſs than a Coſt, and contains the eighth part of a Bend.

Ribauldry, (*Ital.*) Whoredom, Unbleameſs, or the carriage of a Ruffian.

Ribibble, (*old word*) a Fiddle or Cittern.

Richmond, q. *Rich-mount*, the chief Town of *Richmondſhire*; it was walled about, and fortified with a ſtrong Caſtle againſt the *Danes*, by *Allan* the firſt Earl thereof; alſo the name of one of the Kings Houſes in *Surrey*, where King *Edward* the Third dyed.

Ribolla, a kind of ſtrong Wine, ſo called.

Riches, by the Hunters taken for a Company, and ſo they ſay, a Riches of Marterns.

Richard, a proper name of a man, ſignifying in the *Sax.* Tongue, powerful diſpoſition. Of this name there have been three Kings of *England*, and one of *Cyprus*.

Riſure, (*Lat.*) a grinning, or ſhewing the teeth like a Dog; alſo, a fretting, or chafing inwardly.

To *Ride*, in Navigation, is, when a Ship is held in ſo faſt by her Anchors, that ſhe doth not drive away by the Tide, or Wind.

To *Ride hawſeful*, is when in any diſtreſs, the Water breaks into the hawſe of the Ship. To ride betwixt Wind and Tide, is when the Wind and Tide are contrary, and of equal power. To ride thwart, is when a Ship rides with her ſide to the Tide. To ride a pike, is to pike the yards when you ride among many Ships. To ride

acroſs

acroſs, is to hoiſe the main and fore-yards to the hounds and taped alike.

Riders, in Navigation, are great poſts and binders uſed in great Ships.

Riding Clark, one of the ſix Clarks of the Chancery; who takes his turn for his year, to have the controlling of all Grants which paſs the Great Seal.

The *Rie*, a Diſeaſe incident to Hawks, being a tumour that riſeth in the Head, and ſwells it.

Rier-County. See *Rere-County*.

Rifling, a way of chaffering, when a Company of men ſtake down a piece of Money againſt a Commodity; and he that throws moſt upon the Dice takes it; ſometimes it is uſed in the ſame ſence with Plundring.

Rifts, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, being a Corruption in the Palat of the Mouth.

Riga, the chief City of *Lettea*, one of the three ſub-diviſions of *Livonia*, the other two being *Eſtia* and *Curland*.

Rigation, (*Lat.*) a bedewing, watering, or ſprinkling.

Rigging of a Ship, is all the Ropes and Cordage belonging to the Maſts and Yards.

Rigidity, or *Rigour*, (*Lat.*) ſtiffneſs with cold, or froſt; alſo ſurlineſs, ſtrictneſs, ſeverity.

Rigel, (*Arab.*) a Star in the left foot of *Orion*.

Right your Helm, a term in Navigation, is to keep it in the mid-ſhip, or right up.

Rigols, a certain Muſical Inſtrument, by ſome ſuppoſed to be the ſame with a *Clavichord* or *Clerichord*; the derivation of it from the *French Regalliardir* to rejoyce, is not more ſtrain'd, than Skinners from *Lyricula*; he had done better perhaps if he had kept to his. See *Rigoler*, *i.e.* to Sport or be Frolick.

Ring-bolts, in Navigation, are certain pieces of Iron faſtened by the Port-holes for the tackles of the Ordnance, they are alſo uſed to bring the Planks and Walls to the Ship-ſide.

Ringtail, a kind of Puttock, or Kite, having whitiſh feathers about his tail.

Ringwalk, a term in Hunting, being a round walk made by Hunters.

Rio de la hacha, a little Province in the *Weſt-Indies*, lying on the North-Eaſt of St. *Martha*; waſhed on all other parts with the Water of the main Ocean, or with the Gulph or Bay of *Venezuella*; it taketh its name from a ſmall Town called *de la Hacha*, about a mile diſtant from the Sea.

Riot, in Common Law, is the forcible doing of an unlawful Act, by three, or more perſons aſſembled together for that purpoſe.

Riphean-hills, certain Hills of *Scythia*, ſo called from the *Greek* word *Ripe*, *i.e.* the violent force of Winds blowing from thoſe parts; they are alſo called *Hyperborean* Mountains.

Ripiers, thoſe that uſe to bring Fiſh from the Sea-coaſts, to the inner parts of the Land, it comes from the *Latin* word *Ripa* a Bank, or Shore; they are ſo called in a Statute made in the Reign of King *Henry* the Fourth.

Riſible, (*Lat.*) ſubject to laughter.

Riſingham, (ſignifying in the *Britiſh* tongue, the Giants habitation) a certain Town in *Northumberland*; of which the old *Britains* fabulouſly reported that it was defended by their God *Magon*, againſt a *Soldan*, or great Prince, in thoſe times.

Rituals, certain Books which preſcribe the Rites and Ceremonies of the *Roman* Church.

Rivage, (*French*) the Water-ſide or Sea-Coaſt.

Rivality, (*Lat.*) envy between *Rivals*, *i.e.* two perſons loving one and the ſame Woman; being a Metaphor borrowed from thoſe that fetch Water from the ſame River.

Rivulet, (*Lat.*) a Brook, or little River.

Rixation, (*Lat.*) a brawling, or wrangling.

Rizons, a City of *Illyria*, ſeated upon a River of the ſame name.

R. O.

Road, in Navigation, is an open place near the ſhore, from the *Dutch* word *Reed*.

Roan colour, a kind of dark, or cheſnut colour; being moſt properly ſpoken of a Horſe.

Robbins, in Navigation, are little lines reeved into the eyelet-holes of the Sail, under the head ropes to make faſt the Sail to the Yard; to make faſt is in the Seamans phraſe to tie.

Robert, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in *Dutch*, *Famous in Counſel*. There were of this name one Emperor of *Germany*, one King of *France*, and four Kings of *Scotland*.

Robigalia, certain Feaſts kept in *May*, by the ancient *Romans* in honor of *Robigus*; who was worſhipt as a God among them, for that he was thought to keep the Corn from blaſting.

Robiginous, (*Lat.*) full of ruſt; alſo, blaſted, as Corn.

Roboration, (*Lat.*) a ſtrengthning, or making ſtrong, from *Robur*, *i.e.* an Oak.

Robuſtous, (*Lat.*) ſtrong as an Oak.

Roccadillio, a kind of ſweet meat made in *Spain*, and ſo called from its reſemblance to a Rock.

Roch, (*old word*) a Rock.

Rochester, a City in *Kent*, called in *Latin Roffa*, from one *Roffus*; but more anciently *Durobrevis*. In the year 676. It was laid waſte by *Ethelred* King of the *Mercians*, and many a time afterwards ſacked by the *Danes*.

Roch or *Rochet*, a kind of Fiſh, called in *Latin Rutilus Fluviatilis*: alſo a kind of Surplice, Biſhops Robe, which they wear under their Chimmack.

Rocida Vallis (*Ronce-Valles*) a place in the Kingdom of *Navarre*, of very great note and fame; for being the Burying place of the great *Rolando*, Kinſman to *Charles* the Great.

Rocket, (*Lat. Eruca*) an Herb of *Mars*, quickning Nature, and exciting Venery.

Rod, a certain Land meaſure. See *Pearch.*

Rode. See *Road.*

Rodge, a ſort of Water-foul, ſomewhat like a Duck, but leſſer.

Rod-Knights, or *Rad-Knights*, certain ſervitors, which hold by their ſerving their Lord on Horſe-back.

Rodnet, a Net to catch Black-birds, or Wood-Cocks in.

Rodomontade, (*Span.*) a vain glorious bragging, or boaſting.

Roe, or *Roe-buck*, a kind of Deer, called in *French*, *la Chevrelle.*

Rogation, (*Lat.*) an asking, demanding, or entreating; whence *Rogation-week*, the next week but two before *Whitſunday*; ſo called from the duty of Faſting, and Prayer, injoyned at that time by the Church as a preparative to the Feaſt of *Aſcenſion*: it is alſo called Gang-week, and by ſome Graſſe-week.

Roger, the proper name of a man, from the *Dutch* word Ruger, *i. e.* quiet, or *Rodgar*, *i. e.* ſtrong Counſel. Of this name was a great *Norman* Duke, of whom deſcended a Race of the Kings of *Sicily.*

Rogitation, (*Lat.*) an asking often, an entreating earneſtly.

Roiſton, a Town in *Hertfordſhire*, anciently called *Roiſes-Croſs*, from a Croſs built by Dame *Roiſe*, (as ſome think) Counteſs of *Norfolk*: but being augmented by *Euſtace de Marck*, it came to be called *Royſton*, q. *Roiſes* Town.

The *Rolls*, a place appointed by *Edward* the Third, for the keeping of the Rolls or Records of Chancery, the Maſter whereof in the abſence of the Lord Chancellor, ſitteth as Judge.

Rollo, a famous Captain, who with a ſelect Company of *Daniſh* youths going to ſeek out new habitations, ſetled in that part of *France*, which is now called *Normandy*; the *French* at laſt after much War, were glad to make a League with them, and to allow them quiet poſſeſſion of what they had conquered; and *Rollo* marrying the Daughter of *Charles* the ſimple, was both himſelf Baptized, and likewiſe cauſed all his people to embrace the Chriſtian Faith.

Roll-rich, a Town in *Oxfordſhire*, not far from *Chipping-Norton*, where certain famous Stones are to be ſeen ſet up; as ſome think by *Rollo* Duke of *Normandy*, as a Trophy of ſome Victory obtained here before his Invaſion of *France.*

Roma, the chief City of *Italy*, and moſt famous of the World, built by *Romulus* and *Remus*, the Grand-children of *Numitor.* The Inhabitants of this City and parts adjacent, called the *Romans*, were anciently a people renowned, both in War, and Peace, and Maſters of a great part of the World.

Romania or *Romaniola*, a Province of *Italy*, heretofore called *Flaminia*, whoſe chief Cities are *Bononia*, once an *Academy*, *Ravenna*, *Ferrara* a Dukedom; *Rimini*, *Forli*, *Forinpopolo*, *Ceſena*, *Faenſa* and *Imola.*

Romance, a feigned Hiſtory; from *Romant*, the moſt Eloquent ſort of *French*, or *Roman*; which hath heretofore been uſed to ſignifie any thing written, or expreſſed Eloquently.

Roman Indiction, a Circle or Revolution of Fifteen years, within which ſpace of time, the *Romans* were wont to exact their ſeveral ſorts of Tributes of the Nations, whom they had conquered; at the end of the firſt five years Gold being demanded in token of the *Roman* Government, the next five years Silver for the Souldiers Pay, the laſt five years Braſs, and Iron for other uſes: this number ſerveth to date the Charters and other Writings of the *Roman See*, and ſheweth how to calculate the time ſince the paying of this Tribute by the ſeveral periods of Fifteen years, which have come about ſince our Saviours Nativity.

To *Rome*, (*old word*) to wander, or walk up and down.

Romeſcot, or *Romefeoh*, a certain Tribute paid to *Rome*, commonly called Peter-pence.

Romulus and *Remus*, the Sons of *Rhea Sylvia*, (as ſome ſuppoſe by *Mars*) the Daughter of *Numitor*, King of the *Albans*; they were preſerved from the cruelty of their Unkle *Amulius* by *Laurentia* (of which ſee more in *Laurentia.*) *Romulus* having ſlain his Brother *Remus*, obtained the ſole Government of the City to himſelf; he overcame the *Veientes*, (who made War upon the *Romans*, becauſe that they wanting Wives had raviſht the Virgins that came from Neighbouring places to ſee their ſhews called *Conſualia*,) dedicating the ſpoyls to *Jupiter Feretrius*; he alſo overcame the *Fidenates*, and the *Sabines*, whom he cauſed with *Titus Tatius* their King, to inhabit *Rome*, and to joyn into one Commonwealth with the *Romans*; at length in a great Aſſembly at the Lake of *Caprea*, a ſudden Tempeſt ariſing, he vaniſht away, none knowing what became of him.

Roncevalles. See *Rocida vallis.*

Rondacher, (*French*) he that carrieth a *Rondach*, *e. i.* a Target, or Buckler.

Rondelier, (*French*) the ſame: alſo, a Target-maker.

Rood, the ſame as Rod, or Pearch: alſo a Croſs.

Rood-loft, (*Saxon*) a ſhrine, or place to put Rood, or Croſs in, or the Image, or Relique of any Saint.

Rope-yarns, in Navigation, are the yarns of any Rope untwiſted, and are uſed to ſerve ſmall Ropes, ſinnet, mats, plats, or caburns, and make up the Sails at the yards arms.

Rorid, or *Roral*, or *Rorulent*, (*Lat.*) dewy, beſprinkled with dew.

Roſamunda, the Daughter of *Cunimundus*, King of the *Gepidæ*: ſhe was married to *Alboinus*, King of the *Lombards*, who having made a Feaſt, drank a health to her out of a Cup made out of his Fathers skull, for which ſhe procured his death by the means of *Herminges*, with whom ſhe fled to *Longinus*, Exarch of *Ravenna*,

Ravenna, and married him; but afterwards being in hopes to marry *Longinus*, ſhe offered a potion to *Herminges* in the Bath, which was poiſon; which he ſuſpecting, forced her to drink it her ſelf: Alſo the name of King *Henry* the Second's Concubine, for whom he built the famous Bower at *Woodſtock*. The word ſignifieth in *Saxon*, Roſe of Peace.

Roſary, (*Lat.*) a place where Roſes grow; alſo a ſhort Prayer-book, or a pair of Beads, containing One hundred and fifty *Pater-Noſters*, and One hundred and fifty *Avy-Maries*.

Roſcid, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Rorid*.

Roſcoman, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Roſe, a Chriſtian name of divers Women, from that well known, beautiful flower, much uſed in Medicine for cooling and comforting the principal parts of the Body. This flower among the ancient Ethnicks, was ſacred to *Juno*.

Roſemary, (*Lat. Roſmarinus*) a well known, moſt fragrant, and moſt wholſome Plant, and particularly good for the Head and Brain, eſpecially the flowers thereof; of which is made, that noted compoſition called *Dianthos*.

Roſion, (*Lat.*) a gnawing.

Roß, a County of *Scotland*, denominated from the *Britiſh* word *Roſſe*, *i. e.* a Heath, or place of Lings.

Ros Solis. See *Sundew*.

Roſtration, (*Lat.*) a thruſting in the Beak or Bill.

Rotation, (*Lat.*) a wheeling, or moving about like a wheel.

To ſay a Leſſon by Rote, to ſay it as roundly, and currently, as the Wheel runs in his Rote, or Track.

Rotherbeaſts, (a word uſed both in old Statutes, and ſtill in the North of *England*,) horned Beaſts, as Cows, Oxen, *&c.* Whence *Roſoth* is uſed in *Herefordſhire*, for the Soil or Dung of thoſe Beaſts.

Rotundity, (*Lat.*) roundneſs.

Rou, (*old word*) ugly, froward.

Rouge-Croß. See *Purſuivant*.

Rough-trees, in Navigation are ſmall Timbers to bear up the gratings from the Half-deck to the Forecaſtle.

Roundin, a term in Navigation, is a letting riſe Main or Foretack, and haling aft the Foreſheet to the Cat-head, and Main-ſheet to the Cabridge-head, when the Wind larges upon the Main and Foreſail.

Roundel, a term in Heraldry, being the figure of a round Ball.

Roundelay, a Shepherds Song, as it were a Song ſung in a round, by a company where each takes his turn.

Roundlet, a Wine meaſure, containing eight Gallons and a half.

Rounds, a term in Sculpture, the fragments of Statues.

Roundſhot, in Gunnery is any round Bullet made for a Piece.

Rowze, in Faulconry is when a Hawk lifteth up, and ſhaketh her ſelf.

Rowland, a proper name of a Man, ſignifying in *Dutch*, Counſel for the Land. The chief of this name was that famous *Rolando*, or *Orlando*, the Kinſman of *Charles* the Great.

To *Rowſe a Hart*, among Hunters is, to raiſe him from his harbor: In Faulconry, a Hawk is ſaid to *Rowſe*, not ſhake her ſelf. Alſo in Navigation, to *Rowſe in*, is to make a Cable right when it is ſlack upon the Water.

Rowt, the Foreſters ſay, a *Rowt* of Wolves.

Colour de Roy, a Violet colour, which is the *French* Kings proper colour.

Royal, (*French*) Kingly, belonging to a King. Whence Royalties, the Rights or Prerogative of a King: Royal, is alſo a term in Hunting. See *Torch-Royal*.

R. U.

Rubace and *Rubacel*, the name of a precious ſtone that hath uſually a kind of yellowiſh colour about the extremities of it.

Rubarb. See *Rhubarb*.

Rubefaction, (*Lat.*) a making red.

Rubet, a ſtone found in the head of a Toad; commonly called a Toads-ſtone.

Rubicon, a River of *Italy*, between *Rimini* and *Ravenna*, which floweth into the *Adriatick* Sea; it is now called *Runcone*, or *Piſcatello*. By paſſing over this River, *Julius Cæſar* made himſelf maſter of the *Roman* Empire.

Rubicund, (*Lat.*) Blood-red.

Ruby, a certain Gem ſhining in the dark, and of a ſanguine colour.

Rubiginous, (*Lat.*) See *Robiginous*.

Rubrieation, (*Lat.*) a Plaiſter ſo ſtrongly drawing, that it makes the part look red.

Rubick, a ſpecial title of the Law, or a noted ſentence of any Book marked with red Letters; alſo a Calender of Saints and Feſtivals.

Ruck, a Bird of ſtrength and bigneſs. Some Writers have reported things too incredible to be ſpecified, as that it is able to truſs up a Lion with its Claws, *&c.*

Ructation, (*Lat.*) a belching.

Rudder, that piece of Timber which hanging at the Sternpoſt of a Ship, is as a bridle to direct its courſe.

Rudder-rope, in Navigation is a Rope reeved through the Sternpoſt, and goes through the head of the *Rudder*.

Rudheath, a place in *Cheſhire*, where there was formerly a ſanctuary for thoſe that had treſpaſſed againſt the Law, to remain ſecure for a year and a day.

Rudiments, (*Lat.*) the firſt Elements or Principles of any Art or Faculty, becauſe thoſe that come firſt to be inſtructed, are to be imagined altogether rude and ignorant.

Rue, (*Lat. Ruta*) a Solar herb, excellent againſt poiſon or infection; it is otherwiſe called Herbgrace, or Serving-mans Joy.

Ruffe,

Ruffe, (*Cernua*) a certain kind of Fiſh, by ſome called an *Aſpredo*, being ſomewhat ſmaller than a Pearch, and takes the ſame Bait as a Pearch. Alſo a term in Faulconry, when the Hawk hits the prey, and yet not truſſes it.

Rufter-hood, in Faulconry a plain and eaſie Leather-hood, being large, wide, and open behind, and to be worn by a Hawk when you firſt draw her.

Rufus, an *Epheſian*, who flouriſhed under the Emperor *Trajan*, and wrote in *Hexameter* Verſe of Figs, Wine, Honey, and of Herbs in general; alſo a Sophiſt of *Corinth*, who as *Philoſtratus* delivers, was no leſs conſpicuous for his Nobility and riches, then for his polite Eloquence; alſo *Rufus* or *Ruffus*, an ancient Phyſician, the firſt inventor of thoſe Pills which in our Diſpenſatory are called *Pilulæ Ruffi*.

Rugoſity, (*Lat.*) ruggedneſs, fulneſs of wrinkles.

Ruinous, (*Lat.*) going to wrack, falling to decay.

A *Carpenters Rule*, an Inſtrument to meaſure Boards or Timber with.

Rumbe. See *Rombe*.

Rumbeg, a Title among the *Turks* for the Pope, that is, Lord, or Prince of *Rome*.

Rumia, a certain godeſs among the ancient *Romans*, who was ſaid to have the care of Suckling children: From *Rumi*, an ancient *Latin* word, ſignifying Womens Paps.

To *Rumidge*, in Navigation is to remove goods or luggage out of a Ships Howld: Whence it is alſo uſed upon other occaſions.

Rumigeration, (*Lat.*) a carrying tales, a ſpreading a rumor, or report abroad.

Rumination, (*Lat.*) a chewing of the cud; alſo a pondering in ones mind, or earneſtly thinking upon any thing.

Ruminus, a ſirname of *Jupiter*, *qu.* affording Teats to every creature.

Rumſchah, a name or title for the Pope among the *Perſians*, *i. e.* King of *Rome*.

Runcina, the godeſs of weeding.

Rungs, (a term in Navigation,) are Float-timbers, or Ground-timbers athwart the Keel.

Ruption, (*Lat.*) a breaking, or burſting.

Rupture-wort, (*Herniaria*) an Herb ſo called, as being excellent for inward Bruiſes or Ruptures.

Rural, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Countrey.

Ruſh-grown, (a term in Archery.) See *Bob-tail*.

Ruſſia, a very large Countrey of *Europe*, part whereof is called *Ruſſia Nigra*, *Ruſſia Minor*, or *Ruthenia*, and belongs to the Crown of *Poland*; the other part is called *Ruſſia Alba*, *Ruſſia Major*, or *Moſcovia*, being the Territory of the Great *Czar*, who is ſometimes called the *Czar* or Emperor of *Ruſſia*, ſometimes Great Duke of *Moſcovy*.

Ruſtication, (*Lat.*) a dwelling in the Countrey.

Ruſticity, (*Lat.*) a Countrey garb, or carriage; alſo clowniſhneſs.

To *Rut*, to deſire copulation, a term moſt properly applied to Deer; alſo a term in Nagivation, *Rut of the Sea*, is, where it doth daſh againſt any thing.

Ruth, (*Hebr.* Watered or filled) a Woman of *Moab*, who being firſt married to *Mahlon*, a *Bethlemite*, after his death, went with her Mother in Law, *Naomi*, into *Judea*, where *Boaz*, a rich Man, and Kinſman to her Husband, took a liking to her, and married her. And now, among us, it is a Chriſtian name frequently given to Women.

Rutilation, (*Lat.*) a ſhining, gliſtering, or glaring.

Ruttier, (*French*) a direction for the finding out of courſes by Land or Sea; alſo an old beaten Soldier.

S. A.

S*Abaoth*, (from the *Hebrew Scabath*, to reſt,) a celebration of the Seventh day of the week, as a day of reſt among the *Jews*, in remembrance of Gods reſting from the work of the Creation, on that day. Inſtead of which, the firſt day of the week, called the *Lords day*, hath been obſerved by Chriſtians in remembrance of Chriſts Reſurrection.

Sabaudia, (*Savoy*) a part of *Italy* which borders upon *Helvetia*, and ſome part of *Germany*, gives title to a Soveraign Duke, and contains *Pedemontium* or *Piemont*. So called, as lying at the foot of the *Alps*. The Ducal Seat is *Auguſta Taurinorum* or *Turin*.

Sabbatarians, thoſe that obſerve the *Jewiſh* Sabbath.

Sabbatical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sabbath.

Sabellians, a ſort of Hereticks, ſo called from *Sabellius*, their firſt Author; they affirmed the Father, Son, and the Holy Ghoſt, to be One only Perſon, having three names.

Sabinus, a Sophiſt, who flouriſhed under the Emperor *Adrian*; and as *Suidas* delivers wrote four Books of Declamation; as alſo Annotations upon *Thucydides*.

Sable, (*French*) the colour black in Heraldry; alſo a certain rich Fur, taken from a *Ruſſian* Beaſt ſo called.

Sabots, (*French*) a ſort of Brogues or Wooden Shooes, uſually worn by the Peaſants of *France*.

Sabrina, the name of a very fair and pleaſant River, ſpringing out of *Plimlimmon Hills* in *Wales*, and taking its courſe through *Shropſhire*, *Worceſterſhire*, and ſeveral other Shires. It is vulgarly called *Severn*.

To *Saburrate*, (*Lat.*) to Ballaſt a Ship with Gravel.

Sacerdotal,

Sacerdotal, (*Lat.*) Prieſtly, belonging to a Prieſt.

Sacchus cum brochia, a ſervice of finding a Sack, and a Broach to the King, by vertue of a Tenure for the uſe of his Army.

Sachem, a general name for any great Prince, or Ruler, among the People of the *Weſt Indies*.

Sack, a meaſure of Wool containing twenty ſix ſtone, and fourteen pound.

Sackbut or *Sagbut*, (*Spaniſh Sacabuche*) an Inſtrument of Wind Muſick, ſomewhat like a Trumpet.

Sacramental, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Sacrament or Oath.

Sacre or *Saker*, a kind of Kite or Hagard Hawk, from the *old French* word *Sacre*, which ſignifies originally a Glutton, but metaphorically this ſort of Bird, for its voraciouſneſs, being the ſame with that which is called in *Greek* Ἱέραξ. Alſo a great Piece of Ordnance.

Sacrificial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Sacrifice, or holy Offering.

Sacrilegious, (*Lat.*) committing Sacriledge, *i. e.* A robbing of Churches, or violating of holy things.

Sacriſty, or *Sacrary*, (*Lat.*) a Veſtry, a place, where the Prieſts Veſtments, and things belonging to the Church are kept.

Sadduces, a Sect among the *Jews*, ſo called from *Sadock* their firſt Author; they denied the being of Angels, and the Reſurrection of the Body: Yet had they ſo much Religion, as to ſpend a third part of the day in reading the Law, and the Prophets. Whence they were called *Caraim*, from *Cara*, to read.

Safe conduct. See *Paſs-port*.

Sagacity, (*Lat.*) quickneſs of underſtanding or apprehenſion, ſharpneſs of judgment or wit.

Sagamore, a King or Supream Ruler among the *Indians*.

Sagani, in the phraſe of the Hermetick and Chymical Philoſophers, are Spirits, as they imagine them, of the four Elements.

Sagapenum, the Gum of Fennel-Giant, a Plant chiefly growing in *Media*.

Saghut. See *Sackbut*.

Sagda or *Sagdo*, a ſort of Gem of about the bigneſs of a Bean, of a Leek-green colour, which attracts Wood as the Loadſtone does Iron, and Agate Straws.

Sage, (*Salvia*) an wholſome Herb, particularly comfortable to the Brain and Sinews.

Sagination, (*Lat.*) a cramming, or making fat.

Sagittal, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Arrow.

Sagittarius, one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack. See *Chiron*.

Sagittipotent, (*Lat.*) powerful in Darts or Arrows.

Saguntus, a Town of *Valentia*, a Province of *Spain*, now called *Morviedro*, ſituate upon the River *Ibero*, It was deſtroyed by *Hannibal*, which was the cauſe of the ſecond *Punick* War.

Sails, in Faulconry are the Wings of a Hawk.

Saker. See *Sacre*.

Say, a kind of Stuff to make Cloaths of, called in *Spaniſh Saietta*.

Saint Anthonies fire. See *Erysipely*.

Saint Johns Wort, (*Hypericum*) an Herb, the Oyl whereof is of common uſe, as being of great vertue and efficacy in the healing of Sores, Ulcers, and deep Wounds; and the aſſwaging of violent Pains and Aches.

Saint Peters Wort, an Herb like S. *Johns Wort*, only the leaves are a little broader, and not ſo much perforated.

Saint Lucas de Barameda, a Port-town of *Andaluſia* in *Spain*, and commonly called the Key of *Sevil*, in regard it lets in all Trade to that place.

Saint Quentin, a Town which gives title to an Earldom in *Picardy* or *Belgick France*; and famous for a moſt memorable Battle fought there, between the *French* and *Spaniards*.

Salacity, (*Lat.*) wantonneſs, or inclination to Venery: Perhaps from *Salacia* a godeſs of the Water, whom the ancients held to be the Wife of *Neptune*, and that ſhe cauſed the fluctuation, or moving up and down of the Sea; alſo the ebbing and flowing of the Sea, was called by the *Romans* in old time, *Salicia*, and *Venilia*.

Salade, (*French*) a kind of Head-piece or Helmet, called alſo *Salet*.

Salamanca, a Town of *Caſtilia Vetus*, and the moſt flouriſhing Academy of *Spain*, built and indowed by *Alphonſo* the Eighth, King of *Caſtile*.

Sal Armoniac or *Armoniac*. See *Ammoniac*.

Salamander, a kind of little Beaſt like a Lizard, vulgarly believed to ſubſiſt in the hotteſt fire, and to quench it. And hence it is, perhaps, that a ſort of Spirits which the Hermetics ſuppoſe to be the Inhabitants of the Element of Fire, are called *Salamandri*, but they are alſo otherwiſe called *Saldini*.

Salary, (*Lat.*) a Servants ſtipend or wages, ſo called, as *Pliny* ſaith, from *Sal*, *i. e.* Salt, both being alike neceſſary.

Salenæ, the ancient name of a Town in *Bedfordſhire*, now called *Salndy* or *Sandy*.

Salebrous, (*Lat.*) rugged, rough, uneven.

Sal Gemmæ, a Foſſil-ſalt digged up in ſome parts of *Hungary*, and ſo called from its tranſparent and Cryſtalline brightneſs, and is otherwiſe called by the Chymiſts *Sal Hungaricus*, *Metallicus*, and *Adrom*.

Saliant, (*Lat.*) leaping, a term in Heraldry.

Saligot. See *Salligot*.

Salii, the Twelve Prieſts of *Mars* inſtituted by *Numa Pompilius*.

M. Livius Salinator, a great *Roman* Captain, who when he was Conſul, joyned with his Fellow-Conſul *Appius Claudius Nero*, gave a moſt ſignal overthrow to *Aſdrubal*, the Brother of *Hannibal*; wherein *Aſdrubal* himſelf fell, and all his vaſt Army was either taken or ſlain.

Salique Law, a Law whereby the Crown of *France* cannot fall from the Lance to the Diſtaff,

i. e.

i. e. Cannot be inherited by Women. It is ſo called, either from theſe words *Si aliqua*, often mentioned in the Law, (which, as ſome ſay, was made by *Pharamond*, others by *Philip* the Fair;) or elſe from the River *Sala*; near unto which, the *Francks* anciently inhabited.

Saliſbury, the chief City of *Wiltſhire*, riſen up out of the ruines of a very ancient Town called *Sorbiodunum*, and by vulgar *Latiniſts Sarum*, and *Sariſburia*. This place is famous for a ſtately Minſter, built here in the Reign of King *Henry* the Third, by *Richard Poor*, then Biſhop of *Saliſbury*. This Cathedral hath as many Windows, as there are days in the year, as many Pillars as there are hours in a year; and the Gates are anſwerable in number to the Twelve Moneths.

Salivation, (*Lat.*) a fluxing or drawing humors out of the Mouth by ſpittle.

Sallena, among the Chymiſts is a kind of Salt-Peter.

Salligot, (*French*) a kind of fruit called Water-nut, or Caltrop.

Sallow, (*Lat. Salix*) the Goats Willow-tree.

To *Sally*, to iſſue out of a beſieged Town; from the *Spaniſh* word *Salir*.

Sal Lambrot or *Salebrot*, among the Chymiſts is a ſort of very ſharp and eager Salt.

Salmacis, a Fountain of *Caria*, near *Halicarnaſſus*, ſo called from *Salmacis*, a Nymph, who falling in love with *Hermaphroditus*, the Son of *Mercury* and *Venus*; when ſhe could by no other means draw him to her love, ſhe leaped into the Fountain; and imbracing him, prayed unto the gods, that they might grow into one; whereupon they immediately became one perſon, having both Sexes. Alſo, at the Prayers of *Hermaphroditus*, the Fountain contracted this quality, that whoever entered into it, were transformed into both Sexes, and called *Hermaphrodites*.

Salmanaſar. See *Shalmaneſer*.

Salmoneus, a King of *Elis*, the Son of *Æolus*, who aſpiring to be a god, drove his Chariot over a Brazen-bridge, which he had made, that he might imitate Thunder, at which *Jupiter* inraged, ſtruck him down to Hell with a Thunder-bolt.

Salmurium, (*Saumur*) a noted Town and Univerſity of *Belſia* or *Beauſſe*, in *Celtick France*.

Salomon. See *Solomon*.

Salonicki. See *Theſſalonica*.

Salſamentarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to Salt things, Brine, or Pickle.

Salſure, (*Lat.*) a ſalting, ſeaſoning, or powdering.

Saltation, (*Lat.*) a dancing or leaping.

Saltimbanco, (*Ital.*) a Mountebank or Quack-ſalver.

Saltire, a term in Heraldry. See *Sautoir*.

Saltz Sultz or *Selenipum*, among Chymiſts is a pickle ariſing from the diſſolution of Salt, by the coldneſs or moiſture of a Cellar.

Saltzburg, an Archbiſhoprick in the Circle of *Bavaria* in *Germany*.

C. Criſpus Saluſtius, an Elegant *Roman* Hiſtorian, whoſe Hiſtories of the *Jugurthin* War, and *Catalines* Conſpiracy, are extant; written in a very elegant *Latin* ſtile.

Salvatel-Vein. See *Vein*.

Salubrity, (*Lat.*) wholſomneſs or healthfulneſs.

Salutatory, (*Lat.*) a place where people ſtand to ſalute great Men.

Salutiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing health or ſafety.

Samarcand, the chief City of that part of *Tartaria*, called *Zagatai*; which is thought to have been the Countrey of the Great *Tamerlane*.

Samaria, a Countrey of *Paleſtine*, bordering upon *Judea*.

Sambenito, (*Span.*) a Coat of courſe Sackcloth, in which, among the *Roman* Catholicks, Penitents are reconciled to the Church.

Sambuke, a Muſical Inſtrument, called alſo a Dulcimer; alſo a Warlike Engine.

Samech, a Chymical word for *Tartar*, or the Salt of *Tartar*.

Samogitia, a large Countrey lying between *Livonia* and *Boruſſia*, but under the Empire of the Grand *Czar*.

Samonds, the ſirname of a very ancient family of Barons, who heretofore had their chief habitation at *Bromham* in *Wiltſhire*, they are ſtiled in the *Latin* Records *De Sancto Amando*.

Samos, the name of an Iſland, near *Ionia* over againſt *Epheſus*, anciently ſacred to *Juno*. The chief City of it is to this day called *Samo*, being an Archiepiſcopal See. This Iſle was originally called *Parthenia*.

Samothracia, an Iſland of the *Ægean* Sea, not far from *Thrace*, heretofore called *Dardania*.

Sampire, (*Fœniculum Marinum*, *Greek* Κεῖθμον) a Plant which grows commonly upon Rocky Clifts in the Sea: It is uſually pickled and eaten for a dainty Sallad.

Samplar, corrupted from *Exemplar*, a Pattern or Copy.

Sampſon, or *Shimſhon*, (*Hebr.* There the ſecond time,) the Son of *Manoa*, he was indued from Heaven with invincible ſtrength, and therewith performed wonderful exploits againſt the *Philiſtines*, till at laſt he was betrayed into their hands by his *Philiſtian* Wife *Dalilah*; but in the end, though a priſoner, and his eyes put out, he ſlew more of them than all the time of his life before, by pulling down the Houſe of *Dagon* upon himſelf, and a vaſt multitude there aſſembled.

Samuel or *Shemuel*, (*Hebr.* Heard of God,) the Son of *Elkanah* and *Hannah*; he was by his Mother dedicated to God, and proved a great Prophet, and Judge in *Iſrael*, being appointed by God to anoint *Saul* King over that people, and after him *David*.

Sanable, (*Lat.*) to be healed or cured.

Sanballat, (*Hebr.* A Bramble hid in ſecret,) a violent oppoſer of *Nehemiah*, and the *Jews* that went

went about the building of the City and Temple of *Jeruſalem.*

Sanchia, a Chriſtian name of divers Women; from the *Latin* word *Sancta*, *i. e.* Holy.

Sanctification, (*Lat.*) a ſanctifying, hallowing, or making holy.

Sanctimony or *Sanctity*, (*Lat.*) the profeſſion of holineſs.

Sanction, (*Lat.*) a decreeing, inacting, or eſtabliſhing any Decree or Ordinance.

Sanctuary, *Lat.*) a ſanctified or holy place; alſo a place priviledged by the Prince for the ſafeguard of offenders lives, founded upon the great reverence which the Prince beareth unto the place, whereunto he granteth ſuch a priviledge.

Sanctum Sanctorum, the innermoſt and holieſt place of the *Jews* Temple, where the Ark was kept.

Sandal, a kind of Pantofle or Slipper, covering only the ſole of the foot.

A *Sandapile*, (*Lat.*) a Coffin or Bier to carry dead Bodies on.

Sandarach, a kind of Red Painting, otherwiſe called Orpine or Red Arſenick.

Sandiver, (*qu. Suin de Verre*) the ſpume of the Aſhes of the Herb Kali or Glaſswort.

Sandomiria, one of the three Satrapies or Palatinates of *Polonia Minor*, the other two being thoſe of *Cracovia* and *Lublin.*

A *Sandbag*, in Etching or Graving, is that on which they uſe to turn their Plate.

Sanglant, (*French*) bloody or imbrued with blood.

Sanglier, (*French*) a Bore of five years old.

Sanguine or *Sanguineous*, (*Lat.*) full or abounding with blood; alſo of a complexion where that humor is predominant; alſo in Heraldry it is taken for a kind of ruddy or murry colour.

Sanguinolent, (*Lat.*) bloody or cruel.

Sanguis Calcetus, among the Chymiſts ſignifieth whatever is of as quick and ſharp a taſte as *Calx.*

Sanguis Draconis, the Gum of the Dragon-tree, ſo called, becauſe of its red colour; it is uſed in Painting as a colour, alſo in Medicine for its vertue in ſtopping of Fluxes.

Sanhedrim, (*Heb.*) the Supream Counſel or Court of Judicature among the *Jews*, conſiſting of the High Prieſt, and ſeventy Seniors, or Elders, who were to conſult about the greateſt matters of the Commonwealth, both Eccleſiaſtical and Civil. It comes near both in ſound and ſignification to the *Greek* Συνέδριον.

Sanjacks, the Governors of Cities among the *Turks.*

Sanicle, (*Sanicula*) an Herb very effectual for the healing of green wounds, and the ſtopping of Lasks, *Gonorrhea*, and all other Fluxes.

Sanity, (*Lat.*) health, ſoundneſs.

Sankfin, (from the *French* words *ſang*, *i. e.* blood; and *fine*, *i. e.* ended,) a final end of any lineal race, or deſcent of kinred.

Santalum. See *Saunders.*

Santons, holy Men among the *Turks.*

Saon, a River in *France*, which is called in *Latin Araris.*

Saphæna Vein. See *Vein.*

Saphick Verſe, a kind of Verſe conſiſting of a Trochee, Spondee, Dactyle, and two Trochees, as, *Sedibus gaudens variis doliſque*, and having at the end of every three Verſes an Adonick; which conſiſts of a Dactyle and a Spondee; as *Diva dolore.* This kind of Verſe was ſo called as being firſt invented by *Sapho*, a famous Proceſs of *Mitylene.*

Saphire, a kind of Gem or precious Stone, of an azure colour, and glittering with Golden ſparkles.

Sap-green, the condenſate juice of the *Rhamnus Berry* uſed among Diers, and Painters colours.

Sapidity or *Sapor*, (*Lat.*) ſavorineſs, welſeaſonedneſs, pleaſantneſs of taſte, or ſavor.

Sapience, (*Lat.*) Wiſdom or Prudence.

Sapphick. See *Saphick.*

Sapo Sapientiæ, in the Language of the Chymiſts, is the common Salt.

Saraband, (*Ital.*) a kind of Leſſon or Air in Muſick, going with a quick time.

Sarah, (*Hebr.* Miſtreſs or Dame,) the Wife of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and by him, in her old age, the Mother of *Iſaac*; it is a frequent Chriſtian name of Women among us to this day.

Saragoſa, (*Cæſar Auguſta*) the *Metropolis* of *Arragon*, in *Spain*, and the place where the Tribunal or Grand Court of the Inquiſition is held.

Sarbruck, a place among many others in the Circle of the *Rhine* or *Alſatia*, which gives title to a Count or Earl.

Sarcaſm, (*Greek*) a bitter jeſt, ſcoff, or taunt; a Rhetorical figure uſing ſuch ſcoffs.

Sarcel. See *Sercil.*

Sarcenet, (*Ital. Saracinetto*,) a ſort of thin Taffata, as it were a *Saracens* ſilk.

Sarcination, (*Lat.*) a loading with Packs or Fardels.

Sarcocolla, a certain kind of Gum ſo called, becauſe of its admirable efficacy in healing of wounds, and filling them up with fleſh.

Sarcoma, (*Greek*) a bunch of fleſh growing upon the noſe.

Sarcophage, (*Greek*) a certain ſtone wherein dead bodies being incloſed, do conſume away within a ſhort time; alſo a Tomb or Sepulchre.

Sarcotick, (*Greek*) breeding new fleſh.

Sarculation, (*Lat.*) a weeding or plucking up of Weeds; whence the time that Countreymen Weed their Corn in, is vulgarly called Sarcling time.

Sardanapalus, the laſt King of *Aſſyria*, againſt whom, for his luxury and effeminacy, *Arbaces*, the Satrap of *Media*, and *Belochus* of *Babylon* rebelling, transferred the Empire to *Media* and *Babylonia.* *Sardanapalus*, as ſoon as he ſaw himſelf

ſelf in danger, threw himſelf and all his riches into a burning Pyre, which he built for that purpoſe.

Sardel or *Sardine*, (*Trichias*, *Sardina*,) a kind of Fiſh called a Pilcher; perhaps ſo called, as being found frequently on the *Sardinian* Coaſt.

Sardinia, an Iſland in the *Ligueſtick* Ocean, ſo called from *Sardus*, the Son of *Hercules*, who planted himſelf here. It is at preſent under the Dominion of the King of *Spain*.

Sardonick laughter, an immoderate and deadly laughter, from the Herb *Sardon*; which being eaten, cauſeth it.

Sardonyx, a kind of Gem, or precious Stone, of a dark or blackiſh colour; being alſo called a Corneol, or Onyx of *Sardinia*.

Sarmatia, a very large Countrey, reaching from the borders of *Germany*, and the River *Viſtula*, as far as *Hircania*, and is divided into *Sarmatia Europea*, and *Sarmatia Aſiatica*.

Sarmentitious, (*Lat.*) belonging to branches or twigs.

Sarpedon, a King of *Lycia*, he was the Son of *Jupiter*, by *Laodamia*, the Daughter of *Bellerophon*: and going to help the *Trojans*, was killed by *Patroclus*, and carried out of the Field by *Apollo*, at *Jupiters* command; alſo the name of a great Mountain in *Aſia*.

Sarplar or *Serplath*, a quantity of Wool, conſiſting of eighty Tod, each Tod being two ſtone, and each ſtone fourteen pounds.

A *Sarſe* or *Serſe*, a ſieve of Hair; from the *Old French ſaſſer*, to ſift.

Sarſaparilla, (*Smilax Peruviana*,) a Plant growing in *Peru* and *Virginia*, of great uſe in Gouts, and Venereal diſtempers. It is vulgarly called Prickly-Bindweed, and is very effectual againſt Agues.

Saſſafras, a ſort of Plant brought from *Florida*, and other parts of the *Weſt Indies*, and moſt uſed among us for Argues, Venereal and Hydropical diſtempers; it is vulgarly called Argue-tree.

Satanical, belonging to Satan, *i. e.* the Devil; from the *Hebrew* word *ſitnath*, *i. e.* hatred.

It Sate me ſore, (*old word*) it touched me greatly.

Satellite, (*Lat.*) a Yeoman of the Guard; alſo a Catchpole.

Satiety, (*Lat.*) fulneſs, glutting; whence ſatiation, a filling, or cloying.

Satiſdation, (*Lat.*) a putting in Bail or Surety.

Satisfaction, (*Lat.*) a ſatisfying, or making amends; alſo a taking great content or pleaſure in any thing.

Satorious, (*Lat.*) belonging to ſowing or ſowers.

Satrap, (*Greek*) a title anciently given to the chief Governor of any Province under the King of *Perſia*.

Saturity, (*Lat.*) the ſame as *Satiety*.

Saturnalian Feaſts, certain ſolemn Feaſts and Sacrifices celebrated yearly among the ancient *Romans* on the ſixteenth day of *December*, in honor of their god *Saturn*; ſome ſay they were inſtituted in the year of *Rome* 257. and ſolemniſed for the ſpace of five days together; others ſay they were a long time before, both in *Greece* and *Italy*.

Saturn, an ancient Heathen deity, the Son of *Cœlus* and *Veſta*, who married his Siſter *Ops*, and cut off the Genital Members of his Father *Cœlus*, and threw them into the Sea; out of the froth of which ſprung *Venus*, from thence called *Aphrodite*. He ſought to devour all his Male Children, wherefore *Ops* as ſoon as ſhe was delivered of *Jupiter* and *Juno* at a Birth; ſhe gave him inſtead of *Jupiter*, a great ſtone wrapt up in ſwadling-clouts, which he devoured; next, ſhe brought forth *Neptune*, whom ſhe concealed; as alſo *Pluto* and *Glaucus*, whom ſhe had at a birth. He was overthrown by his Brother *Titan*, who made War againſt him for the Kingdom, and ſhut up him and his Wife in Priſon, whence he was delivered by his Son *Jupiter*, againſt whom alſo making War himſelf; he was driven out of his Kingdom, and fled into *Italy* to *Janus*, whom he taught Husbandry, and the uſe of the Vine. *Saturn* is alſo the name of one of the Seven Planets, the ſloweſt in motion and of melancholieſt influence; alſo, amongſt Chymiſts, it is taken for Lead.

Saturnia, or the Line of *Saturn*, in Chiromancy, that Line which aſcends through the middle of the *Vola*, to the *Tuberculum* of the middle Finger; which Line if it be cut and parted, is called *Via Combuſta*, or the *Burnt way*. Alſo the ancient name of *Italy*.

Satyre, (from *Satyrus*) a certain deity of the Wood, much ſpoken of by ancient Poets, reſembling in the upper part of their bodies the ſhape of a Man, in the lower part of a Goat, and being all over hairy.

Satyrical, (*Lat.*) bitter, invective, taunting, or ſcoffing; (from *Satyra* a kind of ſharp and invective Poem, full of taunting expreſſions, againſt any perſon or thing.)

Satyriaſis. See *Priapiſmus*.

Satyrion. See *Orchis*.

Sauciation, (*Lat.*) a wounding.

Saucidge, (in *French Saciſſe*) a kind of Pudding made of Meat chopped very ſmall.

Savine, (*Lat. Savina* or *Sabina*) a kind of Plant, ſo called as ſome think, becauſe it was had in great Veneration among the *Sabines*, an ancient people of *Italy*. It helps running Sores, Cancers, and Tetters.

Saul, (*Hebr. Asked*, *lent*, or a *grave*,) the Son of *Kiſh*, and the firſt King of *Iſrael*, who being overcome in a great Battle againſt the *Philiſtines*, fell upon his own ſword.

Saultoir or *Sautoir*, (*French*) a term in Heraldry, being a figure reſembling S. *Andrews* Croſs.

Saunders, a ſort of *Eaſt Indian* Plant, whoſe Root is much uſed in Medicine. It is called in *Latin Santalum*, and it is of three ſorts, *viz. Album*, *Rubrum*, and *Citrinum*. All good to open obſtructions of the Spleen and Liver.

Savory,

Savory, (*Thimbra Saturia*) an Herb of *Mercury*, of very great uſe in Medicine.

Sauron, an ancient *Greek Sculptor*. See *Batrachus*.

Saw, (*old word*) a grave Proverb or Sentence.

Saw-fiſh, (*Priſtis*) a ſort of Fiſh ſo denominated, as having a ſharp Saw in its Forehead about three foot long; it is alſo called *Ulutife*.

Saw-wort, an Herb ſo called from the Leaves, which are nicked about like a Saw, in *Latin Serratella*.

Saxony, a Countrey of *Germany* lying between the Rivers *Albis* and *Rhine*, whoſe Inhabitants anciently under the conduct of their Queen *Angela*, vanquiſhed *Britany*, and called it *England*.

Saxifrage, (from the *Latin Saxum*, *i. e.* A ſtone, and *frangere*, *i. e.* To break) a kind of Herb ſo called, becauſe it breaks the Stone in the Kidney and Bladder.

Saxifragus, in the language of the Chymiſts is a pale ſort of Cryſtal, otherwiſe called *Citrinolus*.

S. C.

Scabine, (*Scabinus*, *French Eſchevine*,) a Judge, Senator, or Alderman.

Scabious, (*Lat.*) ſcabby or mangy; alſo an Herb called in *Latin Scabioſa*.

Scabrous, (*Lat.*) rough, rugged, unpoliſhed.

Scacurcule, a Spirit extracted out of the Bone of a Harts heart. It is a word peculiar to the Chymiſts.

Scævity, (*Lat.*) left-handedneſs, unluckineſs.

Scævola. See *Mutius*.

Scaiolæ, in the Chymical Dialect are thoſe four Spiritual Powers, Vertues, or Faculties of the Mind, which anſwer to the four Elements, that is to ſay, Phantaſie, Imagination, Speculation, and Faith.

Scalary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Scale or Ladder; but in Geometry, Scale is alſo taken for a meaſure proportionable to the draught.

Scalions, (*Aſcalonitides*, from the City *Aſcalon*, where they grow in abundance) a kind of Plant otherwiſe called an Onion or Chibbol.

Scaldis, a River of the *Low Countreys* running by *Antwerp*, called in *Dutch* Schelde.

Scallop, (*Span. Chalupe*) a Ship-boat, called alſo a Shallop; alſo a kind of fiſh called in *Latin Pecten*.

Scallop-ſhel, a figure, which in Coats of Arms is frequently given to Military perſons.

Scalp, the hairy part of the head which incompaſſeth the skull; it is called in *Greek Pericranium*.

Scalper, or *Scalping Iron*, (from the *Latin*, *Scalpere*, *i. e.* To ſcrape or ſcratch) a Chirurgeous Inſtrument to ſcrape, or cleanſe Wounds withal.

Scamander. See *Xanthus*.

Scammoni, a kind of Herb, otherwiſe called Purging Bind-weed. See *Diagrydium*.

Scandalous, (*Lat.*) giving ſcandal, *i. e.* offence, ill example, or occaſion of other Mens ſinning.

Scandalum Magnatum, ſignifieth in Common Law a wrong done to any of the Nobles of the Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earls, *&c.*

Scanderbeg, a name attributed to *George Caſtriot*, the Son of *John Caſtriot*, Prince of *Epirus* and *Albania*, who having been brought up by *Amurath* the Second, the *Turkiſh* Emperor, at laſt cauſed *Epirus* and *Macedonia* to revolt, and valiantly kept *Croia*, againſt a mighty power of the *Turks*, which cauſed *Amurath* to die raging mad.

Scandia, or *Scandinavia*, (*Schonen*) a great Iſland in the North Ocean, near adjoyning to the Continent of *Ruſſia*, and being a part of the Kingdom of *Denmark*; it was ancient called *Beltia* or *Baſilia*.

Scanſion, (*Lat.*) the ſcanning or proving of a Verſe according to the true number of Feet.

Scapular, (*Lat.*) belonging to the ſhoulders; whence a Scapulary, a long narrow piece of Stuff worn by the Monks and Friers, over the reſt of their habit, and hanging down from their ſhoulders to their feet.

Scar, an old word, ſignifying a ſteep Rock; whence *Scarborough* Caſtle, in *Yorkſhire*, is denominated, as it were a Burgh upon the Scar, or ſteep Rock.

Scarabee, (*Lat.*) a kind of Fly commonly commonly called a Beetle.

Scarf, a term in Navigation, when the end of one Timber is let into the other very cloſe and even, or as they term it, Wood and Wood.

Scarification, (*Lat.*) a launcing of a ſore, or making an inciſion.

Scariole, (*Scariola*) a kind of Herb, otherwiſe called Broad-leafed Endive.

Scarp, a term in Fortification, the ſlopeneſs of the Wall; alſo in Heraldry, it is the reſemblance of a Scarf worn by Commanders in the Field, being a half bend born from the ſiniſter ſide.

To *Scathe*, to hurt, from the *Dutch* word Schaed, *i. e.* damage.

Scaturiginous, (*Lat.*) overflowing, or running over.

Scavage or *Showage*, a kind of a Toll or Cuſtom, exacted of Merchants by Majors or Bailiffs of Towns for Wares ſhewed to be ſold within their Precincts, which are forbidden by Statute.

Scavenger, (from the *Dutch* word Schoven, *i.e.* to pare away) an Officer that makes clean the ſtreets, and pares away the dirt.

Æmilius Scaurus, a *Roman* Hiſtorian, cited by *Plutarch* in his Life of *Hannibal*.

Scedaſus, a certain rich *Bœotian*, whoſe two Daughters *Hippone* and *Mileſia*, were raviſhed in his abſence, and afterwards thrown into a Well and drowned; whereupon he killed himſelf for grief.

Sceleton, (*Greek*) the whole ſtructure of the Bones of a Mans Body; the Fleſh, Veins, and Muſcles being taken away.

Scellum or Schellum, (*Dutch*) a Rogue, Villain, or Vagabond.

Scenical, (*Lat.*) belonging to a ſcene, *i. e.* The changing of Perſons in every Act of a Comedy or Tragedy; alſo the forepart of a Stage or Theatre.

Scenography, (*Lat.*) a term in proſpective; the model or deſcription of a Scene, or any work preſented with its ſhadows.

Sceptical, (*Greek*) contemplative, whence Scepticks are a ſort of Philoſophers, who only conſider and contemplate of things, without determining any thing.

Sceptriferous, (*Lat.*) bearing a Scepter.

Schediaſm, (*Greek*) a ſudden invention.

Schedule, (*Lat.*) a little Leaf, Bill, or Scrowl of Paper.

Scheme, (*Greek*) the form or outward draught of any thing.

Schefis, (*Greek*) a kind of Rhetorical figure mentioned by *Ruffinianus*, and called in *Latin Adfictio*.

Schirrus, a hard ſwelling without pain, yet not without ſenſe.

Schiph, (*Lat. Schapha*,) a Ship-boat; whence Schipper or Scipper, a Seaman or Mariner.

Schiſm, (*Greek*) a cleaving, rending, or dividing in two; but more peculiarly a diviſion, or ſeparation in the Church, cauſed by a diſſenting in opinion.

Schiſmatical, inclining to Schiſm.

Scholaſtick, (*Greek*) belonging to a School, or Scholar.

Scholiaſt, (*Greek*) a Writer of a *Scholie*, *i. e.* a ſhort Expoſition upon any Author.

Sciagraph, (*Greek*) a Platform, or Deſcription of a Houſe, with the contrivance of every room.

Sciater, (*Lat.*) a certain inſtrument made uſe of for the better deſigning out the ſcituation of a City.

Sciatica, (*Lat.*) the Gout in the Hip.

Science, (*Lat.*) knowledge, skill, or learning.

Scilceſter, a Town in *Northumberland*, by ſome thought to have been the ſame with that, which in old time was called *Cilurnum*; here *Ethwald*, King of the *Northumbers*, was treacherouſly murthered by *Sigga* a Nobleman.

Scincus Marinus, a little Fiſh uſed by Apothecaries in the Compoſition of *Mithridate*.

Scintillation, (*Lat.*) a ſparkling.

Sciolift, (*Lat.*) one that maketh much ſtir with a little knowledge, a ſmatterer in learning.

Sciomanty, (*Greek*) a divining by ſhadows.

Scion, (from the *Latin* word *Scindere*, *i. e.* to divide) a graff, or tender ſhoot.

Scipio, the name of ſeveral famous *Romans*, as *Scipio Africanus*, the Son of *Cornelius*: He overthrew the *Carthaginians* in *Spain*, taking new *Carthage*; afterwards wafting over his Army into *Africa*, he utterly defeated *Hannibal* in a mighty Battle. *Scipio Æmilianus*, the adopted Son of *Africanus*, who demoliſhed new *Carthage*, and *Numantia* in *Spain*, and was killed by a conſpiracy of the *Gracchi*. *Scipio Naſica*, a Man very eloquent, skilful in the Law, and much beloved of the People, by whom he was called *Corculum Scipio*, the Father-in-Law of *Pompey* the Great, firſt ſucceſsful, afterwards unfortunate in the Wars againſt *Cæſar*.

Scire facias, a Writ Judicial, to call a Man to ſhew a cauſe unto the Court from which it is ſent, why Execution of a Judgment paſſed, ſhould not be made.

Sciron, a famous Pirat about *Megara*, who was ſlain by *Theſeus*.

Scirona, a Chymical expreſſion, ſignifying the Dew of Autumn.

Scirrhous, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Schirrhus i. e.* A hard ſwelling in the Body without pain.

Sciſſure, (*Lat.*) a cutting, cleaving, or dividing aſunder.

Scitament, (*Lat.*) a pleaſant witty paſſage in diſcourſe.

Sclavonia, a Countrey joyning Weſtward upon the *Adriatick* Sea, divided into *Iſtria*, *Carinthia*, *Croatia*, *Carnia*, and *Martia*: *Sclavonia* is vulgarly called *Widiſhmark*.

To *Scoat*, to put a Stone or peece of Wood under a Cart to ſtop it from going forward.

Scolopender, (*Greek*) a kind of venemous Worm, by ſome called an Earwig; alſo a certain fiſh, which having ſwallowed a hook, vomiteth up her Intrails; and, rid of it, ſucketh them in again: Alſo a ſort of Worm called a Bear-worm, proceeding from a melancholy humor which makes the Gums to become ſwollen and exulcerated, and looſeneth the Sinews and Teeth.

Scom, (*Greek*) a mocking, ſcoffing, or ſcurrilous jeſt.

Sconſe, (*Dutch*) a term in Fortification, a Blockhouſe, or chief Fortreſs, whence Metaphorically it is taken for the head.

Scopulous, (*Lat.*) Rocky, full of Rocks.

Scorbutical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Scorbute*, *i. e.* A diſeaſe called the Scurvey.

Scordium, a kind of Herb, growing plentifully in *Cambridgeſhire*, called in *Engliſh Water-Germander*. Its uſe in Medicine is to defend the Heart from Venom and Infection.

Scorpion, a kind of venemous Serpent; alſo the name of one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack; alſo a kind of Engine, by which, in ſome Countreys, perſons under queſtion, are put to the torture.

Scorpion-graſs, (*Scorpidos Myoſitis*) a ſort of Herb reſiſting the poyſon of Vipers.

Scorzonera, an Herb ſomewhat like Goats-beard, but of a broader Leaf, the Root whereof is ſoveraign againſt the Cardiack Paſſion, Melancholy, and the bitings of all venemous Creatures.

Scot and Lot, a cuſtomary contribution laid upon all Subjects according to their ability: *Eſcot*, ſignifying in *French* a Symbole, ſhot, or reckoning.

Scotale,

Scotale, where an Officer doth keep an Alehouſe without the Foreſt, under colour of his Office from Scot and Ale, *i. e.* Paying the Shot for Ale.

Scotia, (*Scotland*,) the moſt Northerly part of our Iſland of *Great Britain*, and heretofore a conſiderable Kingdom of it ſelf.

Scotomy, (*Greek*) a Vertigo, or dizzineſs in the head, which cauſeth a dimneſs in the eyes.

Scovel. See *Malkin*.

Scout, (in *Dutch* Schowt) an Officer of an Army appointed to diſcover an Enemies deſigns.

Screation, (*Lat.*) a ſpitting.

Screkingham, a Town in *Lincoln-ſhire*, where *Alfrick* the ſecond Earl of *Leiceſter* was ſlain by *Hubba*, a *Dane*.

Scribe, (*Lat.*) a Writer, Notary, or Scrivener; alſo, an Expounder of the Law among the Jews.

Scriptorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to Writing, or Writers.

Scrophula, (*Greek*) the Kings Evil, ſo called, becauſe it comes in the ſcrophulous parts of the neck.

Scruple, or *Scrupuloſity*, (*Lat.*) a doubting, or niceneſs in the point of conſcience: alſo Scruple is the third part of a Dram, *i.e.* ſeven grains and a half, Troy-weight.

Scrutation, (*Lat.*) a ſearching, inquiring.

Scrutiny, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Sculpture, (*Lat.*) a graving, or carving.

Scumber, (a term in Hunting) the dung of a Fox.

Scuppers, in Navigation, are little holes cloſe by all the Decks through the Ships, where the Water runs out, when the Decks are waſhed, or when you pump..

Scupper-leathers, are nailed over thoſe holes to keep out the Sea, Scupper-nails are little and ſhort with broad heads, made purpoſely to nail theſe leathers, and the coats of Maſts and Pumps.

Scurrility, (*Lat.*) offenſive jeſting, or ſcoffing.

Scurvy-graſs, (*Lat. Cochlearia*,) an Herb ſo denominated for its particular vertue in healing the *Scorbute*, vulgarly called the Scurvy.

Scut, (a term in Hunting) the tail of a Hare. or Cony.

Scutchion. See *Eſcutchion*: alſo the bud of a Tree, cut off for inoculation.

Scutiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing a Shield, or Buckler.

Scuttle, a ſquare hole cut through the Hatch, or Deck of a Ship, to go down by, into any Room.

Scybis, a *Cretenſian Sculptor* in Marble, who flouriſht in *Sicyon*.

Scyld, (*Saxon*) Debt, or Default.

Scylla, the Daughter of *Niſus*, King of *Megara*, which being beſieged by *Minos*, King of *Creet*, was betrayed into his hands by *Scylla*, who falling in love with *Minos*, cut off her Fathers Purple lock (upon which the fate of the City depended) and ſent it to him, but afterwards ſeeing her ſelf deſpiſed, and dying for grief, ſhe was turned into a Partridge, and *Niſus* into a Hawk: Alſo the Daughter of *Phorcus*, who falling in love with *Glaucus*, was envied by *Circe*, who poyſoning the Water, wherein ſhe uſed to bath her ſelf, the lower part of her Body became altogether like the grinning of Dogs; whereupon ſhe threw her ſelf headlong down the next Præcipice, and was transformed to a Rock over againſt *Carybdis*, a Gulph in the Bay of *Sicily*. And this Gulph and Rock lie ſo near each other, that Ships have been loſt in paſſing between them; which gave occaſion to that proverbial verſe.

Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim.

Scyllas, one ſo skilful in diving, that he regained a great quantity of Gold and Silver, which had been loſt in a Shipwrack.

Scyllis, a *Cretenſian* Sculptor in Marble; who lived in great credit and fame in the fiftieth *Olympiad*.

Scymetee. See *Semitar*.

Scythia, the moſt Northern Countrey of the World, divided into *Europea*, and *Aſiatica*; it was called from *Scythes* the Son of *Hercules*, by one that was half a Woman, and half a viper, it is at this day called *Tartarick*.

Scytale, (*Lat.*) a kind of ſecret way of writing: alſo a kind of Serpent: alſo a field-mouſe, called an Ermin or a Shrew.

S. E.

Sea-bindweed, (*Soldanella*) an Herb growing on the Sea-coaſt, the beſt in the World for the Dropſie.

Sea-bream, a ſort of Fiſh, which is found in great plenty on the Sea-coaſts of ſeveral parts of *America*; the eye whereof is accounted a great delicacy to the Palat, whence it became a Proverb, it is worth a *Breams-eye*.

Sea-holly, (*Lat. Eryngium*) an Herb influenced by *Venus*, and inciting to Venereal performances.

Seals, (a term in Hunting) See *Buttens*.

Sea-Navel, a turbinated and ſmall ſhell-fiſh like a Navel.

Seaſen, is a Rope by which the Boat rides by the Ships ſide.

Seaſing, in Navigation, is a binding Ropes faſt with ſmall Rope-yarn.

Seaſnaple, a kind of ſhell-fiſh, called in *Latin Chochlea Veneris*, *i.e. Venus* ſhell.

Seax, a kind of Sword anciently in uſe among the *Saxons*.

Sebaſto-crator, (*Greek*) a great Officer in the ancient *Conſtantinople*-Empire; from *Sebaſtos*, *i. e.* Honorable, and *Crator*, powerful.

St. *Sebaſtians*, a Town built by the *Portugheſe*, at the mouth of the Bay of the River *Janeiro*, in *Braſil*, being fortified with four ſtrong Bulwarks.

Sebaſtian,

Sebaſtian, a proper name, ſignifying in *Greek*, Reverend, or Majeſtical.

Sebeſten, a kind of *Aſſyrian* Plumb, called in *Greek Myxaria*; very effectual againſt the roughneſs of the throat, and other ſuch like diſtempers proceeding from cold.

Secandunum, the ancient name of a Town in *Warwick-ſhire*, now called *Seckington*, where *Athelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, was in a civil War ſlain by *Beared*, who uſurped the Kingdom, was ſoon after ſlain himſelf by *Offa*.

Secant, (a term in Geometry) is a line drawn from the Center through one extream of the given Arch, till it meet with the Tangent raiſed from the Diameter, at the other extream.

Secation, (*Lat.*) a cutting.

Seceſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſeparating ones ſelf, a departing from any ſide, a revolting.

Secluſion, (*Lat.*) a ſhutting forth, a putting out of doors.

A *Second* in ſurveying, is the tenth part of a prime, and contains one inch, and 50 parts of an inch; alſo the 60th part of a minute, as a minute is of a degree.

Second-Deliverance, a Writ that lyeth after the return of Cattle replevied; for the replevying of the ſame Cattle again, by reaſon of ſome default in the party that replevied.

Secondary, (*Lat.*) the ſecond man in any place; he, who is next to any chief Officer, as Secondary of the Fine-Office, *&c.*

Secondine, (*Lat.*) the after-birth or skin, wherein an Infant is wrapt, while it is in the Womb.

Sectary, (*Lat.*) one of a Sect, a follower of new opinions in matters of Religion.

Section, (*Lat.*) a cutting, or dividing: alſo, a certain diviſion in a Chapter.

Sector, a Mathematical Inſtrument, conſiſting of two right lines, containing an Angle at the Center, and of the circumference aſſumed by them.

Secular, (*Lat.*) belonging to an age, or the ſpace of an hundred years; whence ſecular plays were certain Games among the *Romans* performed every hundred years: alſo a ſecular Prieſt, one who is converſant in the World, and not tyed to a monaſtical life.

Secundary. See *Secondary*.

Secundation, (*Lat.*) a ſecunding, forwarding, or making proſperous.

Secundus, an *Athenian* Sophiſt, by ſome ſirnamed *Epithyrus*, as being the Son of an Architect; he was as ſaith *Philoſtratus*, a perſon of more learning than Eloquence, a Contemporary and Æmulator of *Herodes Atticus*; who there retorted upon him that paſſage out of *Heſiod.* ᾗ τέκτονι τέκτων.

Securiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing a Hatchet, or Axe.

Sedation, (*Lat.*) a quieting, or aſſwaging.

Sedative, (*Lat.*) having an allaying or aſſwageing power, which *Sedative* Medicines in Phyſick, are ſuch as have power or vertue to allay and aſſwage pain.

Sedentarie, (*Lat.*) ſitting much, ſtudious, unactive.

Sediment, (*Lat.*) the Dregs, or Lees of any thing, ſetling or ſinking down to the bottom.

Sedition, (*Lat.* as it were *ſeorſum itio*, *i. e.* a going apart) a ſtirring up to Rebellion or Diſcord, a raiſing a Faction, or Mutiny.

Seduction, (*Lat.*) a ſeducing, or leading out of the right way.

Sedulity, (*Lat.*) diligence.

Sedunum, (*Sitten*) the chief City of *Valleſia*, and ſometime an Epiſcopal See.

See, (*old word*) a Seat.

Seeling, in Navigation, is the ſudden tumbling of a Ship to one ſide or other, when the wave of the Sea is paſt from under her; alſo in Faulconry it is the running of a thread through the eyelids of a Hawk firſt taken; ſo that ſhe may ſee very little, or not at all, the better to make her indure the Hood.

Segmentation, (*Lat.*) a dividing into *Segments*, *i. e.* ſmall parts, or pieces of any thing.

Segnity, (*Lat.*) ſluggiſhneſs, or ſloth.

Segovia, a well fortified, well traded and famous City of *Caſtilia vetus* in *Spain*, very remarkable alſo for three things, the ſtately Royal Palace there, the admirable Engine for coining of Money, and the rare Aquæduct, being a Bridg of 177. Arches.

Segregation, (*Lat.*) as it were a ſetting apart from the flock, a ſevering, or parting.

Sejant, (*French*) ſitting upright, a term in Heraldry, wherein any Beaſt in a poſture of ſitting is ſo blaſoned.

Sejanus, a great Favorite of *Tiberius* the *Roman* Emperor, of whom he was ſo highly eſteemed; that he had the chief management of State-affairs, yet at laſt by reaſon of his Pride and Ambition, he came to a miſerable end.

Seignorage, (*French*) a Prerogative of the King, whereby he challengeth allowance for Gold and Silver brought in the Maſs to the exchange for Coin.

Seigniory, (*French*) Dominion, or Juriſdiction: alſo a Mannor, or Lordſhip.

Seil, that ſort of Sea-monſter, which is vulgarly called a Sea-calf, and by the learned *Phocus*, delighting very much to lie basking on the ſhore, the skin thereof is uſed for handles of Knives, Watch-caſes, and other Utenſils, and is called by the *French Chagrin*.

Seimours, the ſirname of an ancient and honorable Family, ſtiled in *Latin* Records *de Sancto Mauro*, in whom continue to this day the titles of *Viſcount Beauchamp*, and Marquiſs of *Hartford*.

Seiſin, in Common Law, is the poſſeſſion of Lands, or Inheritance.

Seiſing, in Faulconry, is ſpoken of a Hawk taking any thing in her feet and holding it faſt.

Sejunction, (*Lat.*) a ſevering, or putting aſunder.

Seker, (*old word*) in like manner.

Sela, or *Selah*, an *Hebrew* word, uſed in ſeveral

of

of *Davids* Pſalms; being as ſome think, a pauſe or reſting time in Muſick.

Seal-graving, a term in Sculpture, or the Art of graving; being that which is done in Steel or Copper, as that which is done in Wood, is called graving in flat ſtitch.

Selenite, a certain ſtone wherein there is a white ſpot, which increaſeth and decreaſeth; according to the courſe of the Moon.

Selenographie, (*Greek*) a deſcription of the Moon.

Seleucus, one of the Captains of *Alexander* the Great, who after *Alexanders* death poſſeſſed himſelf of *Syria*, where he reigned Twenty years.

Self-heal, (*Lat. Prunella*) an excellent Herb for Wounds, whether inward or outward.

Selimus, the Ninth Emperor of the *Turks*, who added *Ægypt* and *Arabia* to the *Turkiſh* Empire.

Selion, (moſt probably from the *French Seille*, which is in *Latin Situla*) a ridge of Land lying between two furrows.

Sellander, a kind of Diſeaſe in a Horſe.

Sellengers, contracted from *Saint Legers*, a ſirname of great note and antiquity, ſtyled in *Latin* Records, *de Sancto Leodegario*.

Sellarie, (*Lat.*) a place where Benches, or Forms are ſet.

Sellerie, an Herb which nurſed up in a hot bed, and afterwards tranſplanted into rich ground, is uſually whited for an excellent winter Sallad.

Sem, or *Shem*, (*Hebr.* a Name or Renowned,) one of *Noahs* three Sons whom ſome think to be the ſame with *Melchiſedech*.

Semblance, (*French*) a likeneſs, ſeeming, or outward appearance.

Sembrief, in Muſick, is a note containing half the quantity of the *Brief*. See *Brief*.

Semele, the Daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes*, who being got with Child by *Jupiter* brought forth *Bacchus*.

Semen Veneris, a term among *Chymiſts*, ſignifying the Scum of Braſs.

Semicupium, a half-bath, or one that reaches up to the Navil.

Sementation, (*Lat.*) a bringing forth ſeed.

Semicircular, (*Lat.*) in faſhion of a half Circle.

Semicolon, a half Colon, or Member, being a point in Writing or Printing, thus marked (;)

Semidiameter, half a Diameter, or a line drawn upon a Circular Superficies from ſome one point of the Circumference to the Center.

Semidole, (*Lat.*) a pipe, or meaſure containing half a Tun.

Seminary, (*Lat.*) a ſeed-plot, or Nurſery of young Plants; it is alſo Metaphorically taken for a School, or Colledge, which is a Nurſery of learning. Particularly for a Colledge approved for the education of Prieſts of the *Romiſh* Church, who were to propagate their Doctrine in *England*, or other parts of a different perſwaſion; whence they were called Seminary Prieſts.

Semination, or *Sementation*, (*Lat.*) a ſowing, or bringing forth ſeed.

Seminifical, (*Lat.*) producing ſeed for generation.

Semipedal, conſiſting of half a foot in meaſure.

Semi-quadrat, an Aſpect conſiſting of 45 Degrees.

Semiquaver, a note in Muſick containing half the quantity of the Quaver.

Semiquintile, an Aſpect conſiſting of 36 Degrees.

Semiramis, a famous Queen of the *Aſſyrians*, the Wife firſt of *Mænon Præfecti* of *Syria*, afterward of *Ninus*, whom ſhe made away, and ſucceeded in the Kingdom; ſhe much inlarged the bounds of her Empire, and built a wall of Brick about the City of *Babylon*, and as ſome ſay, ſhe died in an expedition into *India*, againſt *Staurobates*.

Semitar, or *Scymitar*, a kind of a ſhort *Perſian* Sword, being alſo much in uſe among the *Turks*.

Sempiternal, (*Lat.*) everlaſting, perpetual, or without end.

Sempronius, a *Roman* Tribune, who ſerving under *Scipio Æmilianus* at *Numantia*, wrote the Hiſtory of that War; which Hiſtory is often cited by *Aulus Gellius*.

Semuncial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Semunce, *i. e.* half an ounce.

Sena, a Plant, purging Cholerick and Melancholick humors, which growing in *Syria*, and *Arabia*, is tranſported hither from *Alexandria*, there is a Baſtard *Sena* called *Colutea*.

Senacherib, (*Hebr.* The Bramble of Deſtruction,) a King of *Aſſyria*, who made War againſt *Hezekiah* King of *Judah*, at whoſe prayer his Army was deſtroyed by an Angel of God, and returning home was ſlain in the houſe of his god *Niſroch* by his Sons *Adramelech* and *Sharezer*.

Senatorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Senator, or to a Senate, *i. e.* a ſupream Council of a Nation, a Parliament.

Sendal, (*French*) a kind of *Cyprus* ſilk, perhaps from the *Greek Sindon*.

L. Annæus Seneca, a famous Philoſopher born in *Corduba*, a City of *Andaluſia*, a Province of *Spain*; he cauſed himſelf to bleed to death, for fear of *Nero* who was his Scholar.

Seneſcal, or *Seneſchal*, (*French*) a Marſhal, or Steward.

Seneſcent, (*Lat.*) growing old, waining.

Sengreen, a kind of Herb, otherwiſe called Houſeleek, in *Latin Sedum*, alſo *Sempervivum*, *i. e.* always green, and *Barba Jovis*.

Senio Maximus, a term among the Chymiſts, ſignifying the Author of long life.

Seniour, (*Lat.*) Elder.

Senſation, a Philoſophical word admitted for *Latin*, rather as a term of Art.

Senſiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing ſenſe or feeling.

Senſory, (*Lat.*) an Organ of the ſenſe.

Senſuality, (*Lat.*) a pleaſing, or indulging the ſenſe, a ſatisfying the carnal appetite.

Sententious, (*Lat.*) full of ſentences, *i. e.* grave or wiſe ſayings.

Sentiment, (*French*) ſenſibleneſs, apprehenſion: alſo paſſion, or a tender feeling of the effects of love.

Sentinel, (*French*) a Military Scout, or Watchman, from the *Latin Sentire*, *i. e.* to perceive, becauſe he is to perceive and look narrowly into the Enemies deſigns.

Senvie, a certain Plant called in *Latin Sinapis*, of whoſe ſeed Muſtard is made.

Separation, (*Lat.*) a ſetting apart, a putting aſunder: alſo when two Planets have been in partile Aſpect, or Conjunction, and part from it: alſo the ſame Rhetorical figure, which in *Greek* is called *Diaſtole*. See *Diaſtole*.

Separatory, (*French*) a Chirurgions Inſtrument, wherewith to pick ſplinters of bones out of a Wound.

Sephirus, a word uſed by Chymiſts for a hard and dry Apoſteme.

Sepiment, (*Lat.*) a Fence, Pale, or Hedge.

Seplaſiary, (*Lat.*) a compounder, or ſeller of ſweet Ointments; alſo a nice effeminate man.

Sepoſition, (*Lat.*) a ſetting apart, a putting aſunder.

September, ſo called, as being the ſeventh moneth from *March*.

Septempedal, (*Lat.*) containing ſeven foot in meaſure.

Septenary, (*Lat.*) the number ſeven.

Septennial, (*Lat.*) of the ſpace, or age of ſeven years.

Septentrional, (*Lat.*) belonging to the North.

Septimeſtre, (*Lat.*) of the ſpace or age of a moneth.

Septuagenary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the number of ſeventy.

Septuageſimal, (*Lat.*) the ſame; alſo belonging to *Septuageſime*-Sunday.

The Septuagint Tranſlation of the Bible, the moſt Original and Authentick Tranſlation of it by the ſeventy Elders of the *Jews* at the appointment of *Ptolomæus Philadelphus*, King of *Ægypt*.

Septuncial, (*Lat.*) containing ſeven ounces.

Sepulchral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sepulchre, or Grave.

Sepulture, (*Lat.*) a burying, or interring in the ground.

Sequele, (*Lat.*) a following, a concluſion, or conſequence of any thing.

Sequana, (*vulg. the Seine*) one of the principal Rivers of *France*, which riſing in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, near *Nivers*, runs by *Paris*, *Roan*, and other conſiderable places, and near *Harre de Crace* falls into the Sea.

Sequence, (*Lat.*) a following of things in order, one juſt after another.

Sequeſtration, (*Lat.*) a ſeparating a thing in controverſie from the poſſeſſion of both thoſe that contend for it. It was a word much in uſe in the times of the late Uſurpation for a ſeizing upon the Rents of the Eſtates of thoſe they call Delinquents, for the uſe of the pretended Commonwealth.

Seraglio. (*Ital.*) the Grand Signiors Palace at *Conſtantinople*.

Serain, (*French*) the freſh evening air: alſo a mildew or damp vapor.

Seraph, a Turkiſh coin of Gold.

Seraphical, celeſtial, bright, divine; like *Seraphim*, *i. e.* one of the higheſt order of Angels; ſo called from the fervency of their love to God; the word ſignifying in the *Hebrew*, fiery or burning.

Seraphis, a kind of Serpent anciently worſhipt by the *Ægyptians*.

Serapion, a Painter, who from his Painting of filthy things, was ſirnamed *Ryparographus*.

Sercil feathers in a Hawk, are thoſe that are called Pinions in other Fowl.

Sere, or *reſeur* in Faulconry, is the yellow between the Beak and Eyes of a Hawk.

Serenade, (*French*) an evening Song, ſung by a Lover under his Miſtreſſes window.

Serenity, (*Lat.*) clearneſs of the sky, fair weather.

Qu. Serenus, an eminent Phyſician among the ancient *Romans*.

Serge, a kind of woollen cloth, called in *Italian Sargia*, in *Dutch*, Raſch.

Sergaſſo, an Herb ſomewhat like our Samphire of a yellow colour, and bearing an empty berry like a Gooſeberry; It lies ſo thick upon the Sea near the Iſle of *Maco*, that it hinders the paſſage of Ships, except carried with a ſtrong wind.

Sergeanty, (*French*) Service, the Office of a *Sergeant*, *i. e.* a *Satellite*-Officer or attendant in Common Law, it is a Tenure by Service, and is either *Grand Sergeanty*; which is where a man holdeth of the King certain Lands by the ſervice of carrying his Banner or Launce, or leading his Hoſt, or being his Carver or Butler at his Coronation; or *Petit Sergeanty*, that is where a man holds Lands or Tenements of the King, by yeilding him a Buckler, Knife, Arrow, Bow without ſtring, or the like.

Sergreant, a Griffin ſo termed in Heraldry.

Sericated, clothed in Silk, which is called in *Latin Sericum*.

Series, (*Lat.*) an order, row.

Sermocination, (*Lat.*) communing, or holding a Diſcourſe.

Seroſity, (*Lat.*) the thinner or wateriſh part of the maſs of Blood.

Serotine, (*Lat.*) late, done about the Even-ing-time.

Serpentary, (*Serpentaria*) a kind of Herb, otherwiſe called Vipers graſs.

Serpentine, (*Lat.*) belonging to Serpents or Snakes; whence Serpentine verſes, thoſe that begin and end with the ſame word; as *Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo*.

Serpet, probably from *Scirpus* a ſort of Ruſh, of which is made a kind of Basket.

Serphera, a word made uſe of the Chymiſts for a Medicine which diſſolveth the Stone.

Serred,

Serred, (*Lat.*) ſawed: alſo (from the *French* *Serre*) compact, joyned cloſe together.

Sertorius, a famous *Roman* Captain, who took part with *Marius* and *Cinna*: after *Scilla*, returning from the *Mithridatick* War had got poſſeſſion of *Rome*, he fled into *Spain*, and being choſen Captain by the *Luſitanians*, overthrew the *Romans* in ſeveral Battels; at laſt having ſtoutly defended himſelf againſt *Pompey*, he was ſlain by *Perpenna* as he ſate at Supper. *Diana* is ſaid to have attended him in all his deſigns, in the form of a *Hart*.

Servia or *Raſcia*. See *Dacia*.

Servile, (*Lat.*) belonging to a ſervant, ſlaviſh; whence Servitude, ſlavery, or thraldom.

Serviteur, (*French*) a Serving-man, or Waiter; alſo a poor Scholar in the Univerſity.

Seſelie, (*Greek*) a kind of plant, otherwiſe called *Hart-wort*.

Seſoſtris, a King of *Ægypt*, the Son of *Mœris*, he indeavoured to make a navigable River out of the *Mediterranian* into the *Red Sea*.

Seſquipedal, or *Seſquipedalian*, (*Lat.*) containing a foot and a half in meaſure.

Seſquitertian, (*Lat.*) containing a third part over and above another thing.

Seſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſitting; Seſſions are more particularly taken for a quarterly ſitting of Juſtices in Court upon their Commiſſion.

Seſterce, (*Lat.*) an ancient Coin among the *Romans*, containing four *Denarii*, which value about a half-peny of our Money; the *Seſterce* was commonly marked with this Character *H. S.*

Seſtain, (*French*) a Stanza conſiſting of ſix verſes.

Seſtos and *Abydos*, two Cities on each ſide the *Helleſpont*, directly oppoſite each to other, and anciently famous for the amorous intercourſe of *Hero* and *Leander*.

Set-bolts, in Navigation are pieces of Iron uſed for forcing the works and planks of the ſhip together.

Sethim. See *Sittim*.

Setigerous, (*Lat.*) bearing briſtles.

Setines. See *Athens*.

Setterwort, a kind of Herb ſo called from ſettering, *i. e.* curing of Cattle. It is otherwiſe called *Bearsfoot*.

To *Set* a Land, Sun, or ſhip among Navigators, is to obſerve how the Land bears upon any point of the Compaſs, or upon what point of the Compaſs the Sun is, or when two ſhips ſail in ſight of each other, to mark upon what point of the Compaſs your ſhip bears.

To ſet taught the Shrouds, in the Navigators Dialect, is to make them ſtiffer when they are too ſlack.

Setfoil or *Tormentil*, (*Lat. Tormentilla, Heptaphyllum, Stellaria,*) a very effectual Herb to ſtop all Fluxes of blood and humours.

Setting-down, in Faulconry, is when a Hawk is put into the Meu.

Set-wall, a kind of Herb growing near walls; called alſo *Valerian*.

Severance, in Common Law, is the ſingling of two or more, that joyn in one Writ.

Severia. See *Siberia*.

Severians, a kind of Hereticks that condemned Marriage and eating of fleſh.

Severity, (*Lat.*) gravity, ſtrictneſs, ſourneſs, or auſtereneſs.

Severn, a famous River of *England*, in *Latin* *Sabrina*; ſo denominated, as *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* affirmeth, from a Virgin ſo called, who was here drowned by the means of her ſtep-mother, *Guendolene*.

Sevil, the chief City of *Andaluſia* a Province of *Spain*, from whence thoſe Oranges come, which are called *Sevil Oranges*. This City hath ſeveral handſome ſtructures and things of Remark in it, and is of that Reputation with the *Spaniards*, that it is a Proverb among them, *Qui no ha viſta Sevilla. No ha viſta Meravilla*; who hath not ſeen *Sevil*, hath not ſeen a wonder.

Sevocation, (*Lat.*) a calling aſide, a drawing apart.

Sewer: *Cowel* thinks from the *French* Iſſuer, by caſting away the *I*. He that cometh before the meat of any great Perſonage, and placeth it upon the Table: alſo a gutter, which carrieth Water into the Sea, or into any River.

Sewed, in Navigation, is when the Water is gone, and the ſhip lies dry. Sewed a head, is when her head only lies dry.

Sewel, a term in Hunting, being a thing ſet to keep a Deer out of any place.

Sexageſm-Sunday, the Sunday before Shrove-Sunday.

Sexennial, (*Lat.*) of ſix years continuance, or age.

Sextant, (*Lat.*) a kind of Coin of a very ſmall value: alſo a weight of two ounces, by ſome called *Obolus*.

Sextarie, (*Lat.*) an ancient *Roman* meaſure, containing in liquid things ſomewhat more than a pint, in dry things 24 ounces, or two pound *Roman*, a pound and a half *Aver du pois*.

Sexten, contract from *Sacriſtan*, an Officer that looks to the Church, and keeps the Prieſts Veſtments.

Sextile, (*Lat.*) the moneth *Auguſt*, being the ſixth from *March*; or an Aſpect conſiſting of ſixty degrees, thus Charactered ✱.

Sextule, (*Lat.*) the ſixth part of an ounce; alſo a Land-meaſure.

Sextuple, (*Lat.*) ſix-fold, or containing any thing ſix times over.

Sextus Julius Frontinus, an ancient *Roman* Writer of *Agriculture*.

S. H.

Shad, (*Clupea*) a ſort of Fiſh about the bigneſs of a Herring.

Shadrach, (*Hebr. a little tender dug*) the name of one of the three Children (mentioned in *Daniel*) who being caſt into the fiery Furnace, were miraculouſly preſerved.

Shafment, a kind of meaſure containing about half a foot, being commonly meaſured on a hand of the largeſt ſize from the top of the thumb held out ſtreight to the lowermoſt angle of the outſide of the Palm.

Shaft, a kind of Well made by Miners to free the works from the Springs that riſe amongſt them.

Shaftsbury, a Town in *Dorſetſhire*, ſo called from the Churches Spire-ſteeple, ſuch as they anciently termed Scheafts, in *Latin Septonia*. This place is famous for *Aquila* (ſome ſay a real Eagle; others a Prophet ſo called) who foretold that the *Britiſh* Empire, after the *Saxons* and the *Normans* ſhould return again.

Shalop, (*Span. Chalupe*) See *Scalop*.

Shamgar, (*Hebr. Deſolation of the ſtranger*,) the Son of *Anath*, he judged *Iſrael* after *Ehud*, and ſlew ſix hundred *Philiſtines* with an Oxe goad.

Shamois. See *Chamois*.

Shamſheer, a kind of Sword among the *Perſians* ſomewhat like a Scymitar.

Shank-painter, in Navigation, is a ſhort Chain faſtened under the Foremaſts ſhrouds with a bolt to the ſhips ſides, and at the other end a Rope to make faſt the Anchor to the Bow.

Shapournet, a term in Heraldry, being a reſemblance of that kind of hood, which in *French* is called *Chaperon*.

Shareer, (*Hebr.*) a Treaſurer. See *Senacherib*.

Shark, a ſort of ravenous Sea-fiſh, otherwiſe called a *Bunch*.

Shaſh. See *Turbant*.

Shaw, (*Perſian*) a King.

Shaw-bander, a kind of *Vice-Roy*, or Grand Officer among the *Perſians*.

Shawfowl, an artificial Bird made on purpoſe by Fowlers to ſhoot at.

Shawh-Zawdeh, the Grand Signiors ſon; the word ſignifieth in the *Perſian* tongue a Kings ſon.

Shepherds Needle, an Herb called in *Latin Scandix*, good againſt all *Nephritick* pains.

Shearing, in Navigation is to keep the Boat by a Cheſtrope from ſwinging to and fro.

Sheath-fiſh, an *Indian-fiſh* of great delicacy, and ſo called, as being covered with a thin ſhell, like the ſheath of a knife, it is of the colour of a Muſcle.

Sheats, in Navigation, are Ropes bent to the Clews of all ſails, the ſheat-Anchor is the biggeſt Anchor in a Ship.

Sheen, or *Shene*, (*old word*) Bright-ſhining.

Shepherds-purſe, a Herb called in *Latin Burſa Paſtoris*; good to ſtop all manner of Fluxes.

Sheldaple, a ſort of Bird, commonly called a *Chaffinch*. (*Lat.*) *Fringilla*.

Shem. See *Sem*.

To *Shend*, (*old word*) to blame.

Shent, (*old word*) a Barrow Pig.

Sherbet, a kind of pleaſant drink, much in requeſt among the *Turks* and *Perſians*; 'tis made of fair Water, Sugar and juice of Lemmons, the word in the *Arabick* is *Zerbet*.

Shiloh, (*Hebr.*) a Saviour, it is a word uſed in the Scripture, for our Saviour Chriſt.

Shingles, (from the *Latin ſcindere*, *i. e.* to cleave) laths, or ſlates to cover houſes with: alſo (from *cingere*, *i. e.* to gird) a certain Diſeaſe which cauſeth a redneſs in the breſt, belly, or back.

Shireve, (*Sax.*) a Queſtor, or Prefect of a County, or Shire; of whoſe Office and Authority. See Lord *Cooks* Reports.

Ship-waſh, a dangerous courſe that lies North and South, and by Weſt without *Baudſy*, Nine mile long, and for the moſt part about a quarter of a mile broad. It is ſo called, as having waſhed away many Ship.

Shiraz, a City of great Magnificence in the *Perſian Empire*.

Shoares, a term in Navigation, pieces of Timber ſet to bear up any other from ſinking, or falling.

Shooberry-neſs, part of a great Flat, which lying a mile off from the ſhore, begins below *Lee-town*, and runs down the River Northerly, to the North-eaſt end of the *Whittaker*. This *Neſs* is ſteep, hath 10 fathom Water very near it, and falls dry at low Water.

Shoot, a term in Navigation, the ballaſt is ſaid to ſhoot, when it runs from one ſide of the Ship to the other.

Shoot, (a term in Hunting) a young Boar.

Shoud, a certain Magiſtrate among the *Turks*.

Shoulder, (a term in Archery) is that part of the head of an Arrow, which a man may feel with his finger, before it come to the point of the head.

Shouldred-head, (a term in Archery) the beſt made heads of an Arrow for pricking, being between blunt and ſharp, made with ſhoulders.

Shoulder-pight, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, is when the pitch or point of the ſhoulder is diſplaced, which makes the Horſe halt down-right.

Shrew, (*Mus Araneus*) a kind of Field-mouſe, which doth great hurt to Cattle; whence the word *Shreud*, *i. e.* crafty, or curſt: alſo *Shrew*, a Scold.

Shrewsbury, the chief Town of *Shropſhire*, anciently called *Shroesbury*, for that it was a Thicket of ſhrubs upon a hill; It is called in the *Britiſh* tongue *Ymwithig*, from *Mewithaw*, which is as much as *Placentia*, or *Plaiſance*, in regard that, for the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation, the Princes of *Wales* choſe it in times paſt for their chief Seat. Here *Edrick Streona* Duke of the *Mercians*, lay in wait for Prince *Aſhelm*, and ſlew him as he rode on Hunting. This Town is commonly called *Salop*, and in *Latin Salopia*.

Shriketh, Forreſters ſay a Badger ſhriketh, when ſhe makes a noiſe at rutting time.

Shrift, (*Sax.* from the *Latin Scrinium*, *i. e.* the inward breſt) auricular confeſſion; whence Shrovetide among the Catholicks, is the time of ſhriving, or confeſſing of their ſins.

Shrine, (*Lat. Scrinium*) a Cheſt or Cabinet: alſo the ſame as *Rood-loft*; a place where Offerings and Prayers are made to ſome *Saint*: alſo, a Con-

ſervatory

ſervatory, for the keeping of the Image of any Saint or Crucifix.

S. I.

Siam, a large Kingdom (denominated from its principal City) of the moſt Eaſterly part of the *Eaſt Indies*, called alſo *India extra Gangem*.

Sib, (*Sax.*) Kinred; whence Goſſip in commonly uſed for a God-father, *i. e.* A kin in God.

Siberia or *Severia*, a large Territory or Dukedom, in the moſt Southerly part of the Empire of *Ruſſia*.

Sibilation, (*Lat.*) a hiſſing.

Sicambri, an ancient People of *Germany* inhabiting on either ſide the *Rhine*: Some think them to be the ſame with thoſe, which at this day are called *Gueldrois*, only of a larger extent, happily poſſeſſing alſo that part which is called *Zutphany*.

Siccity, (*Lat.*) drouth, dryneſs.

Sicily, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea, ſo called from *Siculus*, the Son of *Neptune*: It was of old called *Trinacria*, from the three Promontories, *Pachynus*, *Pelorus*, and *Lilybæum*.

Sicle, (*Hebr. Shekel*,) a weight of Silver or Gold, containing four Drachms, or three hundred eighty four Grains.

Sicyonia, one of thoſe little Regions of *Greece*, which lies within the *Peloponneſus* or *Morea*; the chief City whereof is *Sicyon*.

Sidelays, (a term in Hunting) when the Dogs ſet upon a Deer, by the way as he paſſes.

Side-men, the ſame as Queſt-men. See *Queſt*.

Siderated, (*Lat.*) Blaſted or Planet ſtruck.

Sidereal or *Siderean*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Stars.

Siderite, a Loadſtone, from the *Greek* word *Sideron*, *i. e.* Iron; alſo a kind of Plant called in *Engliſh* Clowns Allheal, becauſe it ſpeedily cureth all wounds made with Iron or Steel.

Sidneys, the ſirname of a very honorable Family, whoſe chief ſeat is *Penſherſt* in *Kent*; they derive themſelves from *William de Sidney*, Chamberlain to King *Henry* the Second. But the flower and chief glory of this Family, was that moſt accompliſhed Gentleman Sir *Philip Sidney*, who valiantly fighting before *Zutphen* in *Gelderland*, loſt his life.

Sidon, a City of *Phœnicia*, ſo called from the plenty of fiſh which is there. *Sidon* ſignifying in the *Phœnician* tongue a Fiſh.

Sierra Liona, a Promontory of a vaſt heighth in that part of *Africa*, which was anciently called *Nigritarum Regio*, now *Guinea* or *Guinny*.

Sierra Morena, a Ridge of Stony Hills or Rocks in the Road between *Toledo* and *Sevil*.

Sigillar, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Seal or Sealing.

Sigillum Hermetis, *Hermes* Seal; a ſealing or luting of Glaſſes in a more excellent way, than is ordinarily uſed.

Sigiſtan. See *Drangiana*.

Sigles, (*Lat.*) Initial Letters which by abbreviation are put for whole words, as *S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populuſque Romanus*.

Signature, (*Lat.*) a ſigning, marking, or ſealing; alſo the reſemblance of any Plant or Mineral unto a Mans body, or any of the parts thereof.

Signiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing an Enſign or Standard.

Siguenza, anciently called *Seguntia*, a famous City of *Caſtilia Vetus* in *Spain*; and ſo much the more famous, by reaſon of an Academy or Univerſity there flouriſhing.

Sike, (*old word*) ſuch; ſike miſter men, ſuch kind of men.

Silannion, an ancient Sculptor among the *Greeks*.

Silentiary, (*Lat.*) an Uſher, one that makes room, or keeps ſilence.

Silenus, a Paſtoral Deity among the ancient *Ethnicks*, and ſaid to be the Nurſe of *Bacchus*, and the firſt inventor of the Shepherds Pipe.

Silery. See *Cilery*.

Sileſia, one of the Confederate Provinces belonging to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Siliceous, (*Lat.*) flinty, full of flint, of a flinty ſubſtance.

Silures, an ancient name given to the people of *South-Wales*.

Silverbuſh, a Plant called in *Latin Barba Jovis*, kept as a great rarity by divers Herbaliſts.

Silver-ſpoon-head, in Archery is the Head of ſome ſort of Arrows, ſo called from the reſemblance they have to the knobs of ſome ſort of Silver-ſpoons.

Silverweed, an Herb called in *Latin Argentina*.

Simeon or *Shimeon*, (*Hebr. Hearing* or *Obedience*,) *Jacobs* ſecond Son by *Leah*; and Father of one of the Twelve Tribes of *Iſrael*.

Simenus, an ancient Graver among the *Greeks*.

Similar, (*Lat.*) like, or of the ſame ſubſtance; whence Similar parts of the Body, are thoſe which are altogether compoſed of the ſame ſubſtance.

Similitude, (*Lat.*) likeneſs; in Rhetorick it is taken for a form of Speech, wherein the Orator compares one thing with another; as Power conſtrained is like a glorious ſlave.

Simmias, a *Theban* Philoſopher, who wrote twenty three Books of Dialogues, which are all mentioned in order by *Diogenes Laertius*.

Simon, a proper name, ſignifying in *Hebrew*, Obedient: The chief of this name was an Apoſtle, beſides ſeveral others mentioned both in the *New Teſtament*, and the *Maccabees*; alſo an *Athenian* Philoſopher, and Diſciple of *Socrates*, who wrote thirty four Books of Dialogues.

Simoniacal, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Simony*, *i. e.* A buying or ſelling Church Livings; ſo called from *Simon Magus*, who would have bought the gift of the Spirit for Money of the Apoſtles.

Simonides, a famous *Lyrick* Poet of *Theſſaly*, of ſuch an exact memory, that when divers men

were killed by the fall of a Houſe, and were ſo disfigured they could not be known; he could exactly tell who every one of them was, by the order in which he had obſerved them to have been placed.

Simous, (*Lat.*) having a flat noſe.

Simpliſt, one that is skilful in Plants; which perhaps are called Simples, in regard they are the chiefeſt ingredients, of which compounded Medicines are made.

Simulachre, (*Lat.*) an Image, Picture, or Idol.

Simulation, (*Lat.*) a feigning, counterfeiting, or making a reſemblance of any thing.

Simultaneous, (*Lat.*) bearing a private grudge, or inward malice toward any one.

Sinalus, a Phyſician, mentioned by *Silius Italicus*, *l.* 5.

Sincerity, (*Lat.*) pureneſs, uprightneſs, plain dealing.

To *Sink a Deck*, in Navigation is to lay it lower.

Sine, (*Lat.*) a Mathematical term uſed in Aſtronomy and Surveying, and ſignifies the Angle of meeting between the minute and the degree, it being a right Line falling perpendicularly from one extream of the given Arch upon the Diameter, drawn to the other extream of the Arch.

Singeries, (*French*) apiſh tricks.

Single, a term in Hunting, the Tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

Singular, (*Lat.*) being alone, having no companion or fellow. Singular number in Grammar is that, whereby a Noun Subſtantive is denominated, to ſignifie but one perſon or thing, as *Homo*, a Man, whereas the Plural ſignifies more, as *Homines* Men.

Siniſter, (*Lat.*) belonging to the left ſide; alſo unlucky, unfortunate; handſom or diſhoneſt.

Siniſter Aſpect, is according to the ſucceſſion of the Signs.

Siniſter Point, in Heraldry is the place in an Eſcutcheon, near the left corner of the Chief. The Siniſter Baſe Point, is under it at the lower part of the Eſcutcheon.

Sinon, the Son of *Siſyphus*, and Grandchild of *Autolychus* the Thief; he went with *Ulyſſes* to the Wars of *Troy*, and betrayed that City to the *Grecians*, by the means of the *Trojan* Horſe.

Sinonia, a *Paracelſian* term for the white Glue of the Joynts.

Sinople or *Sinaper Lake*, (*Cinnabaris*) a kind of red Stone or Semimetal, ſo called from *Sinope*, a City of *Pontus*: It is vulgarly called *Ruddle*, and uſed by Painters for a deep Red, or Purple colour.

Sinus, a part of the Sea imboſoming it ſelf within Land; as *Sinus Perſicus*, it is called in *Engliſh* a Gulf, as the Gulf of *Venice*.

Sipback, (*Arab.*) the inner Rim of the Belly, joyned to the Cawl, where the Intrails are covered.

Si quis, (*Lat. i. e.* If any one) a Bill ſtuck upon a Wall or Poſt, to proclaim any thing that is loſt.

Sirens, certain Sea deities, three in number, *Parthenope*, *Ligea*, and *Leucoſia*, the Daughter of *Achelous*, and *Calliope*, having their upper parts like Maids, and their lower parts like Fiſhes; they uſed by the ſweetneſs of their voices, to allure Mariners to Rocks, and cauſe them to be caſt away; which *Ulyſſes* foreſeeing, ſtopt the ears of his aſſociates with ſoft Wax, and cauſed himſelf to be bound to the Maſt of a Ship; whereupon they ſeeing themſelves contemned, caſt themſelves headlong into the Sea.

Siringe, from the *Latin Sirinx*, a kind of Pipe, in Chirurgery is an Inſtrument for the ſquirting of liquor into any wound, or into any Fiſtular paſſage of the Body.

Sirius, a Star in the Mouth of that Conſtellation which is called *Canicula*, or the Dog, which toward the latter end of Summer, caſts forth a vehement and raging heat; whence the Dog-days derive their name.

Sirocco, (*Ital.*) a South-Eaſt wind.

Siſamnes, a Judge whom *Cambyſes*, cauſed to be flead for Bribery, and his skin to be hung upon the Tribunal.

Siſerna, a *Roman* Hiſtorian, whom *Priſcian* teſtifies to have written ſomething alſo of Agriculture.

Sirken or *Sirken*, a little Bird, otherwiſe called a Finch, in *Greek Acanthis* or *Ligurinus*.

Siſley. See *Cicely*.

Siſyphus, the Son of *Æolus*, who was ſlain by *Theſeus* for his robberies, and is feigned by the Poets to rowl a great ſtone in Hell up to the top of a Mountain, which ſtill falls down again, and makes an endleſs labor.

Site or *Situation*, (*Lat.*) the ſeat or ſtanding of any Houſe, or Building; in Logick it is that Predicament which denominates a ſubject to be ſo or ſo placed.

Sitient, (*Lat.*) thirſting.

Sitomagus, the ancient name of a Town in *Norfolk*, now called *Thetford*. This Town was ſacked by the *Danes*, in the year 1004. For the recovery whereof, Biſhop *Arfaſt* removed his Epiſcopal See from *Elmham* hither.

Sittim or *Sethim*, (*Hebr.*) a certain Wood growing in *Judæa*, of which the Ark was made.

Sitten. See *Sedunum*.

Size, a term uſed among the Scholars in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, ſignifying ſo much Bread or Beer ſet upon any of their names in the Buttery Book, as amounts to the value of a farthing: Alſo that glutinous oily matter which Painters in diſtemper mix in their colours.

S. K.

Skarfing, in Navigation is one piece of Wood let into another, or ſo much Wood cut away from the one as the other: For when any of thoſe Timbers

Timbers are ſhort, they are skarfed thus, to make two or three as one.

Skek or *Skeg*, in Navigation is that little part of the Keel, which is cut ſlaunting, and is left a little without the Stern-poſt: Alſo a kind of wild Plumb of a reddiſh colour growing in Hedges.

Skinker, (*Dutch*) a filler of Drink, a Cupbearer or Butler.

To *Skirmiſh*, (*Ital. Scaramucciare*,) to fight as ſtragling parties do before the main Battles joyn.

Skirret, (*Siſarum*, *Cicer*, and *Chervillum*,) a Plant whoſe Root is ſomewhat like a Parſnip, and dreſt and eaten after the ſame manner for a great dainty, and a luſty ſtrengthning meat.

Skuppers, the holes cloſe to the Decks, through the Ships ſide, whereat the water runs forth of the Ship from the Decks. See *Scuppers*.

Skute, (*Dutch*) a little Boat.

S. L.

Slavonia, one of the four Provinces of *Illyricum*; the other three being *Croatia*, *Boſnia*, and *Dalmatia*.

Slay of a Weavers Loom, a certain Inſtrument, having teeth like a Comb; it comes from **Slaegen**, *Dutch*, *i. e.* to ſtrike.

Sledway, the name of a Channel, through which, all Ships paſs that come within the Sands at *Ordfordneſs*.

Sleepers, in Navigation are pieces of Timber that run before and after on the ſide of the Keelſon, well bolted to the foot Hooks on the floor.

Slego, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Sleſwick, the principal Town of the South part of *Jutia* or *Jutland*, of the *Peninſules*, that make up the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

Sliming, in Faulconry is ſaid of a Hawk, muting longways in one intire ſubſtance, not dropping any part thereof.

To *Sling*, in Navigation is to faſten any Cask, Yard, Ordnance, or the like, in a pair of Slings, ſpliced at either end to receive the Cask, *&c.*

Slockter, (*Dutch*) a Plagiary, or one that inticeth away Mens ſervants.

Slot, the print of a Stagsfoot, a term in Hunting.

Slough, (*old word*) a Ditch; alſo a term in Hunting, the bed or place where the Bore lies.

Slug, in Navigation is a Ship that ſails heavily and ill.

Sluce, an ancient Town of *Flanders*, the chief Province of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*.

S. M.

Smallage, (*Lat. Paludapium*, *Apium Paluſtre*) an Herb often uſed medicinally in Broths, as very wholſome.

Smalt, a kind of blue colour uſed in Painting.

Smaragde, a precious ſtone of a green colour, otherwiſe called an Emerald.

Smegmatick, (*Greek*) belonging to Soap, of a ſcouring faculty.

Smelt, (*Eperlanus*) a ſort of Fiſh ſufficiently known, yet much eſteemed as a great delicacy.

Smeth, a certain ointment to take away Hair.

Smilax, the name of a fair Virgin, who falling in love with *Crocus*; and being deſpiſed by him, pined away, and was turned into a Plant of that name, called in *Engliſh* a Kidney Bean.

Smired, (*Saxon*) anointed.

Smiris, a ſtone wherewith Glaſiers cut their Glaſs; ſome would have it to be a kind of Emerald.

To *Smite*, in Faulconry is ſaid of a Hawk wiping her beak or bill after feeding.

Smolensko, a large Province, having the title of a Dukedom of the moſt Weſterly part of the Empire of *Ruſſia*.

Smoterlich, (*old word*) Snout-ſair.

Smyrna, a City of *Ionia*, watered by the River *Milete*, built, as ſome think, by *Smyrna*, the *Amazonian*, who poſſeſſed *Epheſus*. In this City, moſt conclude, *Homer* was born.

S. N.

Snakeweed, (*Lat. Biſtarta*) a kind of Plant, otherwiſe called *Biſtort* and *Adderſwort*. See *Biſtort*.

Snapdragon, a Plant called in *Latin Antirrinum*; alſo a kind of Hobgoblin.

Snaphaunce, a Firelock, a kind of Gun that ſtrikes fire without a Match.

Sneeſwort, (*Ptarmica*) an Herb, ſo called from its nature in cauſing to ſneeze.

Snet, (a term in Hunting) the fat of all ſorts of Deer.

S. O.

Soapwort, a ſort of Herb, which in *Latin* is called by an agreeable name *Saponaria*.

Soceage, a certain Tenure of Lands by inferior Husbandry ſervices; from the *French Soc*, *i. e.* a Ploughſhare.

Sockets, in Navigation, are the holes whereinto the Pintels of the Murderers or Fowlers enter.

Sociality, (*Lat.*) fellowſhip, company.

Socinians, a certain Sect that deny the Divinity of Chriſt, firſt taught by *Lælius Socinus*, and afterward propagated by *Fauſtus Socinus* of *Siena*.

Socion, a Peripatetick Philoſopher, whom ſome call *Phocion*.

Socome, a term in Common Law, ſignifying a Cuſtom of Grinding at the Lords Mill.

Socotrina or *Socotora*, an Iſland lying at the mouth of the Red Sea, being miles long, and fifty broad: It abounds with divers good Medicinal Drugs, and among the reſt, that ſort of Aloes which is commonly *Aloes Socotrina*.

Socrates,

Socrates, a famous *Athenian* Philoſopher, the Son of *Sophroniſcus* a Statuary, and *Phanareta* a Midwife. He was approved by the Oracle the wiſeſt of Men; at length being accuſed of Irreligion, by *Melitus* a Poet, *Lyco* an Orator, and one *Anytus*, and being condemned to death by the Magiſtracy. He had a Hemlock Potion given him to drink, which he took with much conſtancy and patience. He is reported by *Quintus Fabius*, to have learned to play on the Harp when he was a very ancient Man. He had two Wives at the ſame time, *Myrto* the Daughter of *Ariſtides*, and *Xantippe* a froward and troubleſome Woman.

Sodality, (*Lat.*) fellowſhip, brotherhood, or ſociety.

Sodomitical, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Sodomy*, *i. e.* buggery, or unnatural luſt.

Sofees, thoſe *Turks* that would fain be accounted Religious Puritans, who commonly read in publick ſtreets and places, being ever very buſie with their Beads, that the World may take notice of their counterfeited devotion; and when they ſay any thing, it is but two words, as; *Subhawn Allah*, which is, God is pure; or *Iſtigfie Allah*, God defend; and ſometimes *Alloho Ekbec*, God is great.

Sokmans, thoſe Tenants that hold by Soccage Tenure.

Solace, (*Lat.*) comfort and delight.

Solachs, thoſe of the Grand Seigniors Footguard, who are about three hundred, attending upon him with Bows and Arrows.

Solar, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Sol*, *i. e.* One of the Seven Planets, *Apollo* or the Sun.

Solary, (*Lat.*) a yearly penſion paid to the Prince, to live free from publick buſineſs; alſo a yearly Rent paid for a Houſe; from *Solum*, *i. e.* the ground or floor.

Soldures, among the *Old Gauls*, were ſuch as vowed friendſhip to any, and to take part with them in their good or bad fortunes.

Soleated, (*Lat.*) ſhod, having on Shooes or Sandals.

Solegrove, an old name for the Moneth of *February*.

Solemnity, a Pomp, or Ceremony performed yearly; from the *Latin ſolum*, *i. e.* alone; and *annus*, *i. e.* a year.

Solicitation, (*Lat.*) a moving to do a thing.

Solicitude, (*Lat.*) care, anguiſh of mind.

Solidation, (*Lat.*) a making firm or ſolid.

Soliſidian, one that depends upon Faith alone, without Works.

Soliſuge, (*Lat.*) a certain venemous animal, found chiefly in the Silver Mines of *Sardinia*.

Soliloquy, (*Lat.*) a talking or diſcourſing with ones ſelf alone.

Solitude, (*Lat.*) lonelineſs or privateneſs.

Solivagant, (*Lat.*) wandring alone.

Sollar, (*Lat.*) an upper Roof of a Houſe, the ſtory next the Tiles.

Solœciſm, (*Greek*) a ſpeaking contrary to the Rules of Grammar; from *Soli*, a barbarous people of *Pamphylia*.

Solomon, (*Hebr.* Peaceable) *Davids* Son by *Bathſheba*, and his ſucceſſor in the Kingdom: He is famous for his Wiſdom, his riches and his building of the Temple; but his being ſeduced to Idolatry by his Wives, leaves ſome blot upon him.

Solomons Seal, an Herb whoſe leaves grow one above another, like the Rounds of ſome Ladders; and therefore it is called *Scala Cœli*, and *Jacobs* Ladder. It ſeals up the lips of green Wounds and Ruptures, and ſtops Fluxes.

Solon, one of the ſeven wiſe Men of *Greece*: He made excellent Laws for the Government of *Athens*, and aboliſhed thoſe of *Draco*, afterwards he flying his Countrey, went firſt into *Egypt*, next to *Cyprus*; laſtly, to *Cræſus* of *Lydia*. See *Cræſus*.

Solſtitial, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Solſtice*, or *Sunſtead*, *i. e.* The time when, the Sun being in *Capricorn*, the days and nights are at the longeſt, which is about the midſt of *June*.

To *Solve*, (*Lat.*) to looſen or undo; whence Solution, a looſning or undoing; alſo a reſolving a doubt.

Solution, (*Lat.* a looſening) in Chymiſtry it is ſo taken for a diſſolving or attenuating of bodies.

A *Sommer*, *vide a Summer*.

Somniferous, (*Lat.*) bringing or cauſing ſleep.

Sonnet, a ſort of *Italian* Poeſie, conſiſting of a certain number of Verſes, to wit, fourteen in all, whoſe Rimes curiouſly anſwer one another.

Sonorous, (*Lat.*) ſounding, or making a loud noiſe.

Sontage, a Tax of forty ſhillings laid upon every Knights Fee.

Sontick, (*Lat.*) hurtful or noiſome.

Sopater, an ancient Sophiſt, the Diſciple of *Jamblichus*, and Counſellor of *Conſtantine* the Great.

Sopewort, a Traumatick and Diuretick Herb, putting forth joynted ſtalks, with leaves like Plantane. It is of a ſcouring and cleanſing quality, and is much uſed in the cure of the Droplie and *French* Pox.

Sophi, the title given to the ſupream Monarch of *Perſia*, being equivalent to that of King or Emperor. The word is *Arabick*, and properly written *Tzcophi*, *i. e.* Pure and holy.

Sophia, a proper name of a Woman, ſignifying in *Greek*, Wiſdom.

Sophiſm, (*Greek*) a cunning evading Argument or Oration: In Logick, it is when the form of a Syllogiſm is not legally framed, or falſe matter brought in under colour of truth. Whence Sophiſter, a ſuble caviller in words.

Sophiſtication, (*Lat.*) a falſifying, counterfeiting, or adulterating.

Sophocles, a Noble Tragick Poet, well known and famed for thoſe Tragedies of his which are extant, though he writ many more. Alſo a Grammarian who

who interpreted *Lycophron*, and ſome other of the *Greek Lyrick* Poets.

Sophronia, (*Greek*) prudent, and temperate, a Chriſtian name of ſeveral Women.

Sopition, (*Lat.*) a laying to ſleep.

Soporation, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Soporiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing ſleep.

Soranus, there were of that name two Phyſicians both of *Epheſus*.

Sorb, (*Lat.*) a kind of fruit, called a ſervice.

Sorbition, (*Lat.*) a ſupping.

Sorboniſts, the Divines of a Colledge in *Paris*, called the *Sorbone*, from one *Robert de Sorbonne*, who was the founder of it.

Sorcery, or *Sorcelery*, (*French*) a kind of Witchcraft, or inchantment; perhaps derived from the *Latin Sortilegium*.

Sordet, or *Sordine*, (*French*) a pipe put into the mouth of a Trumpet, to make it ſound lower.

Sordid, (*Lat.*) foul, filthy, ſluttiſh, alſo baſe, or diſhoneſt.

Sore-age, The firſt year of every Hawk.

A *Sore*, or *Sore-el*, a Male fallow Deer, of three years old.

Sore-Hawk, is from the firſt taking her from the Eiry, till ſhe hath mewed her feathers.

Sori, a ſort of Mineral much celebrated by the ancients, but now ſcarce known; yet by ſome ſuppoſed a ſpecies of Vitriol.

A *Sorrel* colour, a kind of browniſh, dun, or dark red; perhaps from the *Italian Sauro*; more likely at leaſt, than from *Satur*, with Dr. *Skinners* good leave.

Sorites, (*Greek*) a kind of a Syllogiſm, conſiſting of divers Propoſitions heaped together, wherein the prædicate of the former Propoſition becomes the ſubject of the latter, untill from the prædicate of the laſt propoſition, and the ſubject of the firſt, a concluſion be inferred; as *Homo eſt Animal*, *Animal eſt Corpus*, *Corpus eſt ſubſtantia*, *ergo Homo eſt ſubſtantia*.

Sororiation, (*Lat.*) a ſwelling, or becoming round, and emboſſed like a young Virgins Breſts.

Sorority, (*Lat.*) ſiſter-hood.

Sorrel, (*Lat. Acetoſa*,) a cooling Herb, and of a fine ſharp poinant taſte, which makes it very deſirable in Sallads.

Sortilegie, (*Lat.*) a divination by Lots.

Sortition, (*Lat.*) a caſting of Lots.

Soſibuis, a Grammarian of *Laconia*, mentioned by *Suidas*.

Soſigenes, an Aſtronomer, whoſe help *Cæſar* made uſe of in the correcting of the Calendar, and regulating the Computation of the year according to the courſe of the Sun; as *Pliny* teſtifies, *l.* 18. *c.* 25.

Soſipatra, the Wife of *Ædeſius* the Sophiſt, a very learned Woman, and much addicted to Philoſophy, as *Eunapius* teſtifies.

Soſpitation, (*Lat.*) a keeping ſafe, and in health, a preſerving from danger.

Soſtratus a *Gnidian*, the Son of *Dexiphanes*, he built that ſo celebrated Watch-tower in the Iſland *Pharos* near *Alexandria*, by the appointment of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*.

Sote, (*old word*) ſweet.

Soteridas, a Muſician of *Epidaurus*, who wrote three Books of the Theory of Muſick, mentioned by *Dionyſius*.

Sothale, a kind of Entertainment made by Bayliffs to thoſe of their Hundred for their gain; it is alſo called *Filthale*.

Sothernwood. See *Southernwood*.

Sothfaſt, (*Sax.*) true, faithful.

Sotion, an Author cited in the *Geoponicks* of *Conſtantine*, and mentioned by *Plutarch* in the life of *Lyſander*.

Soulack, a great Officer among the *Turks*.

A *Sounder of Swine*, a term uſed by Forreſters for a Company of *Swine*.

Sounding-line, in Navigation, is a line bigger than the dipſie line, to find the depth of the Water with a piece of lead at it, about ſix or ſeven pound weight, and near a foot long.

Source, (*French*) a ſpring-head: alſo, a riſe, or beginning of any thing; from the *Latin* word *Surgere*, to ariſe.

Sourd, (*Lat.*) deaf.

Sourdet. See *Sordet*.

Sous, a kind of *French* Coin, valuing about a peny.

South-Hampton, or *South-Anton*, the chief City of *Hantſhire*, ſo called, as being ſituate on the South-ſide of the River *Teſt*, named in times paſt *Anton*; ſome think it to be the ſame with that Town, which *Antonine* calleth *Clauſentum*, from the *Britiſh Cladh-Henton*, *i. e.* The Haven of *Henton*. In the Wars between King *Edward* the Third, and *Phillip Valoiſe* it was burnt to the ground by the *French*; out of the aſhes whereof immediately ſprung the Town which is now in being.

Southernwood, a Herb, which by Herbaliſts, is diſtinguiſhed into Male and Female, and is called in *Latin Abrotanum*. Of this Herb it is ſaid, that no Vermin will come near the place where it grows; it is alſo being drunk in Wine accounted a good Antidote againſt Poiſon.

Sowbread, (*Lat. Cyclamen*, *panis porcinus*, *Artanita*) a Herb which Swine love very much to feed on, whence it takes that denomination.

Sownder, a term uſed by Hunters for a Company of wild Bores; as a Herd for Deer.

Sowthiſtle, an Herb of *Venus*, otherwiſe called Hares Lettice, in *Latin Souchus*, *Lactuca Leporina*, *palatium Leporis*, *Leporinum cubile*.

S. P.

Spade, (*Lat.*) gelded.

Spadiceous, (*Lat.*) of a bright Bay colour, from *Spadix*, the branch of a Date tree.

Spagyrical, (*Lat.*) belonging to Chimical operations.

Spahy, (*Perſian Eſpawhee*) a *Turkiſh* Horſeman, compleatly armed.

Spaid,

Spaid, or *Spayad*, a term uſed by Hunters, a red male Deer of three years old.

Spalatum, a noted City of *Dalmatia*.

Spaniſh-Wool, a parcel of Wool ſo coloured by *Spaniſh* Art, and therefore ſo called, that it imparts its tincture to Ladies that are ſtudious; either to improve what colour they have, to refreſh what is decayed, or to counterfeit what never was before.

Sparre, a kind of Mineral Excrement.

Sparrow-hawk, a ſort of ſhort winged Hawk, called in *Latin Merlarius Accipiter*.

Sparſion, (*Lat.*) a ſprinkling.

Sparta, a famous City of *Peloponneſus*, built by *Spartus*, the Son of *Phoroneus*, or, as ſome ſay, by *Sparta* the Daughter of *Eurotas*, it is otherwiſe called *Lacedæmon*. It was the Seat of great Actions, firſt under Kings, afterwards under a Commonwealth Government.

Sparadrap, an old Linnen rag dipped all over in any kind of Salve melted.

Spartacus, a *Thracian* Gladiatour, or Sword-player; who with *Chryſus*, and *Oenomaus*, broke out of *Capua*, got together an Army of Slaves, and overthrew *Clodius*, *Glabe*, *Lentulus* and *Caſſius*; thereby making himſelf very formidable to the *Romans*, at laſt he was put to flight by *Craſſus*; but afterwards making head again, was vanquiſht and ſlain.

Spaſmatical, (*Greek*) troubled with a *Spaſm*, *i. e.* a cramp, or ſhrinking in of the ſinews.

Spat, the ſpawn of Oyſters, which is caſt in the moneth of *May*, ſo called by the Dredgers.

Spathule, or *Spae*, (*Lat.*) an Inſtrument, wherewith Chirurgions and Apothecaries ſpread their Plaiſters; it is alſo called a ſplatter or ſlice.

Spatiation, (*Lat.*) a walking at length, or in a large compaſs.

Spawhawn, the imperial City of *Perſia*, it ſtands in *Parthia*, by ſome it is called *Spaan*, by others *Spahan*, *Jeſpaa*, or *Hiſphan*, according to the variety of their Dialects; it was called in its Infancy *Dura*, the ancient *Greeks* called it *Hecatompylos*, from the Gates, which were a Hundred in number; and the *Perſians* Hyperbolically term it, half the World.

Spayad. See *Spaid*.

Species, (*Lat.*) a different kind or form of any thing, in Logick it is reckoned one of the five Prædicables, *viz.* That which is predicated of its individuals in *Quid*, as if it be asked *Quid eſt Socrates*, *Reſp. eſt Homo*.

Specifical, (*Lat.*) ſpecial, diſtinguiſhing the ſpecies, or kind.

Specification, (*Lat.*) a ſignifying, declaring, or manifeſting.

Specious, (*Lat.*) beautiful to the ſight, fair to behold.

Spectacle, (*Lat.*) a publick or ſolemn ſhew.

Spectator, (*Lat.*) a beholder, or looker on.

Spectre, (*Lat.*) a frightful Apparition, a Viſion, Ghoſt, or Spirit.

Speculum oris, an Inſtrument to skrew open the mouth, that the Chirurgion may diſcern the Diſeaſed parts of the throat, or for the conveying in of nouriſhment or of medicines.

Spel, (*Sax.*) a word, or ſaying: alſo, vulgarly uſed for a charm.

Speedwell, otherwiſe called *Fluellin*, in *Latin Betonica Pauli*, and *Veronica Mas*, and *Femina*: for this (as many other Herbs) is by Herbaliſts diſtinguiſhed into Male and Female.

Spelt, a kind of Corn growing in ſome parts of the World, called in *Latin Zea*.

To *Spend*, a Maſt, or Yard; is ſaid when they are broke by foul weather.

Sperage. See *Aſparagus*.

Spermatical, (*Greek*) belonging to Sperm, *i. e.* The natural Seed of any living Creature.

Sperma Ceti. See *Parmaceti*.

Speuſippus, an *Athenian* Philoſopher, *Plato*'s Siſters Son, who ſucceeding his Unkle in his School kept it Eight years; it is reported of him, that growing old, he to avoid the tedioufneſs of age made himſelf away. But *Plutarch* affirms that he dyed of a *Pthiriaſis*, he wrote ſeveral Dialogues, which are mentioned by *Laertius*.

Speuſtick, (*Greek*) done, or made up in haſt.

Sphaceliſm, (*Greek*) a kind of Ulcer, or dangerous inflammation.

Sphærical, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Sphere, *i. e.* a round globous figure, commonly taken for the round compaſs of the Heaven.

Sphæroid, a term in Geometry, being a figure not altogether Sphærical, but ſomething reſembling it.

Sphæromachy, (*Greek*) a playing at Bowls, or Tennis.

Sphincter, (*Greek*) the Muſcle of the Arſe.

Sphinx, the name of a certain Monſter, that kept anciently near *Thebes*, propoſing a riddle to all Paſſengers that came that way, and none being able to unfold it, ſhe deſtroyed them all: at laſt *Oedipus* coming that way, and expounding it, ſhe threw her ſelf headlong down a Rock for grief.

Spiciferous, (*Lat.*) bearing ears of Corn.

Spicilegy, (*Lat.*) a gleaning, a gathering ears of Corn.

Spiderwort, (*Lat. Phalangium*) an Herb ſo called, as effectual againſt the Venome of Spiders.

Spignel, (*meum*) an Herb effectual againſt Catarrhs, and Rheums, it is otherwiſe called *Mew*, *Baldmony* and *Bearwort*.

Spigurnels, a word now out of uſe; anciently the Sealers of the Kings Writs were known by that term; which Office, together with the Sergeancy of the Kings Chappel, *John de Bohun*, the Son of *Franco*, reſigned unto King *Edward* the Firſt.

Spikenard, (*Nardus Indica*,) an Odoriferous Plant, the Oil whereof is much uſed in Medicine, being of a warming, and digeſting quality.

Spinage, (*Lat. Spinachia*) an Herb of great requeſt in Cookery, whether for Broths or for Sallats.

Spinal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Spine*, *i. e.* a Thorn, Prickle, or Sting: alſo the back-bone.

Spinel, a ſort of precious ſtone.

Spingard,

Spingard, (an *old word*) by ſome taken for a Chamber, or ſome ſuch like ſort of braſs Gun.

Spindle, in Navigation is the main body of the Cap-ſtern.

Spinoſity, (*Lat.*) a being full of Spines, or Thorns.

Spintharus, a noble Architect of *Corinth*, who built the Temple at *Delphus*.

Spinſter, a Law term, being appropriated to unmarried Women in all Deeds, Bonds, and Evidences. Spinning being Synecdochically taken for all ſorts of works, which Maids or unmarried Women are ſuppoſed to be imployed in.

Spintrian, (*Lat.*) inventing new actions of Luſt.

Spiracle, (*Lat.*) a breathing-hole, a place through which ſmoak may have a vent.

Spiral-line, in Geometry, is that which rowls in ſeveral circles one about the other, and is called in *Greek Helix*.

Spiration, (*Lat.*) a breathing, or exhaling.

Spiritualities, the profits which a Biſhop receiveth from his ſpiritual Living.

Spiritualization, a term in Chymiſtry, being a changing of the whole body into ſpirit, ſo that it becomes no more ſenſible to us.

Spiſſitude, (*Lat.*) thickneſs, or groſsneſs.

Spitter. See *Pricket*.

Spittle-Houſe, (*Italian Spedale.*) See *Hoſpital*.

Splayting of the ſhoulder, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, occaſioned by ſome ſlip, whereby the ſhoulder parteth from the breaſt, and ſo leaveth a rift, or rent in the film under the skin, which makes him trail his legs after him.

Spleen-wort, (*Lat. Aſplenium*) an Herb having its name from its nature, as being eſteemed very efficacious in Diſeaſes of the ſpleen, it is otherwiſe called *Ceterach*, and *Miltwaſt*.

Spleget, the ſame as *Pleget*.

Splendid, (*Lat.*) bright, clear, ſhining, glorious.

Splenetick, (*Lat.*) troubled with a Diſeaſe, or ill humours, in the ſpleen, or milt, *i. e.* a Bowel in the left ſide, under the mid-rife, over againſt the Liver.

Splicing, in Navigation, is to let one Ropes end into another, ſo that they ſhall be as firm as an entire Rope, and this is called a round *Splice*, the *Cut-ſplice* is to let one into another with what diſtance you will, ſo that they be ſtrong, and yet may be undone at pleaſure. Alſo a term in Grafting, as when the ſtock of one Tree, and the top of another are cut ſloping and faſtned together.

Spodium, a ſort of ſoot which riſing from the trying of Braſs, falls down at length to the bottom, whereas *Pompholix*, ſtill flies upward.

Spoliation, (*Lat.*) a robbing, or ſpoiling: alſo a Writ that lyeth for one incumbent againſt another, when the right of Patronage cometh not in debate.

Spoleto, a Dutchy (with its chief City of the ſame name) of that part of *Italy* which was anciently the Province of *Umbria*.

Spondee, (*Greek*) a foot in verſe, conſiſting of two long ſyllables.

Spondyles, (*Greek*) the Vertebres, or turning joynts of the back-bone.

Spongious, (*Lat.*) full of holes like a ſponge, which is a kind of Plant-animal, growing under the Sea-Rocks.

Sponſal, or *Sponſalitious*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Spouſe.

Sponſion, (*Lat.*) a bargain, or promiſe; but more eſpecially relating to Marriage.

Spontane, (*Lat.*) done willingly, unconſtrained, or of ones own accord.

To *Spoon*, in Navigation, is to put a Ship right before the wind.

Sporades, certain Iſlands that lie ſcattered up and down in the *Carpathian* Sea.

Spout, in Navigation, is like a ſmall River running out of the Clouds, as out of a water-ſpout, which happens in the *Weſt-Indies*.

Spraints, a term among Hunters, the dung of an Otter.

Spray, (*old word*) a Bough, or Sprig.

Spretion, (*Lat.*) a contemning, deſpiſing, or ſcorning.

Sprights, a ſort of ſhort or flight Arrows. Alſo a Contraction from Spirits when taken for Ghoſts or Apparitions.

To Spring a Maſt, is ſaid, when it is cracked in any place.

Springe, a ſnare or kind of device, wherewith ſmall Birds are caught.

Spring-tides. See *Neap-tides*.

Springall, (*Dutch*) a ſtripling, or young man.

Spullers, of Yarn, thoſe that try if it be well ſpun and fit for the Loom.

Spume, (*Lat.*) foam, froth, or ſcum.

Spunge, in the Art of Gunnery, is a ſtaff, with a piece of Lambs-skin about the end of it to ſcour the Gun.

† *Spurcidical*, (*Lat.*) ſpeaking filthily, or uncleanly.

Spurge, a ſort of Plant called by the Learned *Tithymallus*: the juice whereof is ſo hot and corroding, that it is called *Devils Milk*, which being dropt upon Warts eats them away.

Spurge-flax, (*Thymelæa*) a ſort of ſhrub, whereon grows that rich berry called *Coccum Gnidium*.

Spurious, (*Lat.*) baſe-born: alſo counterfeit.

Spurkets, a term in Navigation, the ſpaces between the Futtocks by the Ship-ſides, fore and aft, above and below.

Spurrey, a ſort of Herb, called in *Latin Spergula*.

S. Q.

Squadron, (*French*) a certain number of Soldiers formed into a ſquare body.

Squalid, (*Lat.*) unclean, ſluttiſh, ill-favoured.

Squamigerous, (*Lat.*) bearing ſcales, ſcaly.

Squaſh, a little Creature in ſome parts of *America*, ſomewhat reſembling an *Ichnumon* or *Indian*

Rat; Alſo a certain ſummer fruit growing in thoſe parts in manner of, and much like a Pumpion.

Squill, (*Lat.*) a kind of Plant, otherwiſe called the Sea-Onion; good againſt Head-ach and falling ſickneſs.

Squinancy, or *Squincy*, a kind of Diſeaſe which cauſeth a ſwelling in the throat, called in *Latin Angina*.

Squinanth, an odoriferous *Arabian* plant, otherwiſe called the ſweet-Ruſh, and Camels-hair, in *Latin Juncus Odoratus*, in *Greek Schœnanthos* from whence *Squinanth*.

Squobble, a term among Printers, and is ſpoken of lines that fall out of Order, is making room for other lines in another part of the Form; whence perhaps to *Squobble* is uſually taken Metaphorically for to fall out or diſagree.

S. T.

Stability, (*Lat.*) ſtableneſs, firmneſs, ſureneſs.

Stable-ſtand, a term in Forreſt Law, when one is found ſtanding in the Forreſt with his Bow bent ready to ſhoot at the Deer, or his Grey-hound in a Leace ready to ſlip.

Stabulation, (*Lat.*) a ſtanding of Cattle in a Stable or Stall.

Stacte, (*Lat.*) a kind of Gum or creamy juice, ſqueezing out of the Myrrh-tree.

Stade, (*Lat.*) a furlong, or the eighth part of an *Italian* mile, which conſiſteth of a Thouſand paces.

Stafford, the chief Town of *Staffordſhire*, called in ancient time *Bethany*, where *Berteline*, a holy man led an *Eremites* life; it hath a Caſtle on the South-bank of the River, built in the year 914. by King *Edward* the Elder.

Staggard, (a term in Hunting) a red male Deer of four years old; and at five years old it is called a *Stag*.

Stagira, a Town in *Macedonia*, where *Ariſtotle* was born; whence that Philoſopher is called the *Stagirite*.

Stained-colours, in Heraldry are tawney and murrey.

Stalker, a certain Bird reported to be in the Countrey of *Mandingos* in *Africa*, which ſtanding upright is taller than a man.

Stallage, (*French*) in Common Law, ſignifieth Money paid for ſetting of Stalls in Markets, or Fairs.

Stallion, (*Ital. Stallione qu. Dominus Stallæ* or *Stabuli.*)

Stamboli, a name for *Conſtantinople* among the *Turks*.

Stanch, (probably from the old *Saxon* word *Standan*, to ſtand firm) ſolid, ſubſtantial, and ſo a man of Credit and Reputation, and well to paſs in the World, is uſually called a *Stanch-man*.

Standard, (*French*) the chief Enſign of an Army belonging to the King, or General; alſo the ſtanding meaſure of the King, or State, to which all other meaſures are framed.

Standing-ropes, in Navigation, are the ſhrouds and ſtays which are not removed, unleſs they be to be eaſed, or ſet taughter.

Stanford, in *Saxon Steanford*, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Welland*; It is ſo called, as being built of rough ſtone, *Stean* ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue, a ſtone. In this Town, under the Reign of King *Edward* the Third, an Univerſity was inſtituted, and publick profeſſion of Arts began to flouriſh; but this Academy continued not long, it being ſoon after provided by Oath, that no Student in *Oxford* ſhould publickly profeſs at *Stanford* to the prejudice of *Oxford*. There is alſo another *Stanford*, ſituate upon the River *Avon* in *Northamptonſhire*.

Stank, (*old word*) from the *Italian Stanco*, ſignifying weary, weak, or faint.

The *Stannaries*, (*Lat.*) the Mines, or Tin-works in *Cornwall*. See *Lode work*.

Stanza, (*Ital.*) a certain number of verſes, which is commonly called a ſtaff; at the ending of which, the Stroph is concluded.

Staple, a City or Town where the Merchants by common order carry their Commodities for the better utterance of them by the great.

Staple-Inn. See *Inn*.

Star-board, a term in Navigation, is the right ſide of a Boat, or Ship, *Star-board* the Helm, is to put the Helm a *Star-board*, then the Ship will go to the *Lar-board*.

Star-Chamber, (ſo called from a Chamber in *Weſtminſter*, beautified with Stars, wherein this Court was firſt kept) a Court conſiſting of the Members of the Kings Council; wherein are controverted all matters in which appeal is made from Subjects to their Prince.

Star of Bethlehem, a ſort of Herb called by the learned *Ornithogalum*.

Start, applyed to a Hare, when you force her to leave her ſeat, or form; for then you are ſaid to ſtart a Hare.

Starrulet, (*Diminutive*) a little Star.

Starting, among the Brewers, is the putting of new Beer or Ale to that which is decayed to revive it again.

Starwort, (*Lat. Bubonium*, and *After Articus*,) an Herb of *Venus*, of a drying and cooling quality, that ſort called *Water-Starwort* is termed *Stellaria Aquatica*, the Sea *Starwort Tripolium*.

Staſeus, a *Platonick Philoſopher* of *Naples*, mentioned by *Cicero* in his Book *de finibus*.

Staſiarch, (*Greek*) a Captain, or chief Ring-leader in any tumult, or ſedition.

Stater, (*Greek*) a certain ancient Coin, valuing about Two ſhillings in Silver, Seventeen ſhillings in Gold.

Staticks, (*Greek*) a Mechanick Art treating about weights, and meaſures.

Station, (*Lat.*) a ſtanding place: alſo, a Bay, or Road for Ships.

Station-ſtaff, an Inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, being a ſtreight pole divided into feet, inches, and parts of inches, from the bottom upward.

Stationary,

Stationary, is when a Planet ſtands ſtill, and moves neither backward nor forward.

Staſicrates, an Artiſt of *Alexandria*, in great eſteem with *Alexander* the Great. He was of opinion, that the ſtatue of a Man might be formed out of *Athos*, a Mountain of *Thrace*.

Statuary, (*Lat.*) a Graver of Statues or Images.

Statumination, (*Lat.*) an underpropping or ſetting up.

Statute, (*Lat.*) ſignifieth in Common Law, a Decree or Act of Parliament.

Statute Merchant, and *Statute Staple*, are certain Bonds made between Creditor and Debtor, in the form of a Statute, and acknowledged before the Major, and chief Warden of any City, and two Merchants aſſigned for that purpoſe.

Statute Seſſions, are certain petty Seſſions or Meetings in every Hundred.

Steccado, (*Span.*) the Liſts, a place railed in for the beholding of any famous Combat; alſo a kind of Pale or Fence of Fortification ſet before Trenches, that the Enemy may not get into them.

Stede, (*old word*) place.

Stedſhip, (*old word*) firmneſs, or ſureneſs.

Steel, a term in Archery, it ſignifies the Body of an Arrow, or Shaft made of Wood.

To *Steer*, in Navigation is to govern the Ship with the Helm; alſo by Metaphor, to govern or manage any affair.

Steerage room in a Ship, is before the great Cabin, where the Steerman always ſtands.

Steganography, (*Greek*) the Art of ſecret or abſtruſe Writing.

Stellar, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Star.

Stellation, (*Lat.*) a blaſting.

Stelliferous, (*Lat.*) ſtarry, bearing Stars.

Stellion, (*Lat.*) a little beaſt ſo called from certain little ſpots upon his skin, almoſt in the faſhion of Stars.

Stellionate, (*Lat.*) deceit, couzenage, counterfeiting any kind of Merchandize.

Stem, (*Greek*) that part of any Flower, Herb, or Tree, that divideth it ſelf into Boughs or Branches; alſo a Stock, Lineage, or Pedigree; alſo in Navigation, the Stem is a great piece of Timber wrought, compaſſing, and ſcarfed into the Stocks at one end, and all the But-ends forward of the Planks are fixed to the Stem.

Stenography, (*Greek*) the Art of Short-writing.

Stentorian voice, a roaring loud voice, from *Stentor*, a *Greek*, whoſe voice is ſaid to have been as loud as fifty Mens voices together.

Stephanopolis, (*Cronſtadt*) one of the moſt eminent Cities of *Tranſylvania*; it is alſo called *Corona*.

Stephen, the proper name of a Man, ſignifying in *Greek* a Crown.

Stercoration, (*Lat.*) a dunging, or covering with dung.

Stereometry, (*Greek*) the meaſure, or dimenſion of ſolid Bodies.

Sterility, (*Lat.*) barrenneſs.

Sterling. See *Eaſterling*.

Stern, the aftermoſt part of a Ship; alſo among Hunters, the Tail of a Grey-hound is ſo called; as alſo the Tail of a Wolf.

Sternfaſt, is a Rope made faſt to the Stern of the Ship, to hold her Stern firm.

Sternon, (*Greek*) the great Bone of the Breſt.

Sternutation, (*Lat.*) a ſneezing.

Sterquilinious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Dung-hill.

Steſimbrotus, the Son of *Epaminondas*, a famous *Theban* Captain; he was put to death by his Father, for fighting againſt the Enemy contrary to his command.

Stetin, the chief City of *Pomerania*, a Province of *Germany*, in the Circle of the Empire. This Town, after a long ſiege, by reaſon of the valiant defence of the Burghers, hath been at laſt lately ſurrendered by the *Suedes*, to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*.

Stews, (from the *French* word *Eſtuve*, a Hot-houſe,) a Brothel-houſe, or places where Women proſtitute their Bodies for gain.

Sthenelus, a famous Captain in the Wars of *Troy*, the Son of *Capenus* and *Euadne*.

Sthenebæa, the Daughter of *Jobatus*, King of the *Lycians*, and the Wife of *Prætus*, King of the *Corinthians*, who receiving a repulſe from *Bellerophon*, complained to her Husband, as if he would have offered violence unto her.

Stibium, a kind of Mineral, whereof there is great plenty in *Derbiſhire* Mines; it is commonly called *Antimony*.

Stichwort, (*Gramen Leucanthemum*, *Holoſteum*,) a ſort of Herb accounted effectual againſt ſtiches and pains of the ſide. It is by ſome called Birds-tongue.

Stift, a *German* word, which hath been lately uſed among us for the ſmall diviſion of a Region or Province.

To *Stigmatize*, (*Greek*) to brand or mark with a hot Iron.

Stilleto or *Steletto*, (*Ital.*) a ſharp pointed Dagger or Ponyard.

Stillatory, (*Lat.*) dropping or diſtilling; alſo a place to put a Still or Limbeck in.

Stillicide, (*Lat.*) a dropping from the Eves of a Houſe.

Stilyard, a place in *London*, where in old time the Merchants of *Haunſe* and *Almain* uſed to reſide. It is ſo called, as it were *Steelyard*, becauſe Steel uſed to be ſold there.

Stilpo, a *Megarenſian* Philoſopher, who lived in the time of *Ptolomeus Lagi*. He was the Diſciple of *Paſicles*, the *Theban*, and wrote twenty Books of Dialogues, as *Suidas* teſtifies, and is particularly mentioned by *Cicero* in his Book *De Fato*.

Stimulation, (*Lat.*) a provoking, moving or ſtirring up.

Stipation, (*Lat.*) a guarding or inviroining about.

Stipendial or *Stipendiary*, (*Lat.*) ſerving for wages, or hire, paying tribute.

Stipone, a kind of ſweet compounded drink, uſed in hot weather.

Stiptical, (*Greek*) ſtopping or binding, a word uſed in Phyſick.

Stipulation, (*Lat.*) a ſolemn Covenant made by ordinary words in the Law.

Stiricide, (*Lat.*) a dropping of Iſicles from the Eves of a Houſe.

Stirling, a County in the South part of *Scotland*.

Stirrup, a term in Navigation, is an Iron that comes round about the piece of a Keel that is patched to a Keel, when a piece of the Keel is loſt, ſtrongly nailed with Spikes.

Stoaked, a term in Navigation when the Water cannot come to the Well, by reaſon that Ballaſt or ſomething elſe is got into the Limber holes.

Stoccado, (*Span.*) a prick, ſtab, or thruſt with a weapon; alſo certain ſharp pieces of Wood, wherewith Trenches of Fortifications are impaled.

Stock, that part of a Tree which is cloſe to the Roots whereon the Cions are ingraffed.

Stock-Gilliflower, a Woody Plant, of which there are ſeveral varieties, both ſingle and double.

Stockholmia, *Stockholm* the *Metropolis* of the Kingdom of *Sueden*.

Stocks, in Navigation are certain Poſts much of the ſame nature, as the Cradle framed on the ſhore to build a Pinnace, Catch, Frigat, or Boat upon.

Stoical, (*Greek*) belonging to, or of the humor of the Stoicks, *i. e.* A certain Sect of Philoſophers at *Athens*; they were ſo called from *Stoa*, *i. e.* a Porch, becauſe *Zeno*, their firſt Founder, taught in a Porch of the City.

Stoke, a Village in *Nottinghamſhire*, where Sir *John de la Pool*, Earl of *Lincoln*, pretending a title to the Crown of *England*, was overthrown in a great pitcht Battle, and ſlain.

Stole, (*Greek*) a long Robe or Garment of Honor, amongſt the *Romans*; it is now more eſpecially taken for a Prieſtly Ornament.

Stolidity, (*Lat.*) fooliſhneſs, fondneſs, dulneſs, blockiſhneſs.

Stomachous, (*Lat.*) angry, diſdainful.

Stomatick, (*Greek*) having a ſore mouth.

Stone of Wool. See *Sarplar*.

Stonecrop, (*Lat. Vermicularis Illecebra, Minor Acris,*) an Herb of a very hot temperature, ſharp and biting.

Stone-faulcon, a kind of Hawk that builds her Neſt in Rocks.

Stoneflie, a certain kind of Inſect. See *Mayflie*.

Stonehenge, a wonderful Pile of Stones upon *Salisbury Plain*, erected within the circuit of a Ditch, in manner of a Crown in three ranks, one within another; whereof ſome are twenty eight foot high, and ſeven foot broad: Upon the heads of which, others lie overthwart with Mortiſes; ſo as the whole frame ſeemeth to hang. It is termed by the old Hiſtorians *Chorea Gigantum*, *i. e.* The Giants dance.

Stooming of Wine, a putting bags of Herbs, or other infuſions into it.

Storax, the Gum of a certain *Syrian* Tree very fragrant, and of great uſe in Medicine.

Stooping, in Faulconry, is, when a Hawk being upon her wings at the height of her pitch, bendeth down violently to ſtrike the fowl.

Stork, a kind of Bird ſo called, from the *Greek* word *Storge*, *i. e.* Natural affection, becauſe of the care which is obſerved in theſe kind of Birds toward their Parents, when they grow old.

Storks-Bill, a Chirurgions Inſtrument, the ſame as Crows-Bill, which ſee.

Stormaria and *Dethmarſia*, two Provinces adjoyning to *Holſatia* or *Holſtein*, and under the Dominion of the Duke of *Holſtein*.

To *Stow*, a term in Navigation to pay any Victuals or Goods in order, in the Hold of a Ship.

Stounds, (*old word*) ſorrows, dumps.

Stours, (*old word*) ſhocks or bronts.

Strabiſm, (*Greek*) a looking a ſquint.

Strage, (*Lat.*) a falling of Trees, a great ruine, or fall of any thing; alſo a great ſlaughter in an Army.

The Strake of a Wheel, the Iron wherewith the Cart-wheel is bound.

Straineth, a term in Faulconry, they ſay the Hawk ſtraineth, and not ſnatcheth.

Stralſond, the chief Town of *Pomerania*, next to *Stetin*.

Strangury, (*Greek*) a certain diſeaſe, wherein the Urine is voided drop by drop, and with great pain; it is vulgarly called the *Strangullion*.

Strappado, (*Ital.*) a certain kind of puniſhment inflicted on Soldiers for ſome hainous offence, by drawing them up on high, with their arms tied backward.

Strasburgh. See *Argentina*.

Stratagem, (*Greek*) a policy, or ſubtle invention in War.

Strath, an old *Britiſh* word, ſignifying a Vale or Dale; whence are derived the names of ſeveral places, as *Strathdee*, *i. e.* The Vale of *Dee*, *Strathearn*, the Vale of *Earn*.

Stratification, a term in Chymiſtry, a ſtrewing of Corroding Powder on Plates of Metal by courſe.

Stratiotick, (*Greek*) belonging to Soldiers, warlike.

Straton, a Philoſopher of *Lampſachus*, whom *Suidas* delivers, to have been the Succeſſor of *Theophraſtus*, and the Maſter of *Ptolomeus Philadelphus*, and to have written very many Books, Of the ſame name there were two other Philoſophers; the one a Peripatetick who lived at *Alexandria*, the other a hearer of *Iſocrates*.

Stratonicus, a Sculptor famous for his work of the ſleeping *Satyr*; alſo an expert Cithariſt, who had in great deriſion and contempt two ignorant Harp players of his age, *Propis* a *Rhodian*, and one called *Bos*.

Strato, an ancient Phyſician mentioned by *Ariſtotle*.

Strawberry, (*Lat. Fragaria*) a Ground creeping Plant, bearing a ſweet Berry very wholſome, and eaten in the ſeaſon with Cream, or Clarret Wine and Sugar, as a great dainty.

A *Streight*, (*Lat. Fretum*) a narrow paſſage at Sea, between two Lands, as the *Streight* of *Magellan*.

Streme-works. See *Lode-works*.

Strenuous, (*Lat.*) ſtout, valiant, hardy.

Streperous, (*Lat.*) jarring, making a noiſe.

Stricture, (*Lat.*) a gathering, or cropping of fruit; alſo a ſpark that flies from red hot Iron.

Strident or *Stridulous*, (*Lat.*) making a creaking noiſe.

Strigilation, (*Lat.*) a currying of a Horſe.

Strigment, (*Lat.*) the filth which is wiped off from the body, or any part of it.

Strigonium, (*vulg. Graan*) one of the principal Cities of *Lower Hungaria*.

To Strike ſail, a term in Navigation to pull down the Sails, in token of reſpect to another Ship.

Stromatick, (*Greek*) belonging to ſtrewings, or any thing that is ſpred upon the Ground.

Strond or *Strand*, a ſhore, or ſtreet lying upon the Sea, or River ſide.

Stroph, (*Greek*) the firſt of the three Members of a *Greek Lyrick Ode*, and ofttimes the *Chorus* of a *Greek* Tragedy; the ſecond is the *Antiſtroph*, which anſwers to the *Stroph*; and the third is *Epode*, which anſwers to neither, but is anſwered in the next return.

Structure, (*Lat.*) a building, frame, or fabrick, of any thing.

Strumatick, (*Lat.*) troubled with a ſtrume, *i. e.* with an Impoſtume, or ſwelling in the Neck.

Studious, (*Lat.*) ſeriouſly bent upon a thing, muſing, or meditating, intent upon Books or Study; whence formerly Academies were called *Studia*, *i. e.* Studies, as the Study of *Oxford*, *&c.*

Studtgard, the Ducal Seat of the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, in the Circle of *Suevia*.

Stultiloquy, (*Lat.*) a talking or ſpeaking fooliſhly.

Stul-Weiſſenberg. See *Alba Regalis*.

Stupefaction, (*Lat.*) a making ſtupid, *i. e.* dull, ſenſeleſs, aſtoniſhed, or diſmaid.

Stupendious, wonderful, admirable, to amazement, wonder, and aſtoniſhment.

Stupes, Pledgets of Lint, Tow, or Cotton.

Stuphes, Stoves, or Hot-houſes to ſweat in.

Stupration, (*Lat.*) a committing a rape, a deflowring a Virgin.

Stygian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the River *Styx*, *i. e.* A Fountain near *Nonacris* in *Arcadia*, whoſe waters are of a nature ſo vehemently cold, that nothing but the Hoof of a Mule is able to contain them. The Poets feigned it to be a River of Hell, and that the moſt ſolemn Oath, which the gods ſwore by, was by the Waters of *Styx*.

Styloglossum. See *Ceratogloſum*.

Stylo Novo, the new computation of time, according to the *Gregorian* account, as *Stylo Veteri* is the computation, according to the *Julian* account.

S. U.

Suada, a certain godeſs among the *Romans*, called the godeſs of Eloquence, as *Pitho* was among the *Greeks*.

Suaſory, (*Lat.*) apt to perſwade, or exhort.

Suaviation, (*Lat.*) an amorous kiſſing.

Suaviloquy, (*Lat.*) a ſweet or pleaſant manner of ſpeaking.

Suavity, (*Lat.*) ſweetneſs.

Subaction, (*Lat.*) a bringing under, or ſubduing, alſo a kneading.

Subagitation, (*Lat.*) a driving to and fro; alſo a ſoliciting; alſo a knowing a Woman carnally.

Subalbid, (*Lat.*) whitiſh, inclining to white.

Subaltern, (*Lat.*) a taking turns under another.

Subaudition, (*Lat.*) a hearing a little, a perceiving ſomewhat.

Subclavicular Vein. See *Vein*.

Subcutaneous, (*Lat.*) being under the skin.

Subdial, (*Lat.*) being under the Skie, or in the open Air.

Subdititious, (*Lat.*) put under, or laid in the room of another.

Subdolous, (*Lat.*) ſomewhat crafty or deceitful.

Subduction, (*Lat.*) a bringing or leading under; alſo a leading away, or withdrawing.

Subhaſtation, (*Lat.*) an ancient manner of ſelling things among the *Romans*, which were confiſcate to the publick uſe, namely under a Spear or Javelin.

Subject, (*Lat.*) caſt or brought under; alſo in Logick, it is taken ſubſtantively, for that ſubſtantial body, to which any quality adheres; alſo the matter which any Art or Science treats of.

Subingreſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſubtile or undiſcerned entering into.

Subitaneous, (*Lat.*) done ſuddenly or haſtily.

Subjugation, (*Lat.*) a bringing under the yoke, a ſubduing.

Subjunction, (*Lat.*) a joyning under, a certain Rhetorical figure of ſpeech, of which ſee more in *Julius Ruffinianus de Schematis Lexicos*; it is otherwiſe called *Subnexio*, and *Subinſertio*, in *Greek Hypozeuxis*.

Subjunctive, (*Lat.*) under-joyning; *Subjunctive Mood*, in Grammar is that which is commonly diſtinguiſhed by ſome Adverb or Conjunction; which ſerves to that Mood, though to ſay truth, the *Optative*, *Potential*, and *Subjunctive*, are but one and the ſame Mood, under different names.

Sublation, (*Lat.*) a taking away.

Sublevation, (*Lat.*) a lifting up; alſo a helping, or eaſing.

Subligation,

Subligation, (*Lat.*) a binding or tying underneath.

Sublimation, (*Lat.*) a raiſing or carrying up on high; alſo a Chymical operation, wherein dry Exhalations aſcending upward, ſtick to the ſides of the Alembick.

Sublimity, (*Lat.*) heighth.

Sublition, (*Lat.*) a plaiſtering, or daubing underneath. In Painting, it is the graſing, or laying the ground colour under the perfect colour.

Sublunary, (*Lat.*) being under the Orb of the Moon, beneath the Skie, or Firmament.

Submerſion, (*Lat.*) a plunging under water.

Submiſſion, (*Lat.*) a ſending under; alſo a ſubmitting, yielding, or humbling ones ſelf.

Subordinate, (*Lat.*) placed, or appointed under another.

To *Suborn*, (*Lat.*) to prepare, inſtruct, or ſet any one on upon the bearing falſe witneſs, or any other miſchievous deſign.

Subpedaneous, (*Lat.*) ſet under foot, uſed as a footſtool.

Subpœna, a Writ to call a Man into the *Chancery*, upon ſuch caſe only, as the Common Law faileth in; alſo a Writ for the calling in of witneſſes to teſtifie.

Subreptitious, (*Lat.*) See *Surreptitious*.

Subriſion, (*Lat.*) a ſmiling.

Subrogation, (*Lat.*) See *Surrogation*.

Subſannation, (*Lat.*) a mocking, jeering, or ſcoffing.

Subſcription, (*Lat.*) a writing underneath, a ſetting ones name at the bottom of a Letter, Bond, or Indenture.

Subſidence, (*Lat.*) a ſettling to the bottom.

Subſidiary, (*Lat.*) ſent to the aid, ſuccor, or aſſiſtance of any one.

Subſidy, a Tax or Tribute aſſeſſed by Parliament, and Impoſed upon every Man according to the valuation of his Lands or Goods.

Subſortition, (*Lat.*) a chuſing by lot, after others have choſen.

Subſtantive, in Grammar is that ſort of Noun which for the rendering of any ſentence the more intelligible, requires not of neceſſity any other word to be joyned with it, to ſhew its ſignification.

Subſtitution, (*Lat.*) a putting in the place or room of another.

Subſtraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing a leſſer number out of a greater.

Subſtruction, (*Lat.*) a term in Architecture, an under-building, a laying the Foundation of an Edifice.

Subſultation, (*Lat.*) a leaping under.

Subterfluous, (*Lat.*) flowing under.

Subterfuge, (*Lat.*) an evaſion, or cunning ſhift; alſo a ſafe retreat, or refuge.

Subterraneous, (*Lat.*) a being under ground.

Subtiliation, a term in Chymiſtry, the turning of a Body into a liquor, or into a fine powder.

Subtilty, (*Lat.*) craft, cunning; whence ſubtilties, quirks, or witty ſayings.

Subventaneous, (*Lat.*) lying under the wind.

Subverſion, (*Lat.*) an over-turning, or overthrowing.

Suburbian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Suburbs of a Town or City.

Succedaneous, (*Lat.*) ſucceeding, or coming in the room of another.

Succedent Houſes, ſecond, fifth, ninth, eleventh.

Succentour, (*Lat.*) vulgarly *Sincantour*. See *Incentour*.

Succenturiation, (*Lat.*) a term in War, a recruiting, a filling up the number of Soldiers wanting in any Company, or Troup.

Succernation, (*Lat.*) a bolting, or ſifting of Meal.

Succiduous, (*Lat.*) tottering, ready to fall.

Succinct, (*Lat.*) fenced, or girt about; alſo brief or ſhort.

Succinous, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Succinum*, *i. e.* Amber.

Succollation, (*Lat.*) a bearing on the ſhoulders.

Succory, (*Cichorium*) an Herb which cooleth and openeth the obſtructions of the Liver.

Succubus, (*Lat.*) See *Incubus*.

Succulent, (*Lat.*) juicy, full of juice.

Succuſſation or *Succuſſion*, (*Lat.*) a violent jolting or ſhaking.

Suction, (*Lat.*) a ſucking.

Sudation, (*Lat.*) a ſweating; whence Sudatory, a Stew, or Hot-houſe.

Sudorifick, (*Lat.*) bringing or cauſing ſweat.

Suecia, a Kingdom of *Europe*, lying on the North of *Germany*, anciently inhabited by the *Goths*. The chief City of which is called *Stockholm*.

Suffarraneous or *Subfarraneous*, (*Lat.*) being under another ſervant; it being an ancient cuſtom among the *Romans*, that the chief Servant took his portion of Corn from the Maſter, the under ſervant from him.

Suffection, (*Lat.*) a putting under, or in the room of another.

Suffition, (*Lat.*) a perfuming, by caſting perfumes upon hot coals.

Sufflamination, (*Lat.*) a ſtopping the Wheels of a Coach or Cart, with an inſtrument called a Sufflamen or Trigger.

Sufflation, (*Lat.*) a puffing up, a making to ſwell with blowing.

Suffocation, (*Lat.*) a choaking, ſtifling, or ſtopping up of the breath.

Suffoſſion, (*Lat.*) an undermining or digging under.

Suffragation, (*Lat.*) a giving ſuffrage, *i. e.* ones vote or voice, in favor of any perſon or deſign.

A *Suffragan*, is one who hath a voice in Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, and executes the Office of a Biſhop, but hath not the title.

Suffamigation, (*Lat.*) a fuming or ſmoaking underneath; in Phyſick it is taken for a conveying a fume into the Body, from under a Cloſe-ſtool.

Suffuſion,

Suffuſion, (*Lat.*) a pouring, or ſpreding abroad; alſo a diſeaſe in the eye, called a Pin and Web.

Suggeſtion, (*Lat.*) a prompting, or putting into ones mind.

Sugilus, the Architect that built that ſtately *Mauſoleum*, or Sepulchre of *Mauſolus*, by the appointment of Queen *Artemiſia*, in honor of her deceaſed Husband.

Sugillation, (*Lat.*) a beating black and blew; alſo a reproaching or ſlandering.

Suhit. See *Gazul.*

Sulcation, (*Lat.*) a making Furrows.

Sulphureous, (*Lat.*) full of Sulphur or Brimſtone.

Sulpitius Gallus, an Aſtronomer who following *Paulus Æmilius* in his Expedition againſt *Perſeus*, foretold an Eclipſe of the Moon, for which he was much admired: He is mentioned by *Cicero* and *Pliny*.

Sultan or *Soldan*, among the *Turks* is taken for a King or Prince.

Sultan or *Sultanin*, a kind of *Turkiſh* Coyn of Gold, valuing about ſeven ſhillings ſix pence, ſo called, becauſe coyned at *Conſtantinople* where the *Sultan* lives.

Sumach or *Sumack*, a kind of rank ſmelling Plant, with a black berry wherewith Curriers uſe to dreſs their Leather.

Sumage, (from the *French* word *Somme*, *i. e.* A burthen or ſeam, which in the Weſtern parts ſignifieth a Horſ-load) a Toll for carriage on Horſ-back.

Sumbriero, a certain Canopy of State held over Princes, and great Perſons in *Spain*, or other hot Countreys, when they walk forth to keep them from the Sun.

Summary, (*Lat.*) a brief gathering together of the whole matter in few words.

Summed, in Faulconry is when a Hawk hath her Feathers, and is fit either to be taken from the cry or mew.

Sum, in Arithmetick, is the number which ariſeth from two or more numbers added together; as of four added to three, the ſum is ſeven.

A *Summer*, in Architecture is a great piece of Timber, or Beam which ſupporteth the building.

Summity, (*Lat.*) the higheſt part, or top of any thing.

Sundew, a Solar Herb, otherwiſe called *Luſtwort*, *Moorgraſs*, and *Redrot*, and in *Latin Ros Solis*.

Sunflower, another Solar Herb bearing a large yellow flower; it is called by the Learned *Chamæciſtus Angl.*

Superable, (*Lat.*) to be overcome or vanquiſhed.

Sumpter-horſe, a Horſe that undergoes the burthen of things convenient for a journey, from the *Latin Sumptus*, Charges or Expences.

Superaffuſion, (*Lat.*) a ſhedding upon, a pouring on the top.

Superannuation, (*Ital.*) an out-living, or growing out of date.

Superbiloquent, (*Lat.*) ſpeaking proudly or haughtily.

Superbipartient number in Arithmetick, that number which divides another number not exactly into two parts, but leaves ſomething over and above.

Superchery, (*old word*) wrong, injury, an outragious aſſaulting.

Supercilious, (*Lat.*) having great eye-brows; ſo of a ſour countenance, ſevere in carriage.

Supereminence, (*Lat.*) excellence or authority above others.

Supererogation, (*Lat.*) a performing more good Works than a Man is bound to do, a term in Theology.

Superfœtation, (*Lat.*) a ſecond conceiving, being the firſt young is brought forth; a breeding of young upon young, as Hares and Conies do.

Superficiary, (*Lat.*) he that builds a houſe upon another Mans ground, and pays quit Rent.

Superficies, (*Lat.*) the ſurface or uttermoſt part of any thing. In Geometry it is defined to be a magnitude conſiſting of lines, having only length and bredth without profundity.

Superfluity, (*Lat.*) exceſs, an overabounding, more than enough.

Superjection, (*Lat.*) a caſting upon.

To *Superinduce*. (*Lat.*) to bring or draw one thing over another.

Superintendent, (*Lat.*) an Overſeer.

Superiority, (*Lat.*) a being ſuperior, *i. e.* higher, ſet above, or over others.

Superior Planets, thoſe that are above the Sun, ♄ ♃ ♂.

Superlative, (*Lat.*) higheſt, advanced; in Grammar, *Superlative* degree is the higheſt degree of compariſon, as *Dulciſſimus*, ſweeteſt.

Supermeation, (*Lat.*) a flowing or paſſing over.

Supernal, (*Lat.*) coming from above.

Supernatation, (*Lat.*) a ſwimming over or upon.

Supernatural, (*Lat.*) being above nature, or natural cauſe.

Superſcription, (*Lat.*) a writing over, or on the outſide of any thing.

To *Superſede*, (*Lat.*) to omit, to leave off, to let paſs.

Superſedeas, a Writ ſignifying a command to ſtay the doing of that which in appearance of Law were to be done.

Superſtition, (*Lat.*) overſcrupulouſneſs in Religion, overmuch Ceremony in Divine Worſhip.

Supertripartient number in Arithmetick, that number which divides another not into three equal parts, but leaves ſome remainder.

Supervacaneous, (*Lat.*) more than juſt, or ſerveth for common uſe, needleſs, vain, unneceſſary.

To *Supervene*, (*Lat.*) to come upon on a ſudden, or unexpected.

To *Supervive*, See *Survive.*

Supine,

Supine, (*Lat.*) lying with the face upward; alſo negligent, or careleſs.

Supines, (*Lat.*) certain words which by common Grammarians are reckoned as parts of a Verb Active, and uſually placed within the limits of the Formation thereof; the firſt Supine ſo called, endeth in *um*, and hath an Active ſignification, and is commonly ſet after Verbs of Motion, as *eo cubitum*, I go to lie down; the ſecond endeth in *u*, and coming after an Adjective, hath the ſignification of an Infinitive Mood Paſſive generally attributed to it, as *dignus lectu* worthy to be read.

Suppedaneous, (*Lat.*) See *Subpedaneous*.

Suppeditation, (*Lat.*) a ſupplying, miniſtering, or affording what is needful.

Suppilation, (*Lat.*) a pilfering, or ſtealing underhand.

To *Supplant*, (*Lat.*) to plant, or ſet under; alſo to deceive or beguile.

Supplement, (*Lat.*) a ſupplying that which is defective, a filling up a place that is vacant, or empty.

A *Suppliant*, (*French*) a Petitioner, or humble Suiter.

Supplication, (*Lat.*) a Petitioning, or making an humble Requeſt.

Supplice, (*Lat.*) puniſhment, or correction.

Supploſion, (*Lat.*) a making a noiſe by ſtamping with the feet.

Suppoſititious, (*Lat.*) laid in the place, or room of another.

Suppoſitory, (*Lat.*) put under; alſo in Phyſick it is uſed ſubſtantively for any ſolid compoſition put up into the Body, to make it ſoluble.

To *Suppreſs*, (*Lat.*) to preſs under, to ſtifle or keep down.

Suppuration, (*Lat.*) a ripening of a Bile or Impoſtume, gathering or reſolving into matter.

Suppurgation, in Medicine, is a too often uſing of Purgative Medicaments; which by too much opening the Veins, excites the Dyſentery, evacuates the Blood, and proſtrates the Integrity of Natures ſtrength to danger.

Supputation, (*Lat.*) a pruning of Trees; alſo a counting, or caſting up.

Supremacy, (*Lat.*) a being ſupream, *i. e.* higheſt in power and authority.

A *Surbating*, (*French*) a beating, or galling on the ſoals of ones feet.

To *Surceaſe*, (*French*) to give over.

Surcharge, (*French*) charge upon charge, or load upon load.

A *Surcharger of the Foreſt*, he that Commons with more Beaſts, than a Man hath right to Common withal.

A *Surtingle*, (*French*) an upper girth, or girdle; but moſt particularly taken for the Girdle, wherewith Miniſters uſually tie their Caſſocks.

Surcoat, (*French*) a Coat of Arms to wear over Armor; alſo any upper Garment.

Surcrew, (*French*) an over-growing; alſo advantage, amends, over-meaſure.

Surculation, (*Lat.*) a pruning of Trees, a cutting off Surcles, *i. e.* young Graffs, Shoots, or Sprigs.

Surdity, (*Lat.*) deafneſs.

Surd Numbers, in *Algebraick* Arithmetick, otherwiſe called Irrational Numbers, are ſuch, as no Numbers can be found, which being cubically multiplied into themſelves, will produce exactly.

Surd Solid, in Arithmetick the Product of the Square of any Number multiplied upon the Cube of the ſame Number; as ſixteen the ſquare of four, multiplied upon ſixty four, the Cube of the ſame is One hundred twenty four.

Surge, a Wave; from the *Latin Surgere*, *i. e.* to riſe.

Sureby, a Port Town in *Yorkſhire*, which ſome think to be the ſame with that ancient Town called by *Antonine*, Ευλίμενον *Gabrantovicorum*, and by the *Latins Sinus portuoſus & ſalutaris*, each of theſe names implying as much, as, ſure, or ſafe Haven.

Surface. (*French*) the ſame as *Superficies*.

Surkney, a kind of white garment like a Rotchet.

To *Surmount*, (*French*) to excel, to overcome.

To *Surpaſſe*, (*French*) the ſame.

Suria, the name of a certain godeſs; to whom an Altar was anciently erected at *Melkrig* in *Northumberland*, by *Licinius Clemens*, a Captain under *Calphurnius Agricola*, Lieutenant to *Auguſtus*.

Surpluſage, (*French*) ſignifieth in Common Law, a ſuperfluity, or addition, more than needeth, which is the cauſe ſometimes, that the Writ abateth.

Surpriſal, (*French*) a ſudden aſſaulting, or ſetting upon, a coming upon a Man unawares.

Surquedry, (*old word*) pride, preſumption.

Surrejoynder, (*French*) a ſecond defence of the the Plaintiffs Action, oppoſite to the Defendants Rejoynder. The Civilians call it Triplication.

A *Surrender*, in Common Law is an Inſtrument or Writing, ſignifying a Tenants conſent or agreement, to yield and give up his Lands to the poſſeſſion of him that hath the next immediate Remainder or Reverſion.

Surrentum, a Town of *Campania*, in *Italy*, built by the *Greeks*, anciently called *Petra Sirenum*.

Surreptitious, (*Lat.*) taken deceitfully or by ſtealth.

Surrogation, (*Lat.*) an appointing as Deputy in the room of another.

To *Survive*, (*French*) to outlive; whence a Surviver in Common Law, is taken for the longer liver of two Joynt-tenants.

Suſanna, (*Hebr.* Lilly) the Daughter of *Helcia*, and Wife of *Joachim*, ſhe being condemned to death through the falſe witneſs of the Elders, was freed by the juſt judgment of *Daniel*. It is now among us, the Chriſtian name of many Women.

Suſception, (*Lat.*) an enterpriſing or undertaking a thing.

Suſceptible,

Suſceptible, (*Lat.*) plyable, apt to receive any Impreſſion.

Suſcitation, (*Lat.*) a raiſing, quickning, or ſtirring up.

Suſpenſion, (*Lat.*) a hanging up: alſo a being in doubt, or uncertainty; in Common Law it is taken for a temporal ſtop of a Mans right.

Suſpiral, (*French*) a breathing hole, a vent or paſſage for air: alſo a ſpring of Water paſſing under ground to a Conduit.

Suſpiration, (*Lat.*) a fetching a deep ſigh.

Suſurration, (*Lat.*) a whiſpering, or muttering.

Sutherland, the name of a Country in the North part of *Scotland*.

Sutorious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Shoomaker.

Suture, (*Lat.*) a ſeam, or ſewing together, a faſtning together of Bones. There are three remarkable Sutures in the head, the *Coronal*, *Lambdoidal*, and *Sagittal*.

S. W.

Swabber, one that is to keep the Ship, and Maps clean.

Swainmot, (*Sax.*) a Court of Free-holders within the Foreſt, kept by the Charter of the Foreſt thrice a year.

Swallows-tail, a term among Architectors, and Carpenters, a faſtning together of two pieces of Timber ſo ſtrongly, that they cannot fall aſunder.

Swallow-wort, (*Aſclepias*, *Hirundinaria*) an Herb eminent for the vertue it hath to reſiſt poyſon.

Swamp, among thoſe of *Virginia* and *New-England*, a Bog or Mariſhie place.

The *Swan*, *Cygnus* or *Olor*, one of the Conſtellations conſiſting of Twelve Stars.

Swart-ruiter. See *Ruiter*.

To *Sweep*, a Hawk after ſhe hath fed, is ſaid to ſweep, not wipe her beak.

Swepe, a certain Inſtrument with croſs beams, to draw Water with.

Swifting, in Navigation, is the encompaſſing the Gunwale, with a ſtrong Rope, and faſtning the Cheſtrope thereunto.

Swilpough, a Dilling, or child born, when the Parents are old.

Swink, (*old word*) labour.

The *Swim*, a Channel that leads from the Buoy of the middle ground up to the Buoy of the *Nower*, and hath for the moſt part Nine or Ten fathom Water in the midſt of the Channel.

Swithin, a proper name, ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue, very high. There was a Biſhop of *Wincheſter* famous for Holineſs, called St. *Swithin*.

Switzerland. See *Helvetia*.

S. Y.

Sybaritical, dainty, wanton, effeminate; from the *Sybaritæ*, the Inhabitants of the City *Sybaris*, a people advanced to that height of Luxury, and Voluptuouſneſs, that they had their Horſes taught to Dance to the ſound of the Flute; by which means the *Crotoniatæ*, who waged War with them, bringing Pipers along with them into the Field, made their Horſes to fall a Dancing, whereupon they ruſhed in among them, broke their Ranks and utterly overthrew them, and deſtroyed their City.

Sybill, (*Heb.*) Divine Doctrine, a Chriſtian name of divers Women.

Sybilline, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Sybills*, who were certain Women that Propheſied concerning the birth of our Saviour Chriſt; they were thought to be Ten in number, the *Perſian*, *Cumæan*, *Lybian*, *Delphian*, *Erythræan*, *Samian*, *Helleſpontian*, *Phrygian*, *Tiburtine*, *Cuman*.

Sycomore, (*Greek*) a kind of fair Tree, abounding in many parts of *Ægypt* and *Judæa*, having Fruit like Figs (very wholeſom to eat, and pleaſant to the Palate) and Leaves like thoſe of the *Mulberry* Tree; ſo that thoſe Trees which go by the name of *Sycomores* in *England*, are not rightly ſo called; being rather a ſort of *Maple*.

To *Sycophantize*, (*Greek*) to play the Sycophant, *i. e.* a Paraſite, Flatterer, or Tale-bearer. The word is compounded of συκὸς, a Fig, and φαίνειν to diſcover, and ſignifies Originally one that to get a reward of the Magiſtrate, uſed to betray thoſe Fig Merchants who made any Exportations without paying the Cuſtoms injoyned by Law among the ancient *Greeks*: Whence it came to ſignifie Metaphorically any one that curries favour of another for gain.

Syderation, (*Lat.*) a blaſting. *Sideration*, in Phyſick is, when not only the ſolid parts, but the bones alſo are corrupted.

Sylla, a famous *Roman* Captain, who brought *Jugurth* in Chains to *Rome*, overcame *Mithridates*, broke the Tyranny of *Cinna*, and baniſhed *Marius*: afterwards being made Dictator, he became Tyrannical himſelf, till at laſt the Commonwealth being ſetled, he retired to *Puteoli*, where he lived a private life.

Syllabical, (*Greek*) conſiſting of, or pertaining to *Syllables*, or a *Syllable*, *i. e.* a word, or part of a word which is expreſſed by one tone of the voice, and no more.

Syllabical Augment, is an augmentation which is made in *Greek* Verbs, by prefixing ε (and thereby adding one ſyllable) at the beginning of ſome Tenſes, as from τύπτω comes the Preterimperfect Tenſe ἔτυπτον, the *futurum ſecundum* ἔτυπον, the *Aoriſtus primus* ἔτυψα.

Syllepſis, (*Greek*) a figure of conſtruction, in which two Nominative Caſes ſingular of divers perſons come before a Verb plural, which agrees with the more worthy Caſe, as *Ego & Tu ſumus in tuto*, and in the ſame manner two Subſtantives agree with one Adjective: it is called in *Latin Comprehenſio*.

Syllogiſtical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Syllogiſm, *i. e.* a kind of argumentation, wherein ſome things being granted, there follows neceſſarily a concluſion different from thoſe things which were

granted. a Syllogiſm is of two ſorts, *Categorical* and *Hypothetical*: a *Categorical Syllogiſm*, is that wherein both propoſitions are *Categorical*, or *poſitive*, as *omnis homo eſt Animal*, &c. an *Hypothetical Syllogiſm*, is that wherein one or both propoſitions are Hypothetical, or upon ſuppoſition, as *ſi homo eſt Animal*.

Sylvanectum, a Town of *Picardy* in *France*, now called *Sentis*.

Sylvanus, the Son of *Valerius*, by his Daughter *Valeria*, *Tuſculaniaria*, he was called the god of the Woods, and by ſome thought to be the ſame with *Pan*: alſo, a Companion of St. *Paul*, and to this day a name given ſometimes to Men.

Sylvatical, or *Sylveſtrious*, (*Lat.*) Woody, full of Trees, belonging to Woods or Foreſts.

Symbolical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Symbol, *i. e.* a ſign, or token, a ſecret note, a ſhort, or myſterious ſentence.

Symmachus, a *Roman* Orator, whoſe Oration in Defence of the Veſtal Virgins (when he was ſent Embaſſador upon that affair, from the Senate to *Conſtantinople*) was ſmartly anſwered and confuted by *Prudentius* and *Ambroſius*.

Symmachy, (*Greek*) a joyning in War againſt a common Enemy.

Symmetry, (*Greek*) a due proportion of each part in reſpect of the whole.

Symmetral Surds, in *Algebraick* Arithmetick, are thoſe *Homogeneal Surds*; which being contracted by their greateſt diviſor, are rational Roots of the ſame kind.

Sympathetical, (*Greek*) having a ſympathy, *i. e.* a natural agreement, or conſent in mutual affection, or paſſion.

Symploce, (*Greek*, a folding together,) a figure in Rhetorick, wherein ſeveral ſentences or clauſes of ſentences have the ſame beginning, and the ſame ending, as

Quàm bene, Caune, tuo poteram nurus eſſe parenti.
Quam bene, Caune, meo poteras gener eſſe parenti.

This figure is called in *Latin Complicatio*, or *Complexio*.

Symphoniacal, (*Greek*) belonging to Symphony, *i. e.* conſent in Harmony, agreement in Tune, or Time.

Sympoſiaſt, (*Greek*) the Maſter or Overſeer of a Feaſt, or Banquet.

Symptomatical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Symptome, *i. e.* an accident, or effect accompanying any Diſeaſe, as the Head-ach, want of ſleep, ſickneſs at the Stomach, fainting, ſwouning, *&c.*

Synæreſis, (*Greek*, a contracting together) a figure of Proſodie, wherein two vowels are clapt together into one ſyllable in the ſame word, as *Alvaria*, for *Alvearia*.

Synagogical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Synagogue, *i. e.* a Congregation, or Aſſembly.

Synalæpha, (*Greek*, a contraction) a takir away the ending vowel of a word, when the ne word begins with a vowel, as *vit'eſt* for *vita eſt*.

Syncategorematical, (*Greek*) a term in Logic having no predicamental, or ſelf-ſignification.

Synchondroſis, (*Greek*) a joyning togeth by a Cartilage, or Griſtle.

Synchronical, (*Greek*) being, or done tog ther at the ſame time.

Synchroniſm, a hapning of ſeveral remarkab accidents, paſſages, or perſons at one and the ſan time.

Synchoreſis, (*Greek* a granting) a Rhetoric figure of ſentence, wherein an Argument is mocl ingly yielded unto, and then marred with a reto upon the Objector. As

I grant indeed he is poor, he is forſaken, he is deſtitute of Friends. Yet he is vertuous. This figure called in Latin Conceſſio.

Synchriſm, (*Greek*) a kind of liquid or ſpreac ing oyntment.

Syncope, (*Greek*, a cutting away) in Medicine it is a Diſeaſe cauſed by a ſudden or haſty dc cay of the ſtrength, through a diſſolution of th natural heat: It is alſo a figure of Proſodia, i which a letter, or ſyllable is taken away from th midſt of a word; as *Amarunt*, for *Amaverunt*.

Syncriſis, (*Greek*, a comparing) a Rhetoric figure of ſentence, in which contrary things an divers perſons are compared in one ſentence: a *the ſubtle commit the fault, and the ſimple bear th blame.*

Syndick, (*Greek*) A Magiſtrate of a City, be ing in *Germany*, *Suitierland*, and other parts equi valent to that of Alderman among us.

Syndrome, (*Greek*) a concourſe, meeting, o running together.

Synecdochical, (*Greek*) belonging to the fi gure Synecdoche, *i. e.* A taking, a part for th whole, as the *Genus* for the *Species*, and contrari ly.

Synereſis. See *Synæreſis*.

Syngraph, (*Greek*) a Deed, or Writing ſigne with ones hand.

Synodale, (*Greek*) a Cenſe, or Tribute i Money paid to the Biſhop, or ſome other perſor for his uſe by the inferior Clergy.

Synodical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Synod, *i.* an Aſſembly, or meeting together of Eccleſiaſtica perſons to conſult about the affairs of the Church

Synoiceioſis, (*Greek*, a reconciling, or joynin together of things that differ) a Rhetorical figur of ſentence in which contraries are attributed t the ſame thing, as *the covetous Man wants as wel what he hath, as what he hath not*: This figure i called in *Latin Conciliatio*.

Synonymous, or *Synonymal* words, (*Greek*) ſeveral words having all the ſame ſignification; a *Abiit*, *Exceſſit*, *Evaſit*, *Erupit*.

Synople, (*French*) a term in Heraldry, ſignify ing Green.

Synopſie, (*Greek*) a brief ſumming up o things contained in a large Treatiſe.

Syntagme, (*Greek*) an ordering, diſpoſing, or placing of things together.

Syntax, (*Greek*) the ſame: alſo, in Grammar it is taken for a joyning together of the ſeveral parts of ſpeech in an orderly conſtruction.

Syntereſie, (*Greek*) a remorſe, or ſting of conſcience.

Syntheme, (*Greek*) a Watch-word: alſo an intricate ſentence: alſo the ſame as *Diploma*.

Syntheſis, (*Greek* a compounding) a figure of conſtruction, wherein a noun Collective ſingular is joyned to a verb plural, or to a participle plural, and of a different gender, as *Pars merſi tenuere ratem*: This figure is called in *Latin Compoſitio*.

Syracuſe, the chief City anciently of the Iſle of *Sicily*, where the Poet *Theocritus* was born.

Syria, a Region of *Aſia*, by ſome divided into *Syria*, *Aſſyria*, *Cœloſyria*, and *Leucoſyria*.

Syrianus, a *Platonick* Philoſopher of *Alexandria* the Maſter and Predeceſſor of *Proclus*, as *Suidas* teſtifies; he wrote Commentaries upon *Homer*, and Seven Books upon *Plato*'s Commonwealth.

Syrinx, an *Arcadian* Nymph, one of the *Naiades*, who flying from the violence of *Pan*, was turned into a Reed, of which *Pan* made his Paſtoral Pipe, which for her ſake he much delighted to play upon.

Syrtes, two dangerous Creeks in the *Lybian* Sea; called the greater *Syrtis*, and the leſſer *Syrtis*. Alſo taken for any quick-ſands or ſhelves in the Water cauſed by that drift of Sand or Gravel.

Syſtatique, (*Greek*) compacting, ordering, or placing together.

Syſigie, (*Greek*) a conjunction, a joyning, or coupling together.

Syſtem, (*Greek*) a compoſing, or putting together: Alſo a Treatiſe, or body of any Art, or Science: Alſo the compaſs of a Song.

Syſtole, (*Greek*) a contraction, or drawing together: Alſo in Phyſick it is taken for that motion of the Pulſe, which compreſſes the Heart and Arteries, as *Diaſtole*, dilates them: Alſo a figure in *Proſodia*, being a contracting, or making ſhort a vowel which is long by nature as *ſteterunt*, for *ſteteverunt*.

T. A.

St. *Tabs*, or St. *Ebbes*, a Town in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, otherwiſe called *Ebbecheſter*, from *Ebba*, a Virgin of the blood Royal of the *Northumbers*, who for the great opinion that was conceived of her Sanctimony, was Canonized among the Saints. Alſo the name of a Pariſh in *Cornwal*.

Tabefaction, (*Greek*) a melting, corrupting, or conſuming.

Tabellary, or *Tabellion*, (*Lat.*) a Scrivener, or publick Notary: Alſo a Letter-carrier.

Taberd, (*Sax.*) a Jerkin, or Coat without ſleeves: Alſo a Heralds Coat of Arms in ſervice.

Tabernacle, (*Lat.*) a Booth, or little Shop: Alſo a Pavilion, or Tent for War. There was anciently among the *Jews* a certain holy Structure, ſo called, which was made to remove up and down from place to place.

Tabernarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to Taverns, or Shops.

Tabid, (*Lat.*) troubled with the *Tabes*, *i. e.* a Diſtemper wherein the body waſts and conſumes away by degrees.

Tabitha, the proper name of a Woman ſignifying in the *Hebrew* Roe-buck, the principal of the name is mentioned, *Acts. 9. 36.*

Tabouret, (*French*) a little ſtool to ſit on.

Tabularious, (*Lat.*) belonging to Writings, Evidences, or Accounts.

Tabulation, (*Lat.*) a faſtning together of Planks, or Boards, a making of a floor.

Taces, (*French Cuiſſeaux*) Armour for the thighs.

Tacamahacca, A ſweet Gum, whereof uſually Plaiſters are made for the Tooth-ach, and Head-ach.

Tachos, a King of *Ægypt*, who for jeering at the ſhort ſtature of *Ageſilaus* was the cauſe of the breach of the league between them, and of the loſs of his own Kingdom.

Tachygraphy, (*Greek*) the Art of ſwift Writing.

Tacit, (*Lat.*) ſilent.

Taciturnity, (*Lat.*) a being ſilent, a holding ones peace.

P. Annius Tacitus, an ancient *Roman* Emperor, who beginning his Reign in the year of our Lord, 279. was ſlain after ſix moneths, and ſucceeded by *Aurelius Probus*; Alſo *Publius Cornelius Tacitus* a noble *Roman* Hiſtorian of the *Equeſtrian* Order, who began to flouriſh in the time of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, from whoſe death he began his Annals, which with ſome other things of his Writings are yet extant.

Tackle, or *Tackling*, a term in Navigation, the furniture and Ropes of a Ship, whereby ſhe is fitted for Sailing.

Tacticks, (*Greek*) Books treating of the ordering of Soldiers in an Army.

Traction, (*Lat.*) a touching.

Taddy, a ſort of pleaſant juice iſſuing out of a ſpungy Tree, growing ſtreight and tall, and having all its branches ſprouting out at the very top. This is uſed among the *Indians* for a delicious ſort of Drink; it is preſerved in earthen pots, which are hung under the top where Inciſions are made for it to run out, it muſt be ſaved in the night, and drunk betimes in the morning; ſince the heat of the Sun ſpoiles it: It is of a pleaſant taſt and good againſt the Stone.

Tænarum, a Promontory in the Countrey of *Lacedæmon*, near which is the Den where *Hercules* aſcended, when he brought *Cerberus* out of the deep.

Tages, the Grand-child of *Jupiter*, and Son of *Genius*: he is ſaid to have taught the *Hetrurians*

the art of divining, when he was a boy of Twelve years old.

Tagliacotius, a famous Chirurgion of *Bononia*, who had an Art of putting on new Noſes.

Tagus, a River of *Portugal*, famous among the ancients for its gravel reſembling Gold.

Taile, in Common Law, is a kind of Inheritance in Fee, when a man holdeth certain Lands to him, and the Heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and is taken oppoſite to Fee-ſimple.

Tail, *after poſſibility of Iſſue extinct*, a term in Law where Land is given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their own bodies begotten, and one of them ſurviveth the other without Iſſue, by them begotten; he ſhall hold the Land for term of his own life, as Tenant in Tail after poſſibility of Iſſue extinct.

Taint, a little red coloured Inſect, being a kind of Spider that infeſteth Cattle in the Summer time.

Takel, (*old word*) a Feather, or Arrow.

Talaries, (*Lat.*) the winged Shooes, which the Poets fain that *Mercury* wrote.

Talc, a ſquamous, white, and lucid ſtone, of which is made an oil, with which Women that are curious to preſerve their beauty uſe to waſh their faces.

Talent, (*Lat.*) a certain weight of Gold or Silver, which among the *Hebrews* valued 4500. pound *ſterling* if Gold, 357. if Silver. The *Greek* Talent was either *Atticum Majus*, which valued 233 pound *ſterling*, or *Atticum Minus*, which valued 175 pound *ſterling*. *Talent*, is alſo Metaphorically taken for that portion or meaſure which any one hath of Power, Capacity, Knowledge, Ability, Learning, or the like.

Tales, (*Lat. i. e.* ſuch like;) it is uſed in Common Law for a ſupply of Men impannel'd upon a Jury, and not appearing, or challenged as not indifferent.

Taliſmanical, belonging to *Talismans*, (*Arab.*) *i. e.* Images, or Figures made under certain Conſtellations.

Tallage, or *Tailage*, (*French*) a Tax, Tribute, or Impoſition.

Tallion. See *Lex Talionis*.

Tally, or *Taley*, (from the *French Tailler*, *i. e.* to cut) a ſcore, or ſtick of Wood divided into two pieces, for the keeping of a reckoning between two parties: Alſo, in Navigation to *Tally* is to hale off the Sheets.

Talmudical, belonging to the *Talmud*, *i. e.* a certain Book compiled by the *Rabbins*, containing the Law, Ceremonies, and Religious Rites of the *Jews*.

Talus a Siſters Son of *Dædalus*. He found out the uſe of the Saw, by ſeeing the Jaw bone of a Serpent, and invented the Potters wheel, but was at length treacherouſly ſlain by his Unkle, who envied his Art and Ingenuity.

Tabwood, a term uſed in the Statutes for ſuch Wood as is cut into ſhort Billets, for the ſizing whereof thoſe Statutes were made.

Tamarinds, (*Tamarindi*) a kind of *Indian* Fruit ſomewhat like a bended finger, having within it a black ſubſtance or Pulp, which is very pleaſant to the Palate and Stomach, and is of great uſe in Medicine; eſpecially for the purging of the Spleen and Liver.

Tamariſk, (*Lat. Tamariſcus Greek* Μυείκη) a kind of Shrub having a red bark, and a leaf like Heath; very good againſt the Spleen and Rickets.

Tambarine, an old Muſical Inſtrument, ſuppoſed the *Clarion*.

Tamerlane, a *Scythian*, who invaded the Dominion of the *Turks*, with a vaſt multitude of men, and having overthrown and taken *Bajazeth* the Emperor of the *Turks*, he led him up and down all *Aſia* in an Iron Cage; he was, as ſome ſay, at firſt a Swineherd, but by a full gale of Fortune was blown up into the Imperial Throne.

Tameſis, the chief River of *England*, which from the confluence of *Tame*, and *Iſis*, two Rivers, which meeting together, joyn into one ſtream, thenceforth aſſumes a name compounded on them both.

Tampoy, a kind of pleaſant Drink much uſed in the *Moluccoes*.

Tampoon, or *Tampkin*, a ſmall piece of Wood ſerving for a bung, or ſtopple to a piece of Ordnance.

Tamworth, a Town ſo called from the River *Tame*, and the *Saxon* word *Weordh*, which ſignifieth a *Berton*, *Ferm-houſe*, or *River-Iſland*; it is ſituate partly in *Warwickſhire*, partly in *Staffordſhire*, and was anciently the chief reſidence of the Kings of the *Mercians*: this Town after it had ſuffered much by the *Daniſh* Wars, was repaired by *Æthelfleda*, Lady of the *Mercians*: Alſo *Edith* King *Eadgars* Siſter, founded here a Religious Houſe for veiled Virgins.

Tanacles, certain Inſtruments of Torment, like Pincers.

Tanet, an Iſland in *Kent*, ſo called as ſome vainly Imagine ἀπὸ τῦ θανάτυ, *i. e.* from the death of Snakes; here the *Saxons* firſt ſeated themſelves, but were vanquiſhed with a great ſlaughter at *Stovar*; nevertheleſs afterwards at *Whipped fleet*, a place ſo called from *Whipped*, a *Saxon* there ſlain, *Hengiſt* overthrew the *Britains*, and put them to flight.

Tangent, (*Lat.*) a Mathematical term uſed chiefly in Aſtronomy, and ſignifies a right line perpendicular to the Diameter, drawn by the one extream of the given Arch and terminated by the Secant, and from the Center through the other extream of the ſaid Arch.

Tangible, (*Lat.*) that may be toucht.

Tangier, a maritime Town of the Kingdom of *Feſs* in *Africa*, being now in the hands of the *Engliſh*.

Tangrolipix, the firſt King of the *Turks*, under whom they overcame the *Saracens*, whom they were called to aſſiſt.

Taniſtry, a certain ancient Cuſtom in *Ireland*, whereby a man of ripe age is to be preferred before a Child, and the Unkle before the Nephew whoſe Grandfather ſurviveth his Father; from whence

whence it came to paſs that he that had moſt Power, or Policy, inherited in any Principality, or Lordſhip, it comes from the *Saxon* word *Thane*, *i.e.* a Nobleman.

Tank, (*old word*) a little Pool or Pond.

Tanſie, (*Lat. Tanacetum*, *Greek Athanaſia*) a Garden Herb attributed to the particular influence of *Venus*, the *Wild-Tanſie* is called in *Latin Argentina*. See *Silverweed*.

Tantalus, an ancient King of *Phrygia*, the Son of *Jupiter* by the Nymph *Plotis*: he inviting the gods to a Feaſt, killed his Son *Pelops*, and ſet before them to eat, for which he was condemned to his puniſhment in Hell; namely, to ſtand up to the chin in Water, and to have pleaſant Apples to hang over his head, and yet to be neither able to eat, nor to drink; whence a man that is brought near to happineſs, and yet deprived of it, is commonly ſaid to be *Tantalized*.

To *Tap*, *vide* to *Beat*.

Taper-board, in Gunnery, is when a piece is wider at the mouth than towards the breetch.

Taphus, and *Telebus*, the Sons of *Pterelas*, the Son of *Neptune*, and *Hippothoe*, the Daughter of *Neſtor*, their Succeſſors the *Taphei*, and *Teleboæ*, inhabited the *Taphian*, or *Echinades* Iſlands. See *Amphitryon*.

Tapinage, (*French*) a lurking, or lying ſecret, whence *Tapaſſant*, lurking, or ſquatting, a term in Hunting.

Taprobane, an Iſland in the *Indian* Sea, 1000. miles long, and 625. miles broad, now called *Sumatra*.

Tarantula, a kind of Venemous Creature abounding in *Tarantum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which caſteth forth a ſting, only curable by the ſound of Muſick.

Tardigrade, (*Lat.*) going a ſlow pace.

Tardity, (*Lat.*) ſlowneſs, or delaying.

Tare, among Merchants and other Tradeſmen, is that wherein any Commodity is made up, as Barrels, Frails, Bags, &c.

Tarentum, a City of *Magna Grecia* in *Italy*, built by *Tarentus*, the Son of *Neptune*, and augmented by *Phalantus* a *Lacedemonian*.

Tares, a ſort of Vetches called *Vicia* and *Arachus*.

To *Tarniſh any thing that is Gilded*, is ſaid, when it begins to loſe its Luſter.

Tarpawling, a term in Navigation, a piece of Canvaſs that is all Tarred over to laſh upon a Deck, or grating; to keep the Rain from ſoaking through. It is now Metaphorically taken for a perſon bred up at Sea, and conſequently throughly experienced in Sea affairs, in contradiſtinction to one brought into Command or Office that never was at Sea before.

Tarpeia, a veſtal Virgin, the Daughter of *Tarpeius*; ſhe betrayed the *Roman Capitol* to the *Sabines*, deſiring a reward, whatever they carried upon their right Arms: whereupon they all threw their Shields upon her, and preſſed her to death.

Tarpeius, an expert *Roman* Citharift, who as *Suetonius* teſtifies, lived in the time of the Emperor *Veſpaſian*.

Tarquinius Priſcus, the Son of *Demaratus* a *Corinthian*, who by the perſwaſion of his Wife *Tanaquil*, went to *Rome*, where by inſituating himſelf into the favour of *Ancus Martius*, he at length obtained the Kingdom.

Tarquinius Superbus, the Seventh King of the *Romans*, whoſe Son *Tarquinius Sextus* Raviſhing *Lucretia*, the Wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, was the cauſe that Kingly Government was utterly expelled out of *Rome*.

Tarracon, the chief City of *Arragon*, anciently called *Tarraconia*, a Province of *Spain*.

Tarragon, (*Lat. Draco herba*, *Dracunculus Hortenſis*) a good Sallad Herb to be eaten with *Lettice*, *Purſelan*, and other cool Herbs.

Tarras, a certain kind of Mortar, which no Water can ſoak through. Alſo ſee *Terraſſe*.

Tarſus, the chief City of *Cilicia*, where St. *Paul* was born; which City, together with *Anchialus*, are ſaid to have been built in one day, by *Perſeus* the Son of *Danae*.

Tartan, a Ship of great bulk and burden, very frequent in ſome of the more Eaſterly parts.

Tartarean, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Tartarus*, *i.e.* a deep place in Hell, often mentioned by the Poets.

Tartaria, a large Country of *Aſia*, containing *Sarmatia Aſiatica*, the two *Scythia*'s, *Cataia* and *Sagatai*.

Tarter, the Lees of Wine: alſo, a kind of Gravelly ſtone, growing in the inſide of Wine Veſſels. It is alſo called *Argol*.

Taruntius, a *Latin* Philoſopher, mentioned by *Plutarch*.

Taſck, an old *Britiſh* word, ſignifying as much as Tribute; from whence haply cometh our word *Task*, which is a duty, or labour impoſed upon any one.

Taſſel, (*French*) a term in Faulconry, the Male of any Hawk.

Taſſes, (*French*) Arms for the Thighs.

Taunt-Maſt. See *Overmaſted*.

Titus Tatius, a Captain of the *Sabines*, who after great Wars with the *Romans*, at length concluding a Peace with them, was received as a ſharer in the Government.

Taviſtoke, or *Teaviſtock*, a Town in *Devonſhire*, ſo called from the River *Teave*, it hath been famous in times paſt, for the *Abbey* built by *Ordolph*, the Son of *Ordgare*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, in the year 961. He being admoniſhed, as ſome ſay by a Viſion from Heaven. This *Abby* was deſtroyed by the *Danes*, but afterwards flouriſhed again, and in it Lectures were inſtituted of the *Engliſh Saxon* Tongue.

Tawnton, or *Thonton*, a Town in *Somerſetſhire*, ſo called, as it were a Town watered by the River *Thone*; Here *Ina* King of the *Weſt Saxons* built a Caſtle, which *Desburgio*, his Wife raiſed to the ground, after ſhe had expelled from thence *Eadbritch*, King of the *South Saxons*.

Taurine,

Taurine or *Taurean*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Bull.

Taurinum, a City by the Alps in *Piedmont*, vulgarly called *Turin*.

Tauris, a City of *Media Atropatia* ſo called, as lying under the Mountain *Taurus*; and ſome think it to be the ſame with the ancient *Ecbatana*.

Taurocolla, a glutinous ſubſtance made out of Bulls Hides, and therefore ſo called, though oftimes it is made of the Ears and Feet of fourfooted Creatures.

Taurus, a very great ridge of Mountains, ſtretched out a mighty length through divers Countreys, and called by ſeveral names; as *Imaus*, *Parapomiſus*, *Circius*, *Taurus*, *Caucaſus*, *Sarpedon*, *Ceraunius*, &c. Alſo the name of one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack; the word ſignifying in *Latin* a Bull: Alſo a *Berytian* Philoſopher, who flouriſhed under the Emperor *Antoninus*, who wrote a Book of the two Sects of *Plato* and *Ariſtotle*, with ſome other things mentioned by *Suidas*.

Tautology, (*Greek*) a repeating of one thing ſeveral times over, in different expreſſions.

Taximagulus, a petty King of *Kent*, one of thoſe that oppoſed *Julius Cæſar*, when he made War with the *Britains*.

Taygetus, a very ſteep Hill by the City of *Sparta*.

T. E.

Team or *Theam*, (*Sax.*) a Royalty granted by the Kings Charter to a Lord of a Mannor.

Teaſels, a kind of Plant, called in *Latin Dipſacus*, *Labrum Veneris*, and *Carduus Fullonum*.

Technical, (*Greek* artificial, done by art.

Tectonick, (*Lat.*) belonging to a building.

Tedder, a tying of any Beaſt in a Rope, that he may graze within a certain compaſs.

Tediferous, (*Lat.*) bearing a Taper or Torch.

Tegea, a Town in *Arcadia*, whoſe inhabitants having great Wars with the *Phæneatæ*; it was decided in a Duel between the three Sons of *Therimachus*, for the *Tegeans*; and the three Sons of *Demoſtratus*, for the *Phæneatæ*, like that of the *Horatii* and *Curiatii*.

Tegment, (*Lat.*) a covering or cloathing.

Teifidale, a Countrey in the South part of *Scotland*, ſo called as it were a Dale, by the River *Teif*.

Teine, a diſeaſe in Hawks that makes them pant more for one batting, than another will for three; growing heavy, and loſing her breath when ſhe flies.

Teirce. See *Tierce*.

Teladeus. See *Theodorus*.

Telary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Weavers Web.

Teliferous, (*Lat.*) carrying or bearing Darts.

Tellers, of the *Exchequer*; four Officers appointed to receive all Moneys due to the King, and to give a Bill to the Clerk of the Pell, to charge him therewith.

Telamon, the Son of *Æacus*, King of *Salamis*. He was the firſt that got upon the Walls of *Troy*, when *Hercules* beſieged it; whereupon he gave him *Heſione*, the Daughter of *Laomedon*.

Telegonus, the Son of *Ulyſſes* and *Circe*, who ſlew his Father at *Ithaca*, not knowing him, afterwards going into *Italy*, he built *Tuſculum*.

Telephus, the Son of *Hercules*, and the Nymph *Auge*, who being expoſed to the Wood by his Grand-father, was brought up by a Hart; afterwards becoming King of *Myſia*, he was wounded by *Achilles*, whom he denied paſſage through his Countrey going to the Wars of *Troy*; but at length was cured by the ſame Dart that wounded him; alſo a Grammarian of *Pergamus*, whom *Stephanus* delivers to have been the firſt that wrote a compleat Syſtem of Grammar.

Teleſcope, (*Greek*) a certain Mathematical Inſtrument, by which the proportion of any thing is diſcerned at a great diſtance.

Tellus, the godeſs of the Earth, and oftentimes taken for the Earth it ſelf.

Temerity, (*Lat.*) raſhneſs, unadviſedneſs.

Tempe, certain pleaſant Fields in *Theſſaly*, five miles long, and ſix miles broad, watered by the River *Peneus*, which makes them ſo ever green and flouriſhing, that all delightful places are by Metaphor call *Tempe*.

Temperament, (*Lat.*) a moderate and proportionable mixture of any thing, but more peculiarly of the four humors of the Body.

Temperance, (*Lat.*) moderation, and abſtinence, a reſtraining the violence of a Mans affections or paſſions.

Temperature, (*Lat.*) the ſame as temperament.

Tempeſtivity, (*Lat.*) ſeaſonableneſs, due, or convenient time.

Templars, or Knights of the Temple. See in *Knight*.

Temporal Augment, an Augmentation which is made in a *Greek* Verb, by increaſing in ſeveral Tenſes, the quantity of the firſt Vowel or Dipthong, as ἄγω ἦγον.

Temporalities of Biſhops, ſuch Lands or Revenues, as are added to Biſhops Sees by great perſons of the Land.

Temporaneous or *Temporary*, (*Lat.*) belonging to time, done ſuddenly, or at a certain time.

To *Temporize*, to live according to the times, to comply with the times.

Temulency, (*Lat.*) drunkenneſs.

Tenacity, (*Lat.*) an aptneſs to keep or hold faſt.

Tenderlings, a term among Hunters, the ſoft tops of Deers Horns, when they begin to ſhoot forth.

Tendons, (*Lat.*) certain ſmall ligaments or chords, in which the Muſcles do end; alſo a term in Hunting. See *Doulcets*.

Tendrels, from the *Old French*, *Tendron* or *Tendrillon*, the young Branches of a Tree, and chiefly of a Vine.

Tenebres,

Tenebres, certain Divine Services performed among the Catholicks, ſome days of the week before *Eaſter* Sunday, in repreſentation of our Saviours Agony in the Garden, there being put out of the fifteen Lamps which they light, one at the end of every Pſalm they repeat, until all the lights be extinguiſhed.

Tenebrion, (*Lat.*) one that lurks in the night, to pilfer, or ſteal; alſo a night ſpirit.

Tenebroſity, (*Lat.*) darkneſs, or obſcurity.

Tenedos, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, between *Lesbos* and *Helleſpont*. Hither the *Greeks* retired, while the *Trojans* received the great Horſe.

Teneriff, the chiefeſt and largeſt of the *Canary* Iſlands, being about ſeventeen leagues long; it is a Hilly Countrey, but remarkable for one of a prodigious heighth above all the reſt, that is to ſay, about fifteen leagues high. By ſome called *Tereyra*, by others, the *Peek* of *Teneriff*.

Tenerity, (*Lat.*) tenderneſs, or ſoftneſs.

Teneſmus or *Tenaſmus*, (*Greek*) a diſeaſe wherein a Man hath a continual deſire of going to the ſtool, yet can do nothing.

Tenne, *Color Ravus*, a kind of tawny colour, a term uſed in Heraldry; from the *Old French* word *Tane*.

Tenon, a term in Building, a piece of a Rafter put into a Mortiſe-hole, to bear it up.

Tenor, (*Lat.*) the effect or purport of any thing; alſo a rule or proportion; alſo one of the five parts in Muſick.

Tenſes, the diſtinctions of time in a Verb. Of theſe variations of time, the principal are five, *viz.* The Preſent tenſe ſo called, becauſe it ſpeaks of the time Preſent, or that now is, as, *Lego*, *I read*; ſecondly, the Preterimperfect tenſe, the Preterperfect tenſe, and the Preterpluperfect tenſe, ſpeak all of the time paſt, but after a different manner, as, *Legebam*, *Legi*, *Legeram*; the Future tenſe which ſpeaks of the time to come, as, *Legam*, *I ſhall*, or *will read*. To theſe are added in the *Greek* tongue two *Aoriſts*, a ſecond Future, and a *Paulo poſt futurum*; all which betoken only different manners of the time paſt, or to come.

Tenſile, (*Lat.*) eaſie to be bent, or ſtretched out.

Tenſity, (*Lat.*) ſtiffneſs, a being ſtretched out hard.

Tent, among Jewellers, is that which they put under Table Diamonds, when they ſet them in work: It ſignifieth alſo a Pavilion; alſo a Chirurgions Inſtrument to ſearch wounds with.

Tentation, (*Lat.*) a tempting, trying, or proving.

Tentorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Tent or Pavillion.

Tenuity, (*Lat.*) ſmalneſs, thinneſs, ſlenderneſs; whence *Tenuation*, a making thin or ſlender.

Tenure, in Common Law is the manner whereby Tenants hold Lands of their Lord.

Tepefaction, (*Lat.*) a making lukewarm.

Tepidity, (*Lat.*) lukewarmneſs.

Teratology, (*Greek*) a diſcourſe of prodigies and wonders.

Tercel, the Male of any Hawk in general, as, *Tercel Gentle* is the Male of a Faulcon only.

Tercera, one of the Iſles which the *Spaniards* call *Acores*.

Terebellum, a Chyrurgions inſtrument uſed much to the ſame purpoſe, as the Crowsbil and Storksbil. See *Crowsbil*.

Terebinthine, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Terebinth*, *i. e.* the Turpentine-tree; as alſo a certain Gum iſſuing out of that Tree.

Terebration, (*Lat.*) a boaring through.

Terentia, the Wife of *Cicero*, who putting her away, *Saluſt*, his utter enemy, married her; and the rather, as it is ſuppoſed, that he might pry into the Orators moſt ſecret Counſels and Deſigns.

M. Terentius Varro, an elegant and learned *Roman* Author, of whom we have extant his Books of Agriculture or Husbandry, which are commonly publiſhed with *Cato*, *Columella*, *Palladius*; as alſo his Book *De Lingua Latina*.

Tereus. See *Philomela*.

Tergeminous, (*Lat.*) three born at a birth, alſo threefold.

Tergiverſation, (*Lat.*) a turning ones back, a flinching, or withdrawing; alſo a Nonſuit in Law.

Terms, thoſe four ſeaſons of the year, peculiarly ſet apart for the hearing and determining of all Controverſies and Suits in Law, in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*. The firſt is called *Hillary* Term, beginning on the Twenty third of *January*, (if it be not Sunday) and ending on the Thirteenth of *February*, and having Four Returns, *viz.* *Octabis Hillarii*, *i. e. Jan.* 20. *Quindeno Hillarii*. *Jan.* 27. *Craſtino Purificationis*. *Febr.* 3. *Octabis Purificationis*. *Febr.* 10. The ſecond is called *Eaſter* Term, beginning Seventeen days after *Eaſter*, and ending four days after *Aſcenſion* day, and containing five Returns, *viz.* *Quindeno Paſchæ*, *Tres Paſchæ*, *Menſe Paſchæ*, *Quinque Paſchæ*, and *Craſtino Aſcenſionis*. The third is called *Trinity* Term, beginning next after *Corpus Chriſti* day, and ending the Wedneſday fortnight after, and containing four Returns, *viz.* *Craſtino Trinitatis*, *Octabis Trinitatis*, *Quindeno Trinitatis*, *Tres Trinitatis*. The fourth and laſt is called *Michaelmas* Term, beginning on the Twenty third (or if that prove Sunday) on the Twenty fourth of *October*, and containing ſix Returns, *viz.* *Tres Michael*, *Menſe Michael*, *Craſtino Animarum*, *Craſtino Martini*, *Octabis Martini*, *Quindeno Martini*.

Terminals, (*Lat.*) certain Feaſts made in honor of *Terminus*, an ancient god among the *Romans*, called the god of bounds; becauſe after the baniſhment of *Saturn*. He uſed to decide the Controverſies of Husbandmen, falling out about the limits of their Ground.

Termination, (*Lat.*) a limiting, ending, or bounding.

Ternary or *Ternion*, (*Lat.*) the number three.

Ternate,

Ternate, one of the *Molucca* Iſles, in which, the *Spaniards* have a ſtrong Caſtle called *Gamalama.*

Terpnus, a *Cithariſt*, in whoſe ſinging and playing, *Nero* is affirmed by *Suetonius* to have taken much delight.

Terra Lemnia, an exceeding Red Earth of the Iſland of *Lemnos*, digged from a Red Hill; it is often uſed as an aſtringent Medicine.

Terra Samia, a kind of white, ſtiff, and tough Earth, from the Iſle of *Samos.*

Terra Sigillata, (*Lat.*) a kind of Earth much uſed in Phyſick; ſo called, becauſe it uſed to be ſent from the Iſle of *Lemnos* ſealed.

Terræ Filius, (*Lat.*) one that is allowed to make lepid or jeſting Speeches at an Act at *Oxford.*

Terrapine, a word uſed among the *Virginians* for that which we commonly call a Tortoiſe, and many call a Turtle, which is an animal much abounding in thoſe parts, and is of three ſorts. A Land Turtle or Tortoiſe, which is commonly found among the Rubbiſh of old Houſes, or upon dry Sandy Banks. The River Turtle which caſts forth a ſtinking ſmell, and is accounted poyſonous. And the Lake Turtle which lives in Lakes, and is that moſt properly called the *Terrapine.*

Terraqueous, (*Lat.*) compoſed of Earth and Water together.

Terrar, (*Lat.*) a Survey of the whole quantity of Acres in any Mans Land.

Terraſſe, (*French*) a Bulwark of Earth; alſo an open Walk or Gallery raiſed higher then the main Plot of the Garden.

Terrene or *Terreſtrial*, (*Lat.*) Earthy, belonging to the Earth.

Terre-tenant, in Common Law is a Land-tenant; or he that hath a natural, and actual poſſeſſion of Land, which is otherwiſe called Occupation.

Terriſonant, (*Lat.*) ſounding terribly.

Territory, (*Lat.*) Lands that belong to the Juriſdiction of any State, City, or Commonwealth.

Terſe, (*Lat.*) neat, clean, polite.

Tertiation, (*Lat.*) a dividing into three; alſo a doing any thing the third time.

Teſſararious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Teſſera*, *i. e.* a Die; alſo a Signal or Watch word.

Teſt, a place made of Bricks for the melting down of Iron.

Teſtaceous, (*Lat.*) made of Tile, Brick, Sherd, or the Shell of a Fiſh.

Teſtamentarious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Teſtament, *i. e.* A Mans laſt Will, which is of two ſorts, either in Writing or Nuncupatory.

Teſtation, (*Lat.*) a witneſſing.

Teſtator, (*Lat.*) a bearer of witneſs; alſo he that makes a Will and Teſtament.

Teſtich, a ſort of *Perſian* Carpet made of the fineſt Lawn, and ſo large, that in the carriage, (for they are often ſent as Preſents to the greateſt Princes) one of them is a ſufficient, if not too great a burden for ſeven luſty Men.

Teſticular, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Teſticles or Stones.

Teſtiff, (*old word*) wild brained, furious.

Teſtification, (*Lat.*) a proving by witneſs.

Teſtudineous, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or like a *Teſtude*, *i. e.* Tortoiſe-ſhell; alſo an Engine of War, uſed among the Ancients.

Tetchy, (*old word*) (perhaps *qu. Touchy*, as it were provoked to anger with the leaſt touch) froward, peeviſh.

Tethys, the godeſs of the Sea, the Daughter of *Cœlus* and *Veſta*, and the Wife of *Neptune.*

Tetrachord, (*Greek*) an Inſtrument of four Strings.

Tetraeterid, (*Greek*) the ſpace of four years, a word uſed by Aſtronomers, and Aſtrologers.

Tetracedron, (*Greek*) a Geometrical figure conſiſting of four ſides.

Tetragonal, (*Greek*) belonging to, or repreſenting a *Tetragon*, *i. e.* A figure conſiſting of four Angles or Corners, in *Latin Quadrangulum.*

Tetragrammaton, (*Greek*) the ineffable Name of God *Jehovah*, among the *Hebrews* ſo called, becauſe it conſiſteth of four *Hebrew* Letters.

Tetraptot, (*Greek*) a term in Grammar, a Noun declined with four Caſes.

Tetrarch, (*Greek*) a Prince or Ruler of a fourth part of a Kingdom.

Tetraſtick, (*Greek*) an order of four Verſes.

Tetraſyllabical, (*Greek*) conſiſting of four Syllables.

Tetricity or *Tetritude*, (*Lat.*) ſourneſs, or ſeverity of countenance.

Teucer, a King of *Troy*, the Son of *Telamon*, and *Heſione.*

Teuthras, a King of *Cilicia* and *Miſia*, the Son of *Pandion*; he had fifty Daughters, who were all got with child by *Hercules* in one night.

Teutonick, (*Lat.*) belonging to an *Almain* or *Germain*; ſo called, as ſome think, from *Tuiſco*, the Son of *Mercury.*

Tewkſbury, a Town in *Glocesterſhire*, called by the *Saxons Theocsbury*, by the *Latins Theoci curia*, from one *Theocus*, who here led an Hermites life. Here was fought that memorable Battle between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, where King *Edward* the Fourth had the Victory, and Prince *Edward*, the only Son of King *Henry* the Sixth, was killed in a barbarous manner. This Town is alſo famous for making of Woollen Cloth, and the beſt Muſtard.

Textile, (*Lat.*) woven or knit.

Texture, (*Lat.*) a Weaving or knitting.

T. H.

Thalaſſiarch, (*Greek*) a Supream Officer at Sea, an Admiral.

Thalaſſion, (*Lat.*) a Nuptial Song; from *Thalaſſius*, the god of Marriage Rites among the *Romans.*

Thales, an ancient *Greek* Philoſopher, reckoned among the Seven wiſe Men. He is ſaid to have

firſt

firſt found out Geometry, and the motion of the Sphears.

Thaleſtris, a Queen of the *Amazons*, who went thirty days journey to *Alexander* the Great, and was according to her requeſt got with child by him.

Thameſis, (the *Thames*) the chief River of *England*, upon which *London* is ſcituate.

Thane, (*Sax.*) a Nobleman or Magiſtrate, called alſo *Thingus* or *Thegne*.

Thavis Inn. See *Inns of Chancery*.

Theamedes, a Stone ſaid to be found in a certain Mountain of *Æthiopia*, of a contrary quality to the Loadſtone; for it repels Iron, as the other attracts it.

Theano, the Wife of *Metapontus* King of *Icaria*; ſhe wanting children of her own, brought up two Twins, the Sons of *Neptune* and *Menalippe*, the Daughter of *Deſmontes*; but afterwards bringing forth two Sons of her own, which were likewiſe Twins, and ſeeing her Husbands affections inclining more to *Menalippes* Sons, than to her own, ſhe was much troubled; and as ſoon as her Sons came to age, ſhe ſet them on to kill their ſuppoſed Brethren: But *Neptune*, their Father coming to their aid, they killed the Sons of *Theano*; which as ſoon as ſhe came to hear, ſhe killed her ſelf.

Theatral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Theater, *i. e.* place where publick Shews or Plays are exhibited.

Theatins, an order of Religious perſons inſtituted by *John Peter Caraff*, Biſhop of *Theate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Thebæ or *Thebes*, vulgarly called *Stibes*, the chief City of *Thebais* in *Egypt*, built by King *Buſiris*, and called alſo *Hecatompylos*, from its hundred Gates; alſo a City of *Bœotia*, built by *Cadmus*.

Theft-bote, (*Sax.*) a maintaining a thief, by receiving ſtollen Goods from him.

Theme, (*Greek*) a putting the ground of any Argument laid down, whereon to write or diſcourſe.

Themis, the Daughter of *Cœlus* and *Terra*, who flying the Nuptials of *Jupiter*, was raviſhed by him in *Macedonia*; ſhe was worſhipped as the godeſs that firſt taught Men Right and Juſtice, and had an ancient Oracle in *Bœotia*.

Themiſo, a *Botanick* Writer, mentioned by *Pliny*. He wrote a particular Volume of Plantain.

Themiſon, an ancient Phyſitian of great fame, mentioned by *Herodotus*, *Pliny*, and *Cornelius Celſus*, his name is uſed Synecdochically by *Juvenal*.

Themiſcyra, a Region bordering upon *Cappadocia*, and watered by the River *Thermodon*, having alſo its chief City of the ſame name.

Themiſtoclea, the Siſter of *Pythagoras*; ſhe had authority for Learning and Knowledge in Philoſophy, that her Brother himſelf oft-times gave place to her judgment.

Themiſticles, a famous *Athenian* Captain, who fortified the *Pyræum*, and overcame the *Perſians* at *Salamina*; but afterwards being baniſhed his Countrey, he was entertained by *Xerxes*, and made Captain of an Army againſt the *Athenians*; whereupon he drank Oxes blood, and poyſoned himſelf, that he might neither be ingrateful to the King, nor fight againſt his Countreymen.

Theodamas, a King of *Chaonia*, againſt whom *Hercules* made War (becauſe he denied him Proviſions, when he came to *Dryope* with *Deianira*) and having got the Victory, he ſlew *Theodamas*, carrying away his Son *Hylas*, whom he always had in very great eſteem.

Theobald, the proper name of a Man, ſignifying in the *Saxon*, Bold over the people.

Theodolite, a certain Mathematical inſtrument, chiefly uſed in Surveying, conſiſting of the Planiſphere, Geometrical Square, Quadrant, and Scale.

Theodom, (*Sax.*) ſervitude.

Theodoricus, a King of the *Eaſt Goths*, who having overcome *Odoacer*, was Crowned King of *Italy*, and Reigned there Thirty three years; alſo the name of the King of the *Gauls*, who with his Favorite *Ebroinus*, was deſpoſed, and *Childrick* ſet up in his room. The word ſignifieth in *Dutch*, Rich in people.

Theodorus, a proper name of ſeveral famous Men, particularly a *Samian*, both Sculptor and Architect, and the Brother of the famous Sculptor *Teladeus*; alſo a Sophiſt of *Byzantium*, who was ſtiled by *Plato* Λογοδαίδαλος. He wrote againſt *Thraſibulus* and *Andaides*, beſides other things, mentioned by *Suidas*. Alſo a Phyſitian, whoſe *Therapettica* have been found extant in *Italy* and *Greece*; alſo an ancient Phyſitian of great note. The word ſignifieth in *Greek*, A gift of God.

Theodoſia, a Chriſtian name of a Woman, anſwering to *Theodorus* or *Theodoſius*, in Men.

Theodoſius, the name of two famous Emperors of *Conſtantinople*: The firſt the Son of the Emperor *Gratian*, the ſecond the Son of *Arcadius* and *Eudoxia*: He had wars with the *Perſians*, *Vandals*, and *Huns*.

Theogony, (*Greek*) the generation of the gods.

Theological, (*Greek*) belonging to Theology, *i. e.* Divinity, or diſcourſe of God, and Divine things.

Theomachy, (*Greek*) a warring, or fighting againſt God.

Theomagical, (*Greek*) belonging to Divine Magick, or the Wiſdom of God.

Theomancy, (*Greek*) a divination by calling upon the Name of God.

Theomneſtus, one of thoſe *Mulomedick* Writers, whoſe fragments were ſet forth with *Apſyrtus*.

Theon, a *Samian* Painter, mentioned by *Quintilian*, *l.* 12.

Theonville, a noted Town of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, a Province of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*.

Theophilus, a proper name of a Man, ſignifying a friend, or lover of God.

Theorba, (*Ital. Tiorba*) a Muſical Inſtrument, being a kind of Lute, uſed for the moſt part in playing of Grounds and through Baſes.

Theorematick, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Theoreme*, *i. e.* An axiom, or undoubted truth of any Art.

Theory, (*Greek*) the contemplation or ſtudy of any Art or Science, without practice.

Theramenes, an *Athenian* Philoſopher, who being caſt into priſon by *Critias*, and being forced to drink a cup of poyſon, with an undanted reſolution took the cup and drank a health to *Critias*.

Therapeutick, (*Greek*) healing, or curing; the *Therapeutick* part of Medicine, is that which treats of the healing or curing of diſeaſes.

Theraphim, (*Hebr.*) Images made in the form of Men.

Theriacal, (*Greek*) belonging to Treacle, *i. e.* A Medicine againſt poyſon made of the fleſh of a wild Beaſt.

Therimachus, an *Arcadian* of *Tegea*, by the combat of whoſe three Sons, with thoſe three of *Nicoſtratus*, the war aroſe between the *Tegeans*, and the *Phaneates*: Alſo a noble Painter, mentioned by *Pliny*, *l.*35. *c.*10. He flouriſhed in the 107 Olympiad.

Thermometre, (*Greek*) a certain Inſtrument, whereby one may gueſs at the change of weather, a weather Glaſs.

Thermopylæ, a long ridge of Mountains in *Greece*, at whoſe ſtreights *Leonidas* the *Spartan* King, with three hundred *Lacedemonians*, ſtoutly fighting, were all cut off by *Mardonius* the *Perſian*.

To *Theſaurize*, (*Greek*) to treaſure or heap up riches.

Theſeus, the Son of *Ægeus*, King of *Athens*, he overcame the *Amazonians*, and brought away their Queen *Hippolyte*, on whom he begat *Hippolytus*. He ſlew the *Minotaur* at *Creet*, and brought away *Ariadne* and *Phædra*, the Daughters of *Minos*, the laſt of whom he took to Wife. He overthrew three famous Thieves, *Sciron*, *Procruſtes*, and *Schinis*: Laſtly, he went down with *Pirithous* into Hell to fetch away *Proſerpina*. See *Pirithous*.

Theſis, (*Greek*) a General Argument or Poſition.

Theſpos, an ancient Tragick-Poet, who flouriſhed in the ſixty firſt Olympiad, as *Suidas* teſtifies.

Theſſalia, a Region of *Greece*, lying between *Bœotia* and *Macedon*, it was anciently called *Pelaſgia*, from *Pelaſgus*; *Æmonia*, from King *Æmon*; *Pyrrhæa*, from *Pyrrha*, the Wife of *Deucalion*.

Theſſalonica, the now chief City of *Macedon*, in *Greece*; vulgarly called *Salonichi*.

Theſſalus, a Phyſitian of *Cous*, his chief remedy for all Diſeaſes, was to faſt for three days. He undertook to teach the whole Body of Medicine in ſix moneths; againſt ſeveral of his opinions *Galen* diſputes in many places of his Works.

Theſſelis, a moſt learned Woman of *Argos*, who wrote divers Epigrams, and other things.

Thetford. See *Sitomagus*.

Thetis, the Daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, whom *Jupiter* being about to have married, was diſſwaded by *Prometheus*; ſo that ſhe married *Peleus*, the Son of *Æacus*, to whom ſhe brought forth *Achilles*.

Thight, (*old word*) well compacted or knit together.

Thiller, a Horſe which is put under the Thills, *i. e.* The Beam of a Cart or Wain, called in *Latin Temo*.

Thirdendeal, a Liquid Meaſure uſed in *Salisbury*, containing three Pints.

Thiſma, in the Chymical Phraſe, Mineral Veins.

Thiſtles, (*Lat. Carduus*) a ſort of Herb of which there are ſeveral kinds, as our *Ladies Thiſtle*, *Carduus Mariæ*; *Bleſſed Thiſtle*, *Carduus Benedictus*; *Carline Thiſtle*, *Carolina*; *Cotton Thiſtle*, *Acanthium*.

Thele, (*Lat.*) a term in Building, the ſcutchin or knot in the midſt of a Timber-vault; alſo a place in the Temples where Donaries are hung up.

Tholoſa, (*Tholouſe*) the chief City of *Languedock*, a Province of *Gallia Narbonenſis*. It is ſituate upon *Garonne*, and is both a Univerſity and Parliament Town.

Thomas, the proper name of a Man, ſignifying in *Hebrew* Deep, or, as ſome ſay, Twin.

Thomyris, a Queen of *Scythia*, who inraged that *Cyrus* had ſlain her Son *Spargapiſes*, in a Battle, recollected all her forces, overthrew his Army, and ſlew him; and putting his head in a tub of Blood, in an upbraiding manner ſaid, Fill thy ſelf with Blood, for which thou haſt thirſted.

Thon, a King of *Canopus*, who falling in love with *Helena*, was ſlain by *Menelaus*. He is ſaid to have been the firſt among the *Egyptians*, who reduced Medicine into an Art.

Thong-caſter, a Caſtle in *Lincolnſhire*, commonly called *Caſtor*, in *Britiſh Gaeregary*; it took the name from the ſame occaſion, as *Byrſa*, a Caſtle of the *Carthaginians*. For *Hengiſt* obtaining ſo much ground in this Tract of *Vortigern*, as he could meaſure out with an Ox-hide, cut the hide out into very ſmall Laners, which we commonly call Thongs; and therewith meaſuring out the ground, built upon it this Caſtle.

Thor, a certain Idol worſhipped by the ancient *Saxons*, thought to be the ſame with *Jupiter*, or the god of Thunder; whence Thurſday took its denomination.

Thoracique, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Stomach or Breſt.

Thorough-wax, (*Perfoliata*) a Martial Herb, ſomewhat bitter and aſtringent and good againſt Ruptures.

Thorp, an ancient *Saxon* name, for a Village or Countrey Town.

Thoughts,

Thoughts, the Seats whereon the Rowers ſit in the Ships Long-boat.

Thowles, the ſmall Pins which they bear againſt with their Oars, when they row.

Thracia, a Countrey of *Europe*, lying on the Eaſt of *Macedon*, now called *Romania*.

Thracksat, a Chymical term for a Metal, which is yet in the Mine.

Thraſonical, (*Greek*) inſolently boaſting.

Thraſyas of *Mantinea*, a moſt curious inquirer into thoſe Plants, whoſe virtue chiefly conſiſts in their Roots; as *Theophraſtus* in his Hiſtory of Plants delivers of him.

Thraſybulus, an *Athenian* exile, who freed the City from the oppreſſion of the thirty Tyrants.

Thraſymachus, a *Carthaginian* Sophiſt, a Diſciple of *Iſocrates*.

Thrave, a certain quantity of Corn containing four Shocks, each Shock conſiſting of ſix Sheaves.

Threnody, (*Greek*) the ſinging of a Threne, *i. e.* A Mourning or Funeral ſong.

To *Threpe*, (*Sax*) to affirm.

Threſher, a Fiſh with a broad and thick tail, with which he threſheth upon the head of a Whale, with ſuch violent blows, that they ſound like a piece of Ordnance, and may be heard two leagues.

Thrift, a ſort of Plant called by Herbaliſts *Cariophyllus Marinus*.

Thrilled or *Thirled*, (*Sax.*) killed.

Thridborough or *Thirdborough*, a word uſed in ſome old Acts for a Headborough or Conſtable.

Throat-wort, (*Trachelium*, *Nummularia*, *Cervicaria*, *Campanula*) a ſort of Herb ſo called as being good againſt Ulcers in the Mouth and Throat.

Throb, (*Sax.*) the vehement beating or panting of the heart.

Thrones. See *Angel*.

Throſter, one that twiſteth Silk or Thred.

Thucydides, an *Athenian* Hiſtorian, the Son of *Olorus*, and deſcended from thoſe renowned Captains *Miltiades* and *Cimon*. He wrote a Hiſtory of the *Peloponneſian* War, in ſo elegant a ſtile, *Demoſthenes* tranſcribed it eight times over, as *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus* affirms. He had for his Maſters *Anaxagoras* in Philoſophy, in Rhetorick *Antiphon*.

Thule, an Iſland on the North of *Scotland*, now called *Izland*.

Thummim. See *Urim*.

Thuriferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Frankincenſe.

Thyatira, a City of *Lydia*, in *Cyrus* his time, next to *Babylon* for wealth.

Thyeſtes, the Son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*, and the Brother of *Atreus*. See *Atreus*.

Thymætes, a *Trojan*, who marrying *Arisbe*, the Daughter of *Priamus*, had a Son born on the ſame day with *Paris*. And becauſe the *Augurs* had foretold, that one born that day, ſhould be the deſtruction of *Troy*. *Priamus* commanded, that both the Children ſhould be ſlain; but *Paris* being ſaved by his Mother, *Thymætes* Son was only killed; for which, he bearing a revenge in his mind, was the firſt that cauſed the *Trojan* Horſe to be let in.

Thymelæa. See *Spurge-flax*.

Thymele, a Woman who living in the time of *Domitian*, is ſaid to have given great delight to the Emperor by her skill, in dancing and activity of body.

Thymick-Vein. See *Vein*.

Thymomancy, (*Greek*) a kind of preſaging from a Mans own hopes and fears.

Thyrſe, (*Greek*) a ſtalk, or ſtem, of any Herb, or a truncheon wrapped with Ivy, which was anciently uſed by the *Bacchides*, in the Feaſts of *Bacchus*.

T. I.

Tiara, a high ſharp pointed Cap, worn by Soveraign Princes, and thoſe of the Blood Royal, among the *Perſians*; and probably it is, that thence our word *Tire* is derived.

Tiberis. See *Tyberis*.

Tibial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Pipe or Flute.

Tibicination, (*Lat.*) a playing on a Pipe.

Tibiſcus, one of the chief Rivers of *Tranſylvania*.

Tibur, (now *Tivoli*) a Town of *Campania di Roma*, and not far from *Rome*, where the *D'Eſtes* have a moſt pleaſant Seat, and ſtately Palace.

Ticinum, a City of *Lombardy*, once the chief Seat of the *Lombard* Kings.

Tidegate, in Navigation is where the Tide runs ſtrongeſt.

To *Tide-over*, in Navigation is to go over to a place with the Tide of Ebb or Flood, and ſtop the contrary by Anchoring till the next Tide.

Tidor, one of the *Moluccaes*, which are five little Iſlands lying in the Eaſtern Ocean.

Tiercel, (*French*) the ſame as *Taſſel* and *Tercel*.

Tierce, (*French*) a certain Liquid meaſure, containing forty two Gallons.

Tiercet, (*French*) a Stanza, or Staff of three Verſes.

Ties, in Navigation are the Ropes by which the Yards hang, and they carry up the Yards, when the Halyards are ſtrained.

Tigillum, (*Lat.*) a Melting-pot, or Crucible, uſed by Chymiſts.

Tigrine, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or like a *Tyger*.

Tigris, (now *Tigel*) a famous River of *Aſia*, in that part now called *Turcia Aſiatica*.

Tiller, in Navigation is a ſtrong piece of Wood faſtned to the Rudder.

Tilius Caſtritius, a Writer of Horticulture or Gardening, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Aulus Gellius*.

Timagener, a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, who being led captive to *Rome*, in the time of *Pompey* the Great, was bought by *Gabinius*, and afterwards profeſſed at *Rome*, till the time of *Auguſtus*.

Timariots, certain Soldiers among the *Turks*, who out of conquered Lands have a certain portion allowed them, during term of life, to ſerve on Horſe back, as oft and as long as he ſhould be required, and to find Horſe and Arms at his own proper coſt. This portion is called *Timara*, and from thence they are denominated *Timariots*, and is judged equivalent to a hundred pound yearly revenue among us.

Timbers of Ermine, a term in Armory or Blazon; the rows or ranks of Ermine in the Noblemens Capes.

Timbrel, (*Dutch* Trommel) a kind of Muſical Inſtrument, by ſome called a Taber.

Timidity, (*Lat.*) timerouſneſs, fearfulneſs.

Timochares, one that belonged to *Pyrrhus*, King of *Epirus*, who would have covenanted with *Fabricius* the Conſul, to have poyſoned *Pyrrhus*; but *Fabricius* diſdaining ſo great a baſeneſs, revealed the intention to *Pyrrhus*.

Timocracy, (*Greek*) a certain Government, wherein Men of moſt honor bear ſway.

Timoleon, a famous *Corinthian* Captain, who at the requeſt of *Dion* the *Syracuſian*, freed *Syracuſe* from the Tyranny of *Dionyſius*.

Timon, a ſour *Athenian*, who ſhunned and hated the company of all Men.

Timotheus, the Son of *Conon*, an *Athenian* Captain, who had his ſtatue erected in the Market place, for the great victory he obtained over the *Lacedemonians*; it being alſo a proper name of many Men, ſignifying in *Greek*, An honor of God.

Tincel, a kind of Cloth compoſed of Silk and Silver, gliſtering like Stars, or ſparks of Fire; from the *French Eſtincelle*, a ſparkle.

Tincture, (*Lat.*) a ſtaining or dying; alſo a term in Heraldry, ſignifying a variable hew of Arms.

Tinglaſs. See *Biſmutum*.

Tinkar, a Chymical word for *Borax*.

Tinmouth. See *Tunnocellum*.

Tinniment, (*Lat.*) a tingling or ſounding of Metals.

Tintamar, (*French*) a kind of claſhing or jingling noiſe.

Tintinnation, (*Lat.*) a ringing like a Bell.

Tippet, a certain long Scarf which Doctors of Divinity wear when they go abroad in their Gowns.

Tireſias, a *Theban* Sooth-ſayer, who being ſtruck blind by *Juno*, received in recompence thereof the gift of Propheſie from *Jupiter*. See *Ovid. Metamorph. l.3.*

Tiring, in Faulconry, a giving the Hawk a Leg or Pinion of a Pullet or Pidgeon to pluck at.

Tiſſue, (*French*) a kind of Cloth of Silver woven.

Titanick, belonging to *Titan*, *i. e.* The Son of *Cœlus* and *Veſta*, and the Brother of *Saturn*. He is by the Poets oftentimes taken for the Sun.

Tithe, the tenth part of any thing, but moſt particularly taken for that Spiritual Revenue which in every Countrey Pariſh is allowed to the Parſon, being a tenth part out of the Fruits of the Earth, and other things.

Tithing, a company of Ten Men, with their Families joyned together in a Society; the chief whereof is called a Tithing-man.

Tithonus, the Son of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, with whom *Aurora* falling in love, ſnatched him up into her Chariot, and carried him into *Æthiopia*, where ſhe had *Memnon* by him; being at length grown very old, he was changed into a Graſhopper.

Titillation, (*Lat.*) a tickling, or pleaſant itching.

Title, in Law is a lawful cauſe to claim a thing which another Man hath, he having no action for the ſame.

Titubation, (*Lat.*) a ſtumbling.

Titular, (*Lat.*) belonging to a title, having a title.

Tytius, the Son of *Jupiter*, and *Elara* the Daughter of *Orchomenus*. He for indeavoring to force *Latona*, was ſlain by *Apollo*, and caſt down into Hell, where a Vulture is ſaid continually to gnaw upon his Liver, which grows again as faſt as it is devoured.

Tivoli. See *Tibur*.

T. L.

Tlaſcala, a very flouriſhing City of the Kingdom of *Mexico*, in *America*, by ſome called *Angelorum Civitas*.

Tlepolemus, the Son of *Hercules* and *Aſtioche*, he was of a vaſt ſtature and ſtrength, and reigned over three Cities in *Rhodes*; at laſt he was ſlain by *Sarpedon* in the *Trojan* War.

T. M.

Tmeſis, (*Greek*, a cutting,) a figure of Proſody, wherein a compounded word is, as it were, cut aſunder, and divided into two parts by ſome other word which is interpoſed, as *Septem Subjecta Trioni*, for *Subjecta Septemtrioni*.

Tmolus, a Mountain near *Sardes* in *Lydia*, out of which riſeth the River *Pactolus*, famous for its Golden Sands.

T. O.

Tobacco, a certain Plant, whoſe ſmoak taken in Pipes, is generally in much requeſt; it was firſt brought into theſe parts out of the *Indies* by Sir *Francis Drake*, and is ſo called as ſome ſay, from an Iſland of that name.

Tobiah, or *Tobias*, (*Heb. The goodneſs of the Lord,*) the name of ſeveral perſons mentioned in the old Teſtament, particularly in *Ezra*, and *Nehemiah*, and that Apocryphal Book called the Book of *Macchabees*, which laſt was the Son of *Hircanus*. It is alſo ſtill made uſe of, though not very frequently as a *prænomen* among us.

Tobit, (of the ſame ſignification in *Hebrew*) the name of a perſon, whoſe Hiſtory at large, ſee in that Apocryphal Book, commonly called the Book of *Tobit*.

Tod, of Wool. See *Sarlpar*.

Toft, a term in Law, for the place where a houſe once ſtood that is fallen, or pulled down.

Toiles, ſnares ſet by Huntſmen for the catching of wild Beaſts.

Toletum, (*vulg. Toledo*) a very ancient and ſtately City, and the Metropolis of *Caſtilia Nova* in *Spain*: It is ſituate upon the River *Tagus*, and Fortified with a ſtrong Wall and 150 Turrets. It is an ancient Univerſity, and an Archiepiſcopal See, (whoſe Archbiſhop is the Metropolitan of all *Spain*) and one of the Tribunals of the Inquiſition. Laſtly, it hath three Structures of great remark; its Cathedral Church, its rare Aquæduct, and the Royal Palace begun by *Charles* the Fifth.

Toll, a liberty to buy and ſell within the Precincts of a Mannor: alſo Tribute, or Cuſtom.

Tolſey, a kind of Exchange, or place where Merchants meet.

Toman, a kind of *Perſian* Coyn.

Tomarus, a Mountain in *Theſprotia*, where there are a Hundred Fountains.

Tome, (*Greek*) a Part, or Volume of a Book.

Tomin, a certain weight among Jewellers, weighing about three Carrats.

Tomkin, is a term in Gunnery, is a round piece of wood put into a Guns mouth, and covered with Tallow.

Tonical, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Tone, or Accent.

Tonitruation, (*Lat.*) a Thundering.

Tonnage, a Cuſtom due for Merchandize brought, or carried in Tuns.

Tonſils, (*Lat.*) certain kernels at the Root of the Tongue.

Tonſorious, (*Lat.*) belonging to trimming, or barbing.

Tontonteack, a Province of that part of Northern *America*, which lies upon *Mar del Zur*, or the South Sea.

Toothwort, a ſort of Herb, called in *Latin Dentaria*.

Toparch, (*Greek*) a Governor, or Ruler of any place.

Topaze, a kind of pretious ſtone, of a golden or ſaffron colour.

Topical, (*Greek*) belonging to *Topicks*, *i. e.* a part of Logick, treating of places of invention.

Topography, (*Greek*) a particular Deſcription of any place.

Top-rope, in Navigation, is the Rope wherewith the Seamen ſtrike the Main, or Foremaſt.

Torce, a term in Heraldry. See Wreath.

Torch-Royal, a term in Hunting; the next ſtart in a Stags head, growing above the Royal; and is otherwiſe called the *Surroyal*.

Torcularious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Winepreſs.

Torcular-vein. See *Vein*.

Tormentil, a kind of Plant called *Engliſh* Setfoil, good againſt griping of the Guts.

Torminous, (*Lat.*) troubled with the *Tormins*, *i. e.* gripings of the Belly.

Tornacum, (*Tournay*) one of the principal Cities of the Earldom of *Flanders*, the chief Province of the *Spaniſh Neatherlands*.

Tornado, (*Span.*) a ſudden, or violent ſtorm of ill weather at Sea.

Torofity, (*Lat.*) brawnineſs, or fulneſs of fleſh.

Torpedo, (*Lat.*) a kind of Fiſh of that ſtupifying quality, that if any one touch it with a long Pole, it benums his hand.

Torpid, (*Lat.*) numb: alſo, ſlow, or dull.

Torquated, (*Lat.*) wearing a Chain, or Collar.

Titus Manlius Torquatus, the Son of *Manlius*, ſirnamed the Imperious; he overcame the Gaul that challenged the ſtouteſt of the *Romans* to fight with him, and took off his Golden Chain, whence *Torquatus* became a name to him, and all his Family, he cauſed his Son to be beheaded for fighting againſt his Command; notwithſtanding he had obtained the Victory, whence *Manlian* ſeverity became a Proverb.

Torrefaction, (*Lat.*) a parching, ſcorching, or roaſting.

Torrent, (*Lat.*) a ſtrong ſtream, or violent flood running down a Hill.

Torrid, (*Lat.*) burning, or parching.

Torſion, (*Lat.*) a wreſting, or wringing of any thing.

Torteauxes, (*French*) a ſort of round figures in Heraldry, by ſome called Waſtels.

Tortuoſity, (*Lat.*) a winding, or crooking in and out.

Torvity, (*Lat.*) fourneſs, crabbedneſs, or grimneſs of Aſpect.

Tottick, (*old word*) wavering.

Totality, (*Lat.*) the whole ſum of any number: alſo the whole, or intire part of any thing.

Totilas, a King of the *Goths*, who overcame the *Romans*, and took moſt of the Imperial Cities.

Totted, a term uſed in the Statute of *Edward* the Third, ſignifying a note made in the Eſtreat Rolls that go out of the Exchequer to the Sheriff,

of all ſuch Debs as are paid to the Sheriff, upon the Kings Account.

Touch the Wind and War no more, (a term in Navigation) to bid him at the Helm keep the Ship as near the wind as may be.

Tournment, (*French*) a revolution, turning or changing: alſo a juſting, or tilting.

Tournois, a kind of *French* Coyn, valuing the tenth part of a peny.

To *Tow*, a term in Navigation, to drag any thing aſtern a Ship in the Water.

Towton, a Town in *Yorkſhire*, where, in the year 1461. a mighty pitcht Battel was fought between the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, where 30000. Men were left dead upon the place; but the Victory fell to *York*.

Towrus, when a Roe deſires copulation, he is ſaid to go to his *Towrus*, (a term of Hunting.)

Toylet, (*French*) a kind of bag, to put night-cloaths in.

T. R.

Trabal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Beam.

Tracaſſerie, (*French*) a needleſs hurrying, or reſtleſs travelling up and down.

Traces, among Hunters, ſignifieth the foot ſteps of wild Beaſts.

Tract, (*Lat.*) a continued Line, a long Road: alſo, a diſcourſe drawn in length. Tract is alſo the footing of a Boar, (a term in Hunting.)

Tractable, (*Lat.*) gentle, or eaſie to be managed, or ordered.

Tractate, (*Lat.*) a handling, or treating of any thing, a Treatiſe.

Tradition, (*Lat.*) a delivering: alſo, a bequeathing any Doctrine to poſterity from age to age.

Traduction, (*Lat.*) a tranſlating, or conveying from one thing, or place, to another: alſo a defaming, or ſlandering.

Trafine, an Inſtrument invented by Mr. *Woodall* the Chirurgion, which being for the ſame uſe as the *Trapan*, is much more compendious, and performs the work more advantageouſly.

Tragacanth, (*Greek*) a certain Gum of great uſe, and medicine, and proceeding from a Shrub of the ſame name, and which anſwers to the *Engliſh* name *Goats-thorn*.

Trage-comœdy, (*Greek*) a Play that is half-Tragedy, and half-Comœdy.

Tragedian, or *Tragediographer*, (*Greek*) a writer of Tragedies.

Tragedy, a ſort of Dramatick Poem, differing from Comœdy in this, that whereas Comœdy repreſents the ordinary actions of humane life, by introducing the common or middle ſort of perſons. Tragedy, which brings in the greateſt, and moſt illuſtrious of Men, ſets forth extraordinary actions and events, and ſo for the moſt part ends in ſome mournful and bloody *Cataſtrophe*.

Tragical, (*Greek*) belonging to Tragedies; ſad, bloody, diſaſtrous.

Tragelaph, (*Greek*) a Stone-buck, or Goat-hart; ſo called, becauſe it is begotten between a Goat and a Deer.

Tragematopoliſt, (*Greek*) a Comfitmaker, a ſeller of Preſerves, and Confections.

Trajections, (*Lat.*) a paſſing, or conveying over.

Train, in Faulconry, the tail of a Hawk.

Tralucencie, (*Lat.*) a being through clear, a ſhining through.

Tramontane, (*Ital.*) Northward, or beyond the Mountains from *Italy*.

Tranquillity, (*Lat.*) calmneſs, quietneſs, ſtilneſs.

Tranſaction, (*Lat.*) a finiſhing, diſpatching any buſineſs.

Tranſalpine, (*Lat.*) being beyond the *Alps*.

Tranſcendent, (*Lat.*) ſurpaſſing, exceeding, or excelling.

Tranſcript, (*Lat.*) that which is written out from an Original.

Tranſcurrence, (*Lat.*) a running over quickly.

Tranſduction, the ſame as Traduction.

Transfiguration, (*Lat.*) a transforming, or changing out of one ſhape into another.

To *Transfix*, (*Lat.*) to run through any thing with a Dart, Sword, or any other ſharp Weapon.

Transfretation, (*Lat.*) a paſſing over a River, or croſs the Sea.

Transfuſion, (*Lat.*) a pouring out of one thing into another: *Transfuſion* of the blood is a late Anatomical invention experimented by the Royal Society, for the conveyance of the blood of one Animal into the body of another.

Tranſgreſſion, (*Lat.*) a going beyond ones bounds, a committing a Treſpaſs, or Crime.

Transjection, (*Lat.*) See *Trajection*.

Tranſiſulania, one of thoſe Eight of the 17 *Neatherland* Provinces which are under the Dominion of the States General; it is vulgarly called *Overyſſel*, and is one of the five Lordſhips.

Tranſition, (*Lat.*) a paſſing from one thing to another; In Rhetorick it is a part of an Oration, wherein they paſs from one ſubject to another.

Tranſitory, (*Lat.*) ſoon paſſing away, fading, or periſhing.

Tranſlation, (*Lat.*) a changing from one thing, or place to another, a turning out of one Language into another: alſo, when a light Planet ſeparateth from a more weighty one, and preſently applyeth to one more heavy. It is called by Aſtronomers *Tranſlation*.

Tranſlucid, (*Lat.*) the ſame as Tranſparent, ſhining through.

Tranſmarine, (*Lat.*) being beyond the Seas.

Tranſmeation, (*Lat.*) a paſſing through or beyond.

To *Tranſmew*, (*old word*) to change.

Tranſmigration, (*Lat.*) a removing ones Habitation from one place to another; in Philoſophy it ſignifies the paſſing of departed Souls out of our body into another, whether of the ſame, or different

rent ſpecies which *Pythagoras*, and his followers are ſaid to have held.

Tranſmiſſion, (*Lat.*) a conveying through, a ſending from one place to another.

Tranſmotion, (*Lat.*) a Rhetorical figure of ſentence, being the transferring, or removing the cauſe of any thing from ones ſelf, it is otherwiſe called *Variatio* and *Tranſitus*, and in *Greek Metaſtaſis*, according to *Aquila Romanus*, with this *Metaſtaſis Ruffinianus* makes *Metabaſis* to be the ſame, but *Rutilius Lupus* makes it a different figure.

Tranſmutation, (*Lat.*) a changing from one thing to another. But moſt particularly in Chymiſtry, it is defined to be a changing of any thing, (eſpecially Metals) in ſubſtance, colour and quality; and of this Tranſmutation, there are reckoned ſeven ſeveral kinds or degrees, *viz. Calcination*, *Sublimation*, *Solution*, *Putrefaction*, *Diſtillation*, *Coagulation*, and laſtly Tincture, which is the higheſt purity and Perfection.

Tranſome, in Architecture, is an overthwart beam, or brow-poſt; in Navigation it is a piece of Timber that lies athwart the ſtern between the two faſhion-pieces and lays out the breadth of the Ship at the buttocks.

Tranſparent, (*Lat.*) to be ſeen through.

Tranſparency, (*Lat.*) a term in Heraldry, *vide Adumbration*.

Tranſpiration, (*Lat.*) an evaporating, exhaling, or breathing forth.

Tranſplantation, (*Lat.*) the removal of any ſet or planted Trees, or other vegetables from one place to another; alſo in natural Magick, it is the removing of a Diſeaſe from one Creature to another, or from a living Creature to a Plant.

A *Tranſport*, or *Tranſportation*, a carrying over the Seas, or any River: alſo a ſudden trance, or rapture of Mind.

Tranſpoſition, (*Lat.*) an inverting, or changing the order of things; it is eſpecially taken for a figure of *Proſodia*, which is called in *Greek Metatheſis*.

Tranſylvania, a Countrey lying beyond the *Carpathian* Mountains, now called *Sibenburghen*; which together with *Servia*, and *Wallachia*, were heretofore called *Dacia*.

Tranſubſtantiation, (*Lat.*) a converting, or changing of one ſubſtance into another: more eſpecially, among the Papiſts, it is taken for the Bread in the Sacrament, being changed into the body of Chriſt.

Tranſvection, (*Lat.*) a carrying over.

Tranſverſe, (*Lat.*) acroſs, or overthwart.

Tranſvolation, (*Lat.*) a flying over.

Trapan, a Chirurgians Inſtrument, principally and upon occaſion of any fracture in the *Cranium*, or skull.

Trapezium, (*Greek*) a figure conſiſting of four ſides all unequal to one another, and as many oblique angles; a term in Geometry.

Traivailours-joy, a ſort of Herb called in *Latin Clematis*.

Trave, (*French*) a term in Architecture, a trevite, or little room.

Traverſe, (*French*) to go acroſs, or overthwart. In Common Law, it ſignifieth to deny any point of the matter wherewith one is charged: alſo in Navigation it is taken for the way of a Ship, in reſpect of the points whereon they ſail: In Gunnery it is to turn a piece upon her platform which way you pleaſe.

A *Traverſed Horſe*, (a term in Horſemanſhip) is a Horſe that hath two white feet on either ſide.

Traverſes, (*French*) turnings, and windings; it is alſo taken figuratively for troubles, and vexations, *Cleopatra*.

Traveſted, (*French*) ſhifted in Apparel, Diſguiſed.

Trauliſmus, (*Greek*) a ſtammering repetition of the firſt ſyllable, or letter of a word, as *Tu Tu Tullius*.

Traumatick, (*Greek*) belonging to Wounds: it is an Epithet proper to ſeveral Herbs which are effectual in the curing of Wounds, the ſame as *Vulnerary* in *Latin*.

Treaſure trove, Money which being found in any place, and not owned, belongeth to the King.

Treated, (*French*) handled, alſo entertained.

Trebia, a River of that part of *Italy*, called *Longobardia Ciſalpina*, but more anciently *Æmilia*, and running hard by the City of *Piacenza*; it is famous for the great overthrow given near it in a ſecond Battle to the *Roman Conſul Sempronius*.

Treble, the higheſt part in Muſick, called in *Latin Altus*.

Tree-nells, in Navigation are certain pins made of the Heart of Oak, wherewith they faſten all the planks unto the Timber.

Trefoil, (*Lat. Trifolium*) a Herb commonly called *Three leaved-graſs*. There are of this Herb ſeveral ſorts, as *Meadow-trefoil*, *Heart-trefoil*, *Pearl-trefoil*, *White* and *Red Honey-ſuckles*.

Trellis, (*French*) a Lattice, Grate, or Croſs-bar.

Tremellius Scrofa, a Writer, *de re Ruſtica*, quoted by *Columella*.

Tren, (*French*) a certain Inſtrument, wherewith Mariners kill fiſh.

Trenchant, (*French*) ſharp, alſo bowing.

To *Trench the Ballaſt*, (in Navigation) is to divide it.

Trentalls, (*French*) Obſequies, Dirges, or Funeral-Songs; perhaps from the number of Maſſes, *viz. Trent*, *i. e.* Thirty, which uſed to be ſung upon that occaſion.

Trepan, a kind of Chirurgians Inſtrument. See *Trapan*.

To *Trepan* or *Trapan*, (*Ital.*) *Trapolaro* to intrap, or inſnare; but more eſpecially in that manner which is uſed by Whores and Ruffians.

Trepidation, (*Lat.*) a trembling.

Treſſel-tree, in Navigation are pieces of Timber that bolt the Croſs-trees at the Croſs-trees at the Head of the Maſts.

Treſtle, (*French Treſteau*) a three footed ſupport of a Table.

Tret, a certain allowance that is made by Merchants, before a Commodity is garbled from its refuſe.

Trettles, the Dung of a Rabbet or Coney.

Trenand. See *Truand.*

Trevet, *qu. Tripode*, (*Greek* Τρίπους) a three-footed Stool.

Treviri, (*Triers*) a famous City of that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of the Four Electors upon the *Rhine*, among which are the Three Spiritual Electors, one of which, this is the Archiepiſcopal See.

Triacle, a kind of Antidote againſt poyſon, called in *Latin Theriaca.*

Triangular, (*Lat.*) made in the faſhion of a Triangle, *i. e.* a figure having three angles or corners.

Triarchy, (*Greek*) a Government by Three.

Triarians, one of the Orders of the *Roman* Soldiers, who were divided into *Principes*, *Haſtati*, *Triarii*, and *Velites.* Theſe *Triarii* made up the Reſerve of the *Romans* Army.

Tribe, (*Lat.*) a Kinred, Family, or company dwelling in the ſame Ward.

Tribunal, (*Lat.*) a Judgment Seat.

Tribune, (*Lat.*) an Officer of great Authority among the *Romans*; of which there were two ſorts, *Tribunus Plebis*, *i. e.* a *Tribune* of the People, and *Tribunus Militum*, *i. e.* a *Tribune* of the Soldiers.

Tributary, (*Lat.*) paying Tribute, *i. e.* Money exacted out of Mens eſtates.

Trica, the Hair of *Berenice.*

Tricennial, (*Lat.*) of thirty years.

Tricliniary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Dining Room or Parlor.

Tricornous, (*Lat.*) having three horns.

Trichotomy, (*Greek*) a dividing into three parts.

Trident, (*Lat.*) a three forked Inſtrument; but more peculiarly it is taken for that Mace which the Poets feign to have been born by *Neptune*, as an Enſign of his command.

Tridentine, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Tridentum* or *Trent*; a City in the Countrey of *Tyrol.* Famous for the General Council held there, in the year of our Lord 1545.

Triduan, (*Lat.*) continuing three days.

Triennial, (*Lat.*) continuing three years.

Triental, (*Lat.*) a Veſſel containing half a Pint, or the third part of a Sextary.

Triers. See *Treviri.*

Trieterick, (*Greek*) done every three year.

Trifarious, (*Lat.*) divided into three, or done three manner of ways.

Trifole, (*Lat.*) a kind of Plant called Three leaved Graſs; alſo a reſemblance of that Plant in Heraldry.

Triform, (*Lat.*) having three forms.

Trifurcous, (*Lat*) three forked.

Trigamiſt, (*Greek*) having three Wives, or contrarily.

Trigeminous, (*Lat.*) three brought forth at a birth; alſo treble or threefold.

Trigen, a kind of Pole whereby a Coach or Waggon is ſtopped from going too faſt down a Hill.

Trigliphs, (*Greek*) a term in Architecture, or Maſonry, being certain Compartiments or Borders graven like three Furrows.

Trigonal, (*Greek*) belonging to, or repreſenting a *Trigon*, *i. e.* A triangle or figure conſiſting of three Angles. *Trigon*, alſo in Natural Magick is taken for a fourfold Tranſmutation of the Starry Spirits according to the number of the four Elements; each reigning and laſting two hundred years. So that while the *Fiery Trigon* laſts, that is during the abovenamed ſpace, the Superior Planets have their Conjunctions in a Fiery Sign, and ſo of the reſt.

Trigonometry, (*Greek*) that part of Geometry which treats of the meaſuring of Triangles, whether Spherical, or others.

Trillo, (*Ital.*) a graceful ſhake or trembling of the voice in ſinging.

Trimenſtrious, (*Lat.*) of three moneths.

Trinacria, the ancient name of the Iſland of *Sicily*, called alſo *Triquetra*, from its three Promontories, *Lilybæum*, *Pachinum*, and *Pelorum.*

Trine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the number three, an Aſpect of One hundred and twenty degrees thus marked △.

Trinitarians, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Hereticks that deny the Myſtery of the Trinity.

Trinity, (*Lat.*) the number three; alſo the diſtinction of three Perſons in the Unity of the Godhead.

Trinity Colledge in Oxford, formerly called *Durham Colledge*, Founded *An.* 1556. by Sir *Th. Pope.* *Trinity Colledge* in *Cambridge*, Founded *An.* 1546. by King *Henry* the Eighth. *Trinity Houſe*, a Society of Seamen at *Deptford*, who take care of the Shipping thereabout.

Trinobantes, a certain People anciently inhabiting the Eaſt part of the *Britiſh* Iſland.

Tripartient, any Number in Arithmetick, that divides a Number into three equal Parts, without any Remainder; as four divides twelve, five fifteen, *&c.*

Tripontium, the ancient name of a Town in *Northamptonſhire*, implying as much as a Town that hath three Bridges; and therefore it ſeemeth to be the ſame with that Town which is commonly called *Torceſter*, which is cut through by three ſpecial Channels, which have three ſeveral Bridges over them.

Trinodal, (*Lat.*) having three knots.

Trinquet, (*French*) the higheſt Sail or Topgallant of any Ship; it is alſo taken metaphorically for any gay trifling thing.

Triobolar, (*Lat.*) as it were worth but three halfpence, vile, little ſet by, or eſteemed.

Triours, in Common Law are ſuch as are choſen by the Court, to examine whether a challenge made to any of the Pannel, be juſt or no.

Tripartite, (*Lat.*) divided into three parts.

Tripedal,

Tridepal or *Tripedaneus*, (*Lat.*) containing three foot in meaſure.

Triplication, (*Lat.*) a making trebble or threefold.

Triplicity, (*Lat.*) a being trebble or threefold; it is a word particularly uſed in Aſtrology, for the fourfold diviſion of the Signs, according to the number of the Elements, each diviſion conſiſting of three Signs, that is to ſay, the firſt called the *Fiery Triplicity*, of the three Fiery Signs *Aries*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*; the ſecond called the *Aery Triplicity*, of the three Aery Signs *Gemini*, *Libra*, and *Aquarius*; the third called the Watry *Triplicity* into the three Watry Signs *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Piſces*; the fourth called the Earthly *Triplicity*, into the three Earthly Signs *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricornus*: Alſo among the *Eſſential Dignities* of the Planets, are reckoned their *Triplicities*, which are their denominations in the *Triplicities* of the Signs, as in the Fiery *Triplicity*, rule *Sol* by day, *Jupiter* by night, *Saturn* indifferently: In the Aery, *Saturn* by day, *Mercury* by night, *Jupiter* in common: In the Watry, *Venus* in Diurnal, *Mars* Nocturnal, and the *Moon* common in the Earthy; *Venus* hath the day, the *Moon* night, *Mars* both.

Tripode, (*Greek*) a ſtool, or any thing that ſtandeth upon three feet. See *Trevet*.

Tripolis, a City on the Main Land of *Syria*, near unto the Mountain *Libanus*.

Tripoly, a kind of Plant by ſome called Turbit, by others Blew Cammomile; alſo a Stone which being reduced to powder, is made uſe of by Lapidaries to poliſh their Jewels.

Triptote, (*Greek*) a term in Grammar, being a Noun declined with three Caſes.

Tripudiation, (*Lat.*) a tripping on the Toe in a dance.

Trireme, (*Lat.*) a Gally with three Oars on each ſide.

Mercurius Triſmegiſtus, a famous *Egyptian* in ancient times, who was both a great Philoſopher, Prieſt, and King.

Triſulk, (*Lat.*) three furrowed.

Triſyllabical, (*Greek*) conſiſting of three ſyllables.

Trite, (*Lat.*) worn old, made common, with much uſe.

Tritheites, (*Greek*) a ſort of Hereticks which held the Trinity to be divided into three diſtinct Godheads.

Triticean, (*Lat.*) made of Wheat.

Tritis, the immunity of a Man dwelling in the Foreſt, from his attendance therein.

Triton, a Sea deity, the Son of *Neptune* and *Salacia*, feigned by the Poets to have been the Trumpeter of *Neptune*.

Trituration, (*Lat.*) a threſhing of Corn.

Trivial, (*Lat.*) ſcattered in the Highway, Common, little eſteemed or valued; from *Trivium*, a place where three ways meet.

Triumphal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Triumph, *i. e.* a ſolemn ſhew at the return of a General from ſome noted Victory. See *Ovation*.

Triumvirat, (*Lat.*) an ancient Magiſtracy in *Rome*, wherein three Men had an equal Authority.

Trochee, (*Greek*) a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verſe conſiſting of two ſyllables, one long, and one ſhort, as *Virgo*.

Trochings, a term in Hunting, the ſmall little branches on the top of the Deers-head, divided into three or four.

Trochisk, (*Greek*) a certain Medicinal compoſition made of Powders, and formed round in faſhion of a little Wheel.

Troculus, an *American* Bird, no bigger then a Swallow, of colour black and white, and breeding in Chimnies; into the ſides whereof it ſticks, the ſharp ends of its Feathers for reſts ſake. The Neſt of this Bird hangs down by a ſtring about a yard long, and having brought forth young, it throws down one at departure, in token of gratitude to the Maſter of the Houſe for its lodging.

Trode, (*old word*) ſignifying a path.

Troglodytes, a people anciently inhabiting the fartheſt part of *Æthiopia*, of a fierce ſalvage nature, dwelling in Caves, and feeding upon raw fleſh.

Trogus Pompeius, an ancient *Roman* Hiſtorian, whoſe Hiſtory we have not extant at large, but epitomized by *Juſtin*.

Troia, (*Troy* from *Tros*) an ancient King thereof. That famous City of *Phrygia Minor*, whoſe nine years ſiege by the *Greeks*, hath been a grand ſubject of the Pens of Poets and Hiſtorians. It was alſo called *Ilium* from *Ilus*, another King of that place; and alſo *Dardania* from *Dardanus*.

Troilus, the Son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, who venturing to fight with *Hercules*, was ſlain by him.

Trompery, (*French*) deceit, couſenage.

Trophy, (*Greek*) any thing ſet up in token of Victory.

Trophonius, a certain Prophet inhabiting a Cave called the *Trophonian* Den, into which who ever entered, became uncaple of laughter. In this Cave there was an Oracle of *Jupiter*, who was thence called *Jupiter Trophonius*.

Tropical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Trope, *i. e.* a Rhetorical exornation which turns a word from its proper, to another ſignification.

Tropicks, (from the *Greek* word *Trepein*, *i. e.* to turn) two imaginary Circles of the Sphear, being the utmoſt bound of the Suns courſe; the one is called the Tropick of *Cancer*, the other the Tropick of *Capricorn*.

Troſque, the ſame as *Trochisk*.

Troy weight, in meaſuring is an allowance of twelve ounces to the pound.

Trover, in Common Law is an Action againſt him, who having found another Mans Goods, refuſeth to deliver them upon demand.

Trough, in Navigation is the ſpace between two Waves or Billows.

Trowels, (*French*) an Inſtrument uſed by Maſons to dawb Mortar withal.

Truand, (*French*) a Vagabond, or lazy loitering fellow, a common Beggar.

Truchman. See *Drogoman*.

Trucks, or round Balls. See *Parrels*. *Trucks* are alſo round entire pieces of Wood, like Wheels for great Guns at Sea to be carried on.

Trucidation, (*Lat.*) a cruel murdering.

Truculent, (*Lat.*) of a cruel, rough, or fierce aſpect or diſpoſition.

Truelove. See *Herb Paris*.

Trulliſſation, (*Lat.*) a plaiſtering with Mortar.

Truncation, (*Lat.*) a lopping, maiming, or cutting ſhort.

Trunck, (*Lat.*) a ſtock, ſtem, or body of a Tree; alſo a Mans body, having the Head, Arms, and Legs cut away.

Trundle-ſhot, a term in Gunnery is a Bolt of Iron ſixteen or eighteen inches in length, ſharp pointed at both ends, and a round bowl of Lead, a handful from each end caſt upon it.

Trunked, in Heraldry Trees growing on a ſtock, are ſaid to be Trunked.

Trunnions, are two knobs caſt with a piece of Ordnance, on each of her ſides which lie in two half-holes, upon the two Cheeks of the Carriages, to raiſe the piece up or down.

Truſſing, in Faulconry is a Hawks raiſing any fowl aloft, and firſt ſoaring with it, then deſcending with it to the ground.

Trutination, (*Lat.*) a weighing or ballancing, a ſtrict examining or conſidering of any thing.

Trypho, a *Botanick* Writer, whoſe Hiſtory of Plants is remembred by *Athenæus*.

T. U.

Tubal, (*Heb.* Born, or Worldly) one of the Sons of *Japheth*, by whoſe poſterity *Spain* is ſaid to have been firſt peopled.

Tubal Cain, (*Heb.* Worldly poſſeſſion, or a Birds Neſt of the World,) the Son of *Lamech*, and the firſt inventor of all curious Smiths work in Braſs and Iron.

Tube, (*Lat.*) the Pipe through which the Marrow of the Back bone runneth; alſo any long Pipe through which Water, or other liquid ſubſtance, is conveyed.

Tubercula, in Chiromancy are thoſe more eminent Muſcles, or protuberant parts under the Fingers, they are otherwiſe called *Montes*; that under the Thumb *Turberculum*, or *Mons Veneris*; that in the Root of the Fore-finger is called *Mons Jovis*, of the Middle-finger *Mons Saturni*, of the Ring-finger *Mons Solis*, of the Little-finger *Mons Mercurii*.

Tuberous, (*Lat.*) having Wens, or fleſhy Bunches; alſo full of ſwellings.

Tubicination, (*Lat.*) a ſounding of a Trumpet, Pipe, or Cornet.

Tubulation, (*Lat.*) a making hollow like a Pipe.

Tuck, in Navigation is the gathering of the Works upon the Ships quarter under water.

Tudiculation, (*Lat.*) a bruiſing, or pounding with Smiths Hammers.

Tuel, among Hunters, the Fundament of any Beaſt.

Tuilleries, (*French*) ſo called, becauſe that Tiles were made there. It is a ſtately work all of Free-ſtone, and the Portal is of Marble Pillars and Jaſper; it ſometimes belonged to the Suburbs of S. *Honorel* in *Paris*, by the ſide of the *Louvre*; the Queen Mother drawing the plot her ſelf, and beginning firſt to build there.

Tuition, (*Lat.*) a protecting, guarding, or ſafe keeping.

Tulip, (*Tulipa*) a beautiful flower, now frequent in *England*, but firſt brought out of *Turky*. It is by ſome called the *Dalmatian* Cap.

Tulipant, a Shaſh or Wreath, worn by the *Indians*, inſtead of a Hat.

Tullia, the Daughter of *Servius Tullius*, who being married to *Tarquinius Superbus*, incited her Husband to kill her Father, that he might injoy the Kingdom himſelf.

M. Tullius Cicero, the moſt eminent and eloquent of *Roman* Orators; being Conſul of *Rome*, he ſuppreſſed the Conſpiracy of *Catiline*, and was a great Aſſertor of the Commonwealth, which drew an untimely death upon him, from the faction of *M. Antony*.

Tullus Hoſtilius, a Warlike King of the *Romans*, who was the firſt that ordained Tribute and Cuſtom, and moſt of the Enſigns of the authority uſed among the *Romans*, as the *Sella curulis*, *Toga picta*, and *Prætexta*.

Tumbrel, a certain Engine for the puniſhing of Scolds, called alſo a Cuckingſtool; alſo an old word ſignifying a Dungcart.

Tumefaction, (*Lat.*) a cauſing to ſwell.

Tumid, (*Lat.*) puſt up or ſwollen.

Tumour, (*Lat.*) a ſwelling or riſing of the fleſh.

Tumulation, (*Lat.*) a burying, or intombing

Tumultuary, (*Lat.*) done in haſt, ſuddenly, or without advice.

Tun, a certain liquid meaſure containing two Pipes, or Two hundred fifty and two Gallons.

Tunicle, (*Lat.*) a little Coat; alſo a membrane or thin skin, covering any part of the Body: There are four eſpecially which cover the Eye, the Corneal or Horny, the Uveal, the Vitreal or Glaſſie, and the Cryſtalline; and to each of theſe, there are four humors anſwerable; and four that cover the Cods, the *Scrotum*, the *Erythroides*, the *Epydidymis*, and one other which is called *Dartos*.

Tunis, a City of *Africa*, raiſed out of the ruines of *Carthage*; the commodious ſituation of it between *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*, gives a great advantage to the *Turks* that inhabit it, to annoy the Traffick of the Chriſtians.

Tunnocellum, the ancient name of a Town in *Northumberland*, by *Camden*, thought to be the

ſame

ſame with that which we now call *Tinmouth*, *i. e.* The Mouth of the River *Tine*, where the firſt cohort *Elia Claſſica*, was in pay for Sea-ſervice. This Town hath a very ſtrong Caſtle, which *Robert Mowbray*, Earl of *Northumberland*, holding againſt King *William Rufus*, was therein cloſely beſieged, and taken priſoner.

Turbant, a certain Wreath or Ornament for the head uſed among the *Turks*, and other Oriental Nations, inſtead of Hats; it is made of a Shaſh, or whole piece of Linnen called *Telbent*, and the *Turbant* it ſelf is called by the *Turks*, *Saruck*.

Turbary, an intereſt to dig Turfs upon a Common.

Turbervils, the ſirname of a very conſiderable Family, who have had their ancient habitation at *Bere* in *Dorcetſhire*; they are ſtiled in *Latin* Records, *De Turbida Villa*.

Turbination, (*Lat.*) the faſhioning of a thing ſmall at the bottom, and broad above like a Top.

Turbineous, (*Lat.*) belonging to a ſtorm, or whirlwind.

Turbith, *Minerale*. See *Turpith*. There is alſo a Plant which growing in *Cambaya*, *Surrate*, and other parts of *Aſia*, is called by the *Arabians Turbith*.

Turbot, a kind of Fiſh called in *Greek Rhombus*, of great eſteem among the ancient *Romans*.

Turbulent, (*Lat.*) buſie, troubleſome, ſeditious.

Turcois, a precious Stone of a blewiſh colour, refreſhing the ſight and heart.

Turgeſcence, (*Lat.*) a ſwelling up, or growing big.

Turgid or *Turgent*, (*Lat.*) ſwelling, riſing, puft up.

Turgy, (in *Greek Theurgia*) a conference with good Angels; it is alſo called white Magick.

Turingia, a Countrey of *Saxony*, once a Kingdom, now a Landgraviat; it lieth upon the Rivers *Sala* and *Werra*, and hath the *Hercynian* Wood on the North. The chief City of this Countrey is called *Erdfordia*.

Turmerick, a Root of Saffron colour within and without, being a proper cure for the Yellow Jaundice.

Turneament. See *Tournement*.

Turnſole, a kind of colour uſed in Painting; alſo an Herb called in *Greek Heliotropium*, becauſe its flowers follow the courſe of the Sun.

Turpentine, (*Greek Terebinthina*) a kind of Gum or Roſin, diſtilling from the Turpentine Tree, the Larch, and ſome other ſorts of Trees.

Turpith, a Chymical preparation of *Mercury*, and the Oyl of Vitriol, whereby the *Mercury* is precipitated into a ſweetneſs, without any thing of corroſive.

Turpitude, (*Lat.*) filthineſs, baſeneſs, ſordidneſs.

Turriferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Towers.

Tuſcane-work, in Architecture is one of the five ſorts of Pillars. See *Corinthian*.

Tuſcia, a Countrey of *Italy*, lying between the Rivers *Tiber* and *Macra*; it was anciently called *Tyrrhenia*, from *Tyrrhenus* the Son of *Atys*; alſo *Hetruria* and *Tuſcany*, from *Tuſculus*, (as ſome ſay) the Son of *Hercules*.

Tutelary, (*Lat.*) having the guard, cuſtody, or protection of any thing.

Tutia, a veſtal Virgin, who being accuſed of Inceſt, would not flie to any Man for her abſolution; but putting a Sieve into the River *Tiber*, prayed to *Veſta*, that if ſhe were free, ſhe might have power to carry Water in it to her Temple; which was immediately performed.

Tuty, (*Pomphalix Nil*) the duſt, or ſoil of Braſs, growing together into a kind of Stone, which being prepared according to Art, is very helpful for running Eyes, and for Cancers and malignant Ulcers.

Tutilina, a certain godeſs among the *Romans*, who was ſaid to have the care and protection of Corn.

Tuiſco, a certain Idol adored by the ancient *Germans*, thought by ſome, to be the ſame with *Mercury*. From this Idol, *Tueſday* took its denomination, and the people were called *Duytſh* people.

Tutſan, (*Androſæmum*, *Dyonyſia*, *Siciliana*,) a very good traumaty or wound Herb; and therefore, as ſome think, called *Tutſan quaſi Touteſaine*, *i. e.* in *French* all ſound: It is otherwiſe called in *Engliſh Park-leaves*.

T. W.

Tweed, a River which divides *England* from *Scotland*, on whoſe Northern Banks ſtands the ſtrong Town of *Berwick*.

Twibil, (*Dutch*) a Carpenters Inſtrument to make Mortiſe holes withal.

Twilight, (*Dutch*) the time betwixt Day and Night, the Dusk of the Morning or Evening.

Twight, (*Sax.*) pulled.

To *Twyer*, (*Sax.*) to ſing.

T. Y.

Tyberis or *Tiberis*, (*Tiber*) a River of that part of *Italy* called *Campania di Roma*, and cheifly famous for bearing on its Banks that City which was once the Miſtreſs of the World.

Tybur, a City not far from *Rome*, built, as ſome ſay, by *Catillus* the *Arcadian*, the Admiral of *Evander*; others, by *Tyburtus* the Grandchild of *Amphiaraus*. It is now called *Tivoli*. See *Tibur*.

Tycanion, a *Botanick* Writer, made mention of by the *Scholiaſt* of *Nicander*, and poſſibly the ſame with *Suidas* his *Tyrannion*.

Tydeus, the Son of *Ooneus*, King of *Caledonia*, he having ſlain his Brother *Menalippus*, fled to *Adraſtus*, whoſe Daughter *Dolphile* he married; afterwards being ſent by *Polynices*, to his Brother *Eteocles*, King of *Thebes*, he overcame

all his gueſts at ſeveral combats; whereupon at his return they ſet fifty young Men to lie in wait for him, under the command of *Mæon*, the Son of *Æmon*, and *Lycophon*, the Son of *Antophonus*, who were all ſlain by him except *Mæon*, whom he ſent back to carry the news of the others death; at length he was mortally wounded by one *Menalippus*, a *Theban*.

Tygris, a River of *Armenia*, taking its original, as ſome think, from that part which was the Garden of *Eden*; and paſſing through the Lake *Arethuſa*, yet neither mingling Water nor Fiſhes. It is called *Tygris*, as ſignifying a Dart, by reaſon of its ſwift courſe; or as others from a ſwift Beaſt ſo called.

Tymætes, a great Prophet, the Son of *Priamus* and *Ariſtia*.

Tympaniſt, he that playeth upon a Timbrel, Taber, or Drum called *Tympanum*.

Tympany, (*Greek*) a kind of diſeaſe wherein the Body becomes ſwollen up with wind, a Dropſie.

Tyndarus, a King of *Oebalia*, whoſe Wife *Leda* brought forth two Eggs, in one whereof was contained *Pollux* and *Helena*, in the other *Caſtor* and *Clytemneſtra*.

Type, (*Greek.*) See *Typical*.

Typhoeus, the Son of *Titan* and *Terra*; a Gyant of a very vaſt bigneſs, who going to make War with *Jupiter*, was by him ſtruck with Thunder.

Typhon, a King of *Egypt*, who killing his Brother *Oſiris*, and cutting him into ſeveral pieces, diſperſed him through divers Countreys.

Typical, (*Greek.*) bearing a Type, *i. e.* An example, figure, likeneſs, or ſhadow of any thing.

Typographer, (*Greek.*) a Printer.

Tyrannicide, (*Greek.*) the killing of a Tyrant, or Cruel Governor.

Tyrannion, a Grammarian of *Amyſium*, ſo called from his imperious humor (whereas at firſt he was called *Theophraſtus*) he was the Diſciple of *Eſtiæus*; and being led Captive to *Rome*, by *Lucullus*, in the time of the *Mithridatick* War, he became in a ſhort time ſo eminent, that he grew rich, and purchaſed a Library of Three thouſand Books, and died at laſt of the Gout. There was alſo a Diſciple of his who took the ſame name, having formerly been called *Diocles*, who alſo being led Captive to *Rome*, and preſented to *Terentia*, was by her made free and ſet up a School; they are both mentioned by *Suidas*, alſo ſee *Tycanion*.

Tyrannus, a Sophiſt, who as *Suidas* teſtifies, wrote ten Books *De Diviſione Orationis*.

Tyrconel, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulſter*.

Tyre, a famous City of *Phœnicia*, anciently called *Sarra*, which in the *Phœnician* language ſignified a Fiſh; that place abounding with a kind of Shelfiſh, the Liquor whereof coloureth of a Purple Dye.

Tyro, a *Theſſalian* Virgin, the Daughter of *Salmoneus* and *Alcidice*; after the death of her own Mother, ſhe was very harſhly dealt with by her Mother-in-Law *Sidero*: She being got with child by *Neptune*, (who lay with her in the ſhape of *Enipeus*, with whom ſhe was in love) brought forth Twins, *Pelias* and *Neleus*, and afterwards being married to her Uncle *Cretheus*, ſhe brought forth *Æſon*, *Amythaon*, and *Pheres*.

Tyrociny, (*Lat.*) an Apprentiſhip, or new beginning in any Art or Faculty, but more peculiarly Military Diſcipline: From *Tyro*, a raw young Soldier, one newly entered into the Art of War.

Tyrrheni, a People inhabiting *Tuſcia*, or *Tyrrhenia*, being that part of *Italy* which lyeth upon the Sea; called from thence the *Tyrrhene* Sea.

V. A.

Vacation or *Vacancy*, (*Lat.*) a being at leiſure or ceaſing from buſineſs. It is alſo commonly taken for that time which is between one Term and another.

Vaccary, in divers Statutes is taken for a place to keep Cows in; alſo a certain compaſs of Ground within the Foreſt of *Aſhdown*.

Vaccheris, an ancient King of *Egypt*, who relinquiſhed all his riches and ſtate, to live a private auſtere life.

Vacillation, (*Lat.*) a wavering, tottering, or inconſtancy.

Vacive, (*Lat.*) void, empty.

Vacuity, (*Lat.*) emptineſs, voidneſs.

Vacuna, a certain godeſs among the ancient *Romans*, to whom the Husbandmen ſacrificed at ſuch times as they reſted from their labors.

Vadimony, (*Lat.*) ſuretiſhip.

Vafrous, (*Lat.*) crafty or ſubtle.

Vagabond, (*Lat.*) a wandering Beggar, or idle fellow that hath no certain dwelling.

Vagation, (*Lat.*) a ſtraying or wandering up and down.

Vagination, (*Lat.*) a ſheathing.

To *Vail-bonnet*, to ſtrike Sail, in token of ſubmiſſion; alſo metaphorically to put off ones Hat, or give any ſign of reſpect.

Vaire, a term in Blazon, being a Fur compoſed of four diſtinct colours, *i. e.* Argent, Gules, Or, and Sable.

Valaſca, a certain Queen of the *Bohemians*, who having made a Conſpiracy to ſhake off the Dominion of Men, railed a great Army of Women; and having overcome the Men, reigned a good while like a Queen of the *Amazons*.

Valdombreux, a certain Religious order of Men inſtituted by *Gualbert*, a *Florentine*, who betook himſelf to a private ſtudious life, in a place called *Valdombre*, or the Shady-vale.

Valdo, a certain pious Man, who was the firſt inſtitutor of the *Waldenſes* in *Piedmont*.

Valet. See *Valet*.

Valentia,

Valentia, (*Valence*) an Academy Town of the *Upper Delphinate* in *Gallia Narbonenſis*; alſo a large Province with its *Academick Metropolis* of the ſame name in that part of *Spain*, which was once the Kingdom of *Arragon*; alſo a Town of the Dutchy of *Montferrat*, in *Italy*.

Valentine, a certain *Roman* Biſhop, in remembrance of whom, every fourteenth day of *February* is ſolemniſed, about which time Birds chuſe their Mates: Whence ariſeth the cuſtom of chuſing *Valentines* upon that day.

Valentinians, a Sect of Hereticks, inſtituted by one *Valentinianus*.

Valerian, (*Phu majus*, *Valeriana major Hortenſis*, *Herba benedicta*, *Theriacaria*,) a Mercurial Plant uſed in Antidotes againſt the Plague, and venemous bitings, and of great efficacy againſt the Strangury, and difficulty of Urine; it is alſo called *Setwal* or *Caponſtail*.

Valerius, the name of divers famous Men among the *Romans*; the chief whereof was called *Valerius Publicola*, who triumphed over the *Veientes*, and the *Sabines*; and becauſe having built him an houſe in a very ſtrong place, he was ſuſpected of affecting tyranny, he cauſed his houſe to be pulled down. There were alſo of this name ſeveral moſt eminent Writers, as *Valerius Cato*, a Grammarian and Poet, who flouriſhed in the time of *Sylla*. *Valerius Maximus*, a *Roman* Hiſtorian, of whom we have extant his Examples of the memorable Deeds and Sayings of famous Men. *Valerius Probus*, another ancient Grammarian, whoſe Book *De Literis Antiquis*, is publiſhed with *Lucius Feneſtella*.

Valet or *Valett*, (*French*) the Groom of a Chamber; alſo a young Gentleman under age.

Valetudinary, (*Lat.*) ſickly. Subſtantively taken, an Hoſpital, or place to keep ſick people in.

Validity, (*Lat.*) ſtrength, power, force.

Valladolid, the ſecond City of *Caſtilia Vetus*, and ofttimes the Reſidence of the Court of *Spain*, by reaſon of its pleaſant ſituation upon the River *Piſurga*, its delightful Gardens and Fountains, Princely Palaces, and fair Market places, ſeven hundred paces in circuit.

Valtorts, the ſirname of a very noble Family, who had their ancient reſidence at *Saltaſh* in *Cornwal*; they are ſtiled in *Latin* Records, *De valle torta*.

Vambrace or *Vanbrace*, (*French*) a Gantlet.

Van, a Military word ſignifying the Front, or fore part of an Army.

Vancorriers or *Vauncourers*, (*French*) forerunners.

Vandelbiria, the ancient name of a place in *Cambridgeſhire*, ſo called, for that in times paſt the *Vandals* or *Danes*, there incamped themſelves with a Trench and Rampire: It is thought to have been the ſame with that which is now called *Handlesbury*.

Vaniloquence, (*Lat.*) a talking or babling vainly.

Vantguard, (*French*) the foremoſt part of an Army in Battle; otherwiſe called the *Vauward*.

Vane or *Fane*, a Weather-cock, probably from the *Dutch* Vaen, a Banner; others derive *Fane* from the *Greek* Φάινω. See *Fane*.

Vannes, the chief City of *Lower Britany*, in *Celtick France*.

Vantrarius, a corrupt *Latin* word uſed as a Law term only, upon this occaſion. Sir *Richard Rocksly*, held Lands at *Seaton* by Sergeanty, to be *Vantrarius Regis*, *donec peruſus fuerit Pari Solutarum pretii quatuor denariorum*, *i. e.* to be Forefootman to the King at ſome certain time, *e. g.* When he goeth into *Gaſcoign*, until he had worn out a pair of Shooes prized four pence.

Vapid, (*Lat.*) caſting forth an ill ſmack or ſavor.

Vaporary, a Decoction of Herbs, and other ingredients, the fume whereof aſcends through the hole of a Chair where the patient ſits, into the Fundament, or if it be in Womens diſtempers, the *Uterus*.

Vaporation, (*Lat.*) an exhaling, or ſending forth of vapors, *i. e.* certain fumes or ſmoak, drawn out of the Earth, and Water into the Air, by the heat of the Sun, and eaſily reſolvable into Water.

Vapulation, (*Lat.*) a being ſcourged or beaten.

Varadinum, (*Waradin*) one of the principal Cities of *Upper Hungary*, it lies upon the River *Keres*.

Variegation, (*Lat.*) a beautifying with various colours.

Varna, a Town of *Myſia inferior* or *Bulgaria*, memorable for the great defeat given there by the *Turks* to the Chriſtians.

Varniſh, is that wherewith a Picture is rubbed over to make it ſhine, and have a gloſs; there is alſo a ground or varniſh, which is laid upon a Plate that is to be etched.

Varro. See *Terentius*.

Varry, (*French*) in Heraldry is a mixture of argent and azure together.

Varry cuppy, a term alſo of Heraldry, ſignifying a Fur of Cups; it is alſo called *Varry taſſa* or *Meire*.

Varvels, (*French*) little rings of ſilver about Hawks legs, having the owners name ingraven on them.

Vaſconia, (*Gaſcoign*) a Province of *Aquitanick France*.

Vaſiferous, (*Lat.*) carrying a Veſſel.

Vaſſal, in Common Law, is he that holdeth Land in Fee of his Lord; it is alſo taken for a Slave or inferior Servant.

Vaſtation, (*Lat.*) a waſting or deſtroying.

Vaſtity, (*Lat.*) exceſſive bigneſs, hugeneſs, or vaſtneſs of ſtature.

Vatican Hill, one of the Seven Hills of *Rome*, whereon there ſtandeth a famous Palace and Library, built by Pope *Sixtus* the Fourth.

Vaticination, (*Lat.*) a propheſying or telling of things to come.

Vavaſours,

Vavaſours or *Valvaſours*, thoſe that in degree are next unto Barons.

Vaudevil, (*French*) a Countrey Ballad, Roundelay or Song; it is alſo called a Virelay.

Vauntlay, in Hunting is the ſetting of Hounds in a readineſs, where the Chace is to paſs.

Vawmure, an ancient word ſignifying a Bulwark or Outwork for defence.

Vaward. See *Vantguard*.

Vayvode, a Prince or chief Ruler, in *Tranſylvania*, and ſome of thoſe Northern parts.

U. B.

Uberty, (*Lat.*) ſtore, plenty, fertility.

Ubiquitarians, a Sect of Hereticks holding Chriſts Body, as well as his Godhead, to be every where.

Ubiquity, (*Lat.*) a being in all places at one time.

V. E.

Vecordy, (*Lat.*) unſoundneſs of mind, dotage, ſtupidity.

Vectorious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Waggon or Carriage.

Vection, (*Lat.*) a carrying.

To *Veer*, in Navigation to put out more Rope, or more Sheet.

Vegetable, *Vegetel*, or *Vegetive*, (*Lat.*) living after the manner of Plants and Minerals, indued with vigor, moiſture, and growth.

Vehicular, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Vehicle, *i. e.* a Cart, Waggon or Coach, or any thing whereby another is ca ried or conveyed.

A *Vein*, is defined by *Anatomiſts* to be a common Organ of the Body, round, and oblong, apted for the conveyance of Blood and Natural Spirits through all the parts; and according to the ſeveral parts it paſſeth through, it taketh ſeveral Denominations; as the *Axillary Vein* which paſſeth along by the Armpits; the *Baſilick Vein*, that which paſſeth from the Liver, through the inward proceſs of the Arm; the *Cephalick*, the Head-vein; the *Cæliacal*, that which runs into the Blind-gut; the *Cyſtick*, that which runs up toward the Neck of the Gall; the *Epigaſtrick*, the Flank-veins; *Gaſtroepiploick*, that which ſpreds it ſelf through the bottom of the Ventricle; *Intercoſtal*, thoſe which run through the upper Ribs, Port-vein, that which is rooted into the Liver, and from thence paſſeth into the Ventricle, Meſentery, and other parts; *Ranular*, that which aſcends from the Throat to the Tongue; *Salvatel*, that which from the Liver runs through the Wriſt into the hand; *Saphena*, that which runs through the inward part of the Leg to the Ancle; *Subclavicular*, a branch of the Hollow-vein which runs under the Neck-bone; *Thymick*, a branch of the *Subclavicular*; *Torcular*, that which aſcends by the inſide of the Scull to the Brain.

Velification, (*Lat.*) a hoiſing of Sails.

Velites, (*Lat.*) the Light-armed Soldiers among the *Romans*, (ſee *Triarii*;) whence *Velitation*, a light skirmiſhing.

Velivolant, (*Lat.*) flying, as it were with full Sail.

Vellication, (*Lat.*) a plucking, twitching, or giving a ſudden pull. Vellications in Phyſick are ſaid to be certain Convulſions that happen in the Fibers of the Muſcles.

Velocity, (*Lat.*) ſwiftneſs.

Velvet. See *Florimor*.

Venality, (*Lat.*) a ſetting to ſale, or a being ſaleable.

Venatick or *Venatorious*, (*Lat.*) belonging to hunting or chacing.

Vendible, (*Lat.*) ſaleable, fit for ſale.

Vendication, (*Lat.*) a challenging to ones ſelf, a claiming.

Venditation, (*Lat.*) oſtentation, a bragging, or vain ſetting forth of ones ſelf.

Vendition, (*Lat.*) a ſelling.

Venedocia, the ancient name of all that part of *Wales*, which is otherwiſe called *Guinethia* or *North Wales*.

Veneſick or *Veneficious*, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Veneſice*, *i. e.* the art of making poyſons; alſo witchcraft, or ſorcery.

Venenous, (*Lat.*) venemous or full of poyſon.

Veneration, (*Lat.*) a reverencing or worſhipping.

Venereal or *Venereous*, (*Lat.*) given to *Venery*, *i. e.* Luſt or carnal deſires.

Venereal diſeaſe, (*Lat.*) *Morbus Gallicus*, or *Lues Venerea*, a certain virulent, and contagious diſpoſition of the Body, contracted by immoderate *Venery*, or coupling with unſound perſons: It is vulgarly called the *French Pox*.

Venetiæ, a famous City of *Italy*, built in the year 421. upon certain Iſlands of the *Adriatick* Sea, ſixty in number, by the inhabitants of *Aquilea* and *Pavia*, who fled thither for fear of the Huns; it is now become a great Commonwealth, and hath large Territories, both in *Italy*, and other places.

Venezuela, a part of *Nova Andaluſia*, a large Province of *Southern America*.

Venew, in Common Law is taken for a Neighboring, or near place.

Venial, (*Lat.*) worthy of pardon, or forgiveneſs; whence in Theology they make a diſtinction between Mortal ſins, and Venial ſins.

Vent, (*Lat.*) a wind or breath; alſo a place for air to come in, and out at.

Venta Belgarum, the ancient name of *Winchester*, a pleaſant City in *Hantſhire*, called by the *Britains Caer Gaunte*, by the *Saxons Widanchester*; and by the vulgar *Latins Wintonia*, *Venta*, giveth name alſo unto two other Towns: *Caſter* in *Norfolk*, called *Venta Icenorum*; *Caerwent*, in *Monmouthſhire*, called *Venta Silurum*.

Ventelet, (*Dimin.*) a ſmall gale of wind.

Ventiduct, (*Lat.*) a conveyance of wind by Pipes, or otherways.

Ventilation,

Ventilation, (*Lat.*) a fanning or gathering of Wind; alſo a winnowing of Corn.

Ventoſity, (*Lat.*) windineſs.

Ventricle, (*Lat.*) the ſtomach; it is alſo taken for any round concavity of the body.

Ventriloquy, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking inwardly, or as it were from our Belly.

Venundation, (*Lat.*) a buying or ſelling.

Venus, (*Lat.*) the godeſs of Love, Pleaſures, and Delight, whom the Poets feign to have ſprung out of the foam of the Sea, after that the *Teſticles* of *Cœlus* had been cut off, and thrown in by *Saturn*, whence ſhe was called *Aphrodite*; alſo the name of one of the Seven Planets, or wandring Stars.

Venus Navelwort, (*Cotyledon*, *Acetabulum*, *Umbilicus Veneris*; *Scutellum*, *Umbilicus Terræ*) a Plant of *Venus*, eſteemed of great uſe; they heal ſore and exulcerated Kidneys, it is otherwiſe called *Wall Penywort*, and *Kidneywort*.

Venuſium, (*Veneſa*) a City of *Apulia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, remarkable for giving title to a Prince.

Venuſtation, (*Lat.*) a making handſome, or beautiful.

Veracity, (*Lat.*) a ſaying truth.

Veragna, a large Province of that part of *Northern America*, which lies upon *Mar del Nort*, or the North Sea. Its chief Cities are *La Conception* and *La Trinita*.

Verb, (*Lat.* a word) one of the chiefeſt of the four declinable parts of Speech, which being declined with Perſon, Mood and Tenſe, expreſs doing, or ſuffering, or being, in that thing or perſon to which it is joyned; the Principal diviſion of a Verb is into Perſonal (which hath all the three perſons in both, throughout all Moods and Tenſes) and Imperſonal which is only uſed in the third Perſon, ſingular without all Moods and Tenſes: The Verb Perſonal is principally diſtinguiſhed into two Voices, *Active* and *Paſſive*, which ſee in their proper places; but there are ſeveral *Latin* Verbs which are capable but of one voice, as the Verb *Neuter*, which under an Active Termination, hath ſuch kind of Active Signification, as is not capable of a Paſſive, as *Curro*, *I run*; a Verb *Deponent*, which under the Paſſive Termination hath an Active Signification, as *Glorior*, *I boaſt*; and a Verb *Commune*, which under a Paſſive Termination, hath a Signification either Active or Paſſive, as *Oſculor*, *I kiſs*, or *am kiſſed*.

Verbal, (*Lat.*) conſiſting of words or delivered only in words.

Verbatim, (*Lat.*) word for word.

Verbeia, a certain godeſs, among the ancient *Britains*, to whom the Captain of the ſecond Cohort of the *Lingones*, erected an Altar near *Ilekly* in *Yorkſhire*. She is thought by *Camden*, to have been the Nymph, or godeſs of the River *Wherf*, which was alſo anciently called *Verbeia*.

Verberation, (*Lat.*) a beating, or ſtriking.

Verboſity, (*Lat.*) a being full of words.

Verecund, (*Lat.*) ſhame-faced, modeſt, baſhful.

Verdant, (*Lat.*) green, freſh, flouriſhing.

Verderer, (*Lat. Viridarius*) a Judicial Officer of the Kings Foreſt, who receives and inrols the Attachments of all manner of Treſpaſſes of the Foreſt of Vert and Veniſon.

Verdie or *Verdea*, a kind of rich *Italian* Wine.

Verdict, the anſwer of a Jury or Inqueſt, made upon any cauſe, Civil or Criminnal, committed by the Court to their conſideration or tryal.

Verdigreaſe, (*Lat. Ærugo*) a green ſubſtance taken from the Ruſt of Braſs or Copper.

Verditure, a green colour among Painters.

Verdoy, a term in Heraldry, when a bordure is charged with leaves, fruits, and flowers, and other the like Vegetables.

Verdure, (*French*) greenneſs.

Verge, (*French*) a rod or wand, or Sergeants Mace, alſo the compaſs about the Kings Court, that bounds the Juriſdiction of the Lord Steward of the Kings Houſhold, and is accounted twelve miles compaſs; alſo a Rod whereby one is admitted Tenant, holding it in his hand, and ſwearing fealty to the Lord of the Mannor, and for that cauſe is called Tenant by the *Verge*.

Vergobert, (*French*) a chief Officer or Magiſtrate among the ancient *Hedui*.

Veridical, (*Lat.*) telling or ſpeaking truth.

Veriloquent, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Vrriſimility, (*Lat.*) the probability or likelihood of a thing.

Vermiculate, (*Lat.*) worm-eaten; alſo imbroidered with ſeveral colours.

Vermilion, (*French*) a ruddy or deep red colour, being the Earthy part of *Cinabar*, after the Quickſilver is extracted from it.

Vermination, (*Lat.*) a certain diſeaſe wherein Worms are bred, and cauſe a Griping of the Guts.

Vermiparous, (*Lat.*) breeding or bringing forth Worms.

Vernaccia, a kind of *Italian* Wine; from a Town ſo called in *Umbria*, or the Dutchy of *Spoleto*, a Province of *Italy*.

Vernaculous, (*Lat.*) proper and peculiar to a Countrey.

Vernal or *Vernant*, (*Lat.*) flouriſhing or belonging to the Spring.

Vernility, (*Lat.*) ſervileneſs or ſlavery.

Verona, a famous City of *Italy*, built, as ſome ſay, by *Brenus* the *Gaul*; heretofore governed by the Family of the *Scaligeri*, and now under the juriſdiction of the *Venetians*.

Verrey, a term in Heraldry, the ſame as *Varry*, *i. e.* Fur; conſiſting of Or and Azure, or Or and Vert.

Verrucous, (*Lat.*) full of Warts, or little excreſcencies of the fleſh.

Verſatile, (*Lat.*) apt to be wound or turned any way.

Verſation, (*Lat.*) a turning or winding two and again.

Verſicle, (*Lat.*) a little Verſe or Sentence.

Verſification, (*Lat.*) a making of Verſes.

Verſion, (*Lat.*) a Tranſlation; or turning out of one Language to another.

Vert, in Heraldry a green colour; but in the Foreſt Laws, it is every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf within the Foreſt, that may cover and hide a Deer.

Vertebra, (*Lat.*) a joynt in the Body where the bones ſo meet, that they may turn as in the Huckle-bone.

Verteræ, a Town of ancient memory in *Weſtmoreland*; where in the *Romans* time, a Captain kept his reſidence with a Band of the *Directories*. This place remaineth yet a poor Village, called *Burgus ſub Saxeto*, or *Burgh* under *Stanmore*.

Vertical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Vertex*, or top of the Head; whence Vertical-point, in Aſtronomy, is that point of the Heavens, which is directly over ones head.

Vertiginous, (*Lat.*) troubled with a *Vertigo*, *i. e.* a ſwimming, or giddineſs in the Head.

Vertumnus, a certain deity worſhipped by the ancient *Latins*, who could change himſelf into all forms. See *Pomona*.

Vervain, a kind of Herb called in *Latin Verbena*, in *Greek* Ἱερὰ βοτάνη, *i. e. Herba Sacra*, in regard it was anciently uſed about Sacred Rites and Ceremonies: It is likewiſe otherwiſe called Holy Herb, Pigeons Graſs, and *Junoes* Tears, being very effectual againſt the Yellow Jaundice, Dropſie, Gout, and other Diſeaſes.

Vervecine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a weather.

Verviſe, a kind of cloth, otherwiſe called Plonkets.

Verulamium, by *Ptolemy* called *Verolanium*; the name of a City heretofore of very great repute in *Hertfordſhire*, the ruines whereof appear at this day, near unto S. *Albans*. The *Saxons* termed it *Watlingaceſter*, from the famous Highway commonly called *Watlingſtreet*, and alſo *Warlamceaſter*.

Very Lord, and Very Tenant, in Common Law, are thoſe that are immediate Lord and Tenant to one another.

Veſanous, (*Lat.*) mad, furious, outragious.

Veſculent, (*Lat.*) to be eaten, fit for food.

Veſicatory, (*Lat.*) a Cupping-glaſs; alſo a ſharp Plaiſter or Ointment, applied to raiſe Bliſters in the Skin.

Veſicle, (*Lat.*) a little Bladder.

Veſpers, Evening Song, Prayers ſaid about Evening time.

Veſpertine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Evening time.

Veſpilone, (*Lat.*) one, who in the time of a great ſickneſs, carrieth forth dead bodies in the night to be buried.

Veſta, the Daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, taken oftentimes by the Poets for the Earth, and ſometimes for the fire. In honor of whom, *Numa Pompilius* inſtituted many Rites and Ceremonies, and conſecrated to her ſervice certain Virgins called *Veſtals*, who were to take care of the Veſtal fire, which when it went out, was not to be kindled by any Earthly fire, but to be renewed by the Beams of the Sun. They were injoyned to preſerve their Viginity inviable, ſo long as they remained in the ſervice of the godeſs; and whoever was found faulty among them, was buried alive.

Veſtiary, (*Lat.*) a Wardrobe, or place to lay Cloaths or Apparel in.

Veſtible, (*Lat.*) a Porch or Entry.

Veſtigation, (*Lat.*) a ſeeking any one by the print of their foot, a ſearching diligently.

Veſtige, (*Lat.*) a footſteep, or print of any ones foot.

Veſtment or *Veſture*, (*Lat.*) a garment, cloathing, or attire.

Vetation, (*Lat.*) a forbidding.

Vetch, (*Greek* κύαμος; *Lat. Vicia*) that ſort of pulſe, otherwiſe called Fetch or Tare, which is of a flat Grain; beſides the common Vetch, there are ſeveral other ſorts of which the Kidney Vetch, is called *Anthylis*, the Crimſon Graſs *Vetch Cantananee*, the Horſ-ſhooe Vetch, *Ferrum Equinum*, the Yellow Wilde Vetch, *Ephaca*.

Veteran, (*Lat.*) old ſerving long in any place, or Office, eſpecially applied to an old Soldier who hath ſerved long in the Wars.

Veteratorian, (*Lat.*) crafty, experienced.

Veterinarian, belonging to the ordering or cure of Horſes, or any other Cattle, having the art or skill of a Horſ-leech.

Veterine, (*Lat.*) belonging to carriages or burthens.

Vexillary, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Enſign or Standard; alſo ſubſtantively, a Standard-bearer.

U. F.

Ufens, a Captain of the *Æquicolæ*, who came to aſſiſt *Turnus* againſt *Æneas*, and was ſlain by *Gyas* a *Trojan*.

Uffkines, a name anciently given to the Succeſſors of *Uffa*, the firſt King of the *Eaſt-Engliſh*; they were Vaſſals ſometimes to the King of *Mercia*, ſometimes to the Kings of *Kent*.

U. G. an uſual character or abbreviation of the words *verbi gratia*, *i. e.* namely, or to inſtance in a word, as *E. G.* is for *exempli gratia*, *i. e.* for example.

V. I.

Via combuſta, the laſt fifteen degrees of *Libra*, and the firſt fifteen degrees of *Scorpio*. Alſo in Palmeſtry the line of *Saturn*, which aſcends through the middle of the *Vola*, to the *Tuberculum* of the Middle-finger, is, if it be parted, called the *Via combuſta*, or Burntway.

Via Lactea, (*Lat.*) is a white circle viſible in a clear night, as it were in the Firmament, paſſing the Signs of *Sagittarius* and *Gemini*, it is commonly

commonly called the *Milkey-way*; and by ſome the way to St. *James*, and *Watling-ſtreet*; alſo in Palmeſtry or Chiromancy it is a line running from the *Reſtricta* to the *Feriens*.

Via Solis, or the *Suns-way*, a right line running downward to the *Tuberculum*, or riſing part of the ring-finger into the Cavity of the hand.

Vial, (*Lat. Phiala*) a pot or glaſs wiih a narrow neck.

Viand, (*French*) meat, food, victuals.

Viatick, (*Lat.*) belonging to a journey, or travelling by the high way: alſo ſubſt. proviſion, or things neceſſary for a journey; in which laſt ſence the word *Viaticum* it ſelf is moſt generally uſed.

Viatorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to travellers.

Vibius Virius, a Citizen of *Capua*, who cauſing that City to revolt to *Hannibal*, and being beſieged by the Romans, poiſoned himſelf and perſwaded many of the Senators to do the like.

Vibration (*Lat.*) a ſhaking or winding about, a brandiſhing.

Vibriſſation, (*Lat.*) a quavering or ſhaking the voice in ſinging.

Vicar, (in corrupt *Latin Vicarius*) he that ſupplies the place of another; but moſt particularly taken for one, who in the abſence of the Parſon of a Pariſh officiates for him.

Vice-gerent, (*Lat. vicem alicujus gerens*) he that executes the office of any Supream Governour, and governs in his ſtead, a Deputy-Governour.

Vicenarious, or *viceſimal*, (*Lat.*) belonging to twenty, or the twentieth in number.

Viceroy, (*French*) a Deputy-King, one that governs in the place of a King.

Vicinity, (*Lat.*) neighbourhood, nearneſs.

Viciſſitude, (*Lat.*) a changing or ſucceeding by turns.

Vicount, (*Lat. Vicecomes*) originally chief Governour of a Province; but now adays moſt particularly taken for a Noble-man, of a degree between a Baron, and a Count or Earl.

Vicountiel, an old Law-term, ſignifying that which appertains to the *Sheriff*, whence *Writs Vicountiel*, Writs tryable in the Sheriffs Court; alſo *Vicountiels*, farms rented of the King by the *Sheriff*.

Victim, (*Lat.*) a ſacrifice, or obligation.

Victour, (*Lat.*) an overcomer, or Conquerour.

Vidome, (*Lat. Vicedominus*) the Judge of a Biſhops temporal juriſdiction; being originally the ſame to a Biſhop, as a Vicount to on Earl.

Viduation, (*Lat.*) a depriving, making deſolate, putting into the eſtate of *Vidnity*, or Widow-hood.

Vienna, the chief City of *Auſtria*, and conſequently the German Empire: it was built by *Leopoldus* Duke of *Auſtria*.

The *Vies* or *Deviſes*, a Caſtle in *Wiltſhire*, once a very ſtately and magnificent Structure, built at the vaſt expence of *Roger* Biſhop of *Salisbury*, in the reign of King *Stephen*, it is called in Latin by ſome *Diviſio*, by others *Diviſæ*.

View, ſignifyeth in Hunting the print of a fallow Deer's foot upon the ground.

Viewers, in Common-Law, thoſe that are ſent by the Court to take view of any place in queſtion, for the better deciſion of the right: alſo upon other occaſions, as of a man in caſe of ſickneſs, or any offence.

Vigone, (*French*) a Demicaſter, or a kind of Hat made of the wool of a beaſt ſo called.

Vigorous, (*Lat.*) full of vigour, *i. e.* ſtrength, courage, luſtineſs.

To *Viliſie*, (*Lat.*) to ſet light by, to diſ-eſteem; to make of no value.

To *Vilipend*, (*Lat.*) the ſame.

Vility, (*Lat.*) cheapneſs, a being baſe, or of little worth.

Villenage, in Common Law is a ſervile kind of Tenure, ſuch as *Villeins*, i. e. bond-men, are fitteſt to perform: but there are ſeveral ſorts of Villenage, not every one that holdeth in Villenage, being a ſervant or bond-man.

Villanous judgment, (in Law) the reproach of Villany caſt on any one for perjury, conſpiracy, or the like.

Vilna, the Metropolis (being alſo an Univerſity) of a Palatinate of the ſame denomination in *Lithuania*, a large Province belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland*.

Viminall, (*Lat.*) belonging to Oſier twigs.

Vincent, (*Lat. Vincentius*) a proper name of Men, ſignifying an overcomer.

Vincible, (*Lat.*) to be overcome or vanquiſhed.

Vincture, (*Lat.*) a tying, or binding.

Vindelicia, a Country of *Germany*, bounded on each ſide with *Rhætia*, *Noricum*, *Danubius*, and the *Alps*.

Vindemial, or *Vindemiatory*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Vintage, *i. e.* a Vine-harveſt, or gathering of Grapes.

Vindication, (*Lat.*) a revenging or puniſhing: alſo delivering, or ſaving from danger.

Vindonum, the chief City anciently of the *Seguntiaci*, a people of *Hantſhire*; it was called by the old Brittains, *Brittanden*, now *Sileceſter*.

Vinea, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Warlike Machine, covered over with raw Hides, Hurdles, or the like.

Vinitorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the keeping of Vines, Vine-yards, or Wine.

Vinolent, (*Lat.*) ſavouring of Wine, given to drink Wine.

Viol, (among Navigators) a *Hawſer* at the *Jeer Capſtand*, faſtned to a Cable at the *Main Capſtand*, for the better weighing Anchor; alſo (*Ital. Viola*, or *Viola di Gamba*, *Lat. Nablium*) a Muſical Inſtrument of ſix ſtrings, and play'd on with a Bow, and uſed for the moſt part for the playing of a Baſs in Conſort: when it is uſed for the playing of Tunes ſingly, it is call'd, *Leero*, or *Lyra-Viol*, and is ſomewhat of a leſs ſize.

Violation, (*Lat.*) a defiling, miſuſing, alſo a tranſgreſſing.

Violet, (*Viola*) a Plant well known, bearing a fragrant and medicinal flower, beſides the common *Violet* there are ſeveral other ſorts, of which the *Corn-violet* is call'd *ſpeculum Veneris*, the *Calathian-violet*, *pneumonanthe*.

Violin, (qu. a little *Viol*, *Ital. Violino*, or *Viola da Braccio*, *Lat. parvum Nablium*) a ſmall Muſical Inſtrument of four Strings, and play'd on with a Bow, and for the moſt part uſed for the playing of the upper or treble part in Conſort.

Viperine, (*Lat.*) belonging to vipers, being a ſort of venomous Serpent in ſome hot Countries.

Vipers Bugloſſe (*Echium Bugloſſum*, *ſilveſtre Viperinum*) a Solar herb, the roots and ſeeds whereof are Cordial and Expellers of Melancholy.

Virago, (*Lat.*) a manly, or couragious woman.

Viraſon, a cool gale of wind.

Virbius, the ſon of *Theſeus*, and *Hippolyta*, called alſo *Hippolitus*; it ſignifies twice a man.

Virelay, ſee *Vandevill*.

Virgæ, certain rayes obliquely ſtriking through a cloud, and ſignifying rain.

Publius Virgilius Maro, the Prince of Latin Poets, well known by his Eclogues, his Gorgicks, and his Heroic *Æneis*, all written in an elegant judicious, and for the moſt part ſtately and majeſtick ſtyle: He was the ſon of *Maro* and *Maia*, and born at *Andes*, a Village near *Mantua*; whence he is call'd the *Mantuan Swan*: He was in great eſteem with *Mecænas* the Favourite of *Auguſtus*, and alſo with *Auguſtus* himſelf.

Virgin's-bowr, See *Ladies-bowr*.

Virginals, (*Lat. Clavicymbalum*) a common, but noble ſort of Muſical Inſtrument, toucht in like manner as the Organ or Harpſichord, and probably ſo call'd, as having been thought a proper Inſtrument for Virgins to play on.

Virginia, a Province in northern *America*, diſcovered by the direction, and at the charge of Sir *Walter Rawleigh* in the year 1584. and in honour of our Virgin Queen *Elizabeth* ſo call'd: The only entrance into it by Sea is the mouth of a goodly Bay; the Capes on both ſides are Cape *Henry*, and Cape *Charles*, at the mouth of the River *Powhatan*.

Virgo, (*Lat.*) one of the 12 ſigns of the Zodiack, being phancyed to bear the reſemblance of a Maid, or Virgin.

Virgula divina, a hazel rod or ſwitch of the ſame ſprings growth about a yard long, which tied to the middle of a ſtaff with a ſtrong thread, ſo that it may hang even like the beam of a ballance, will direct one where any Mine is, turning thereto, as Iron doth to the Loadſtone.

Virgult, (*Lat.*) a twig, or company of young ſhoots, or ſprigs growing together.

Viriatus, a famous *Portugheſe*, who from a Hunter, and noted Robber, became at laſt a great Commander; he overthrew the two Roman Pretors, *Ventidius*, and *Plancius*, but at laſt was vanquiſhed by a conſular Army, and ſlain treacherouſly by the Counſel of *Cæpio*.

Viridity, (*Lat.*) greenneſs; alſo luſtineſs, ſtrength, freſhneſs.

Virility, (*Lat.*) mans eſtate, manlineſs, alſo ability to perform the part of a man, in the act of generation.

Viripotent, (*Lat.*) able for a man, or powerful in men.

Virtuoſo, (*Ital.*) a man accompliſht in vertuous Arts, and Ingenuity.

Virulent, (*Lat.*) full of venome, or deadly poiſon.

Viſceral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the bowels of any creature.

Viſcidity, or *Viſcoſity*, (*Lat.*) a clammineſs, a ſticking to any thing, like glue, or birdlime.

Viſibility, (*Lat.*) an aptneſs to be ſeen or diſcerned.

Viſier, a Viceroy, or chief States-man, among the Turks.

Viſion, (*Lat.*) a ſeeing or diſcerning.

Viſtula, a famous River, one of the chiefeſt and greateſt, vulgarly called the *Weyſel* or *Wixel*, running out of the *Carpathian* Hill, and dividing *Germany* from *Europæan Sarmatia*, or *Poland*.

Viſual, (*Lat.*) belonging to the ſight.

Viſurgis, one of the principal Rivers of *Germany*.

Vital, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or ſuſtaining life.

Vitation, (*Lat.*) a ſhunning, or avoiding.

Vitelline, (*Lat.*) reſembling the yelk of an Egg.

Vitemberga, (*Wittemberg*) the principal City of that part of the Dutchy of *Saxony*, which is properly called *Saxony*, in the Circle of upper *Saxony*.

Vitiation, (*Lat.*) a corrupting, or defiling, alſo a deflowring.

Vitiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Vines.

Viterbum, (*Viterbo*) one of thoſe Cities, which being in the Territory of the great Duke of *Florence*, is yet under the juriſdiction of the Pope.

Vitoldus, a cruel Tyrant of *Lithuania*, who carried with him a bow and arrows whereſoever he went, killing whomſoever he had a mind to kill, though upon never ſo ſlight an occaſion, making it his chiefeſt ſport and recreation.

Vitreal, *Vitreous*, or *Vitrine*, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or made of glaſs.

Vitrification, (*Lat.*) a making of glaſs.

Vitriolous, (*Lat.*) belonging to Vitriol, *i. e.* a kind of middle ſubſtance between ſtone and metal, called alſo Copperas.

M. Vitruvius Pollio, a noble Roman Architect, beſides whoſe extant Books of Architecture, there is ſaid to have been found at a Monaſtery at *Bobium*, a Treatiſe of his writing *de Hexagonis* and *Heptagonis*.

Vituline,

Vituline, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Calf.

Vituperation, (*Lat.*) a blaming, or reprehending; or diſpraiſing.

Vivacity, (*Lat.*) livelineſs, luſtineſs, vigour.

Vivification, (*Lat.*) an enlivening, reviving, quickning.

Viviparous, (*Lat.*) bringing their young alive.

U. L.

Vladiſlaus, a King of *Hungaria*, who was ſlain in a great battle againſt the *Turks*: alſo the names of ſeveral other Kings of *Hungaria* and *Bohemia*.

Ulceration, (*Lat.*) a bliſtering, or breaking out into an Ulcer, which is defined a *Solution* of the *Continuum*, turning into a running ſore, abounding with *putrid*, and *virulent* matter.

Uliginous, (*Lat.*) plaſhy, wet, full of ſtanding water.

Ulyſſes, the Son of *Laertes* and *Anticlea*, he married *Penelope*, the daughter of *Icarius*, by whom he had *Telemachus*. He was by *Palamedes* forced againſt his will to go to the Wars of *Troy*, where he proved very ſerviceable to the *Greeks*, by reaſon of his great ſubtilty; for he brought *Achilles* to them, who had hid himſelf among the daughters of *Lycomed*. He ſtole away the aſhes of *Laomedon*, which were kept in one of the gates of the City. He took away the *Palladium*, and with the help of *Diomed* ſlew King *Rhæſus*, and brought away his white horſes: he by a wile cauſed *Palamed*, to whom he bore a grudge, to be ſtoned to death; and after *Achilles* was ſlain, he was preferred before *Ajax* by the common ſentence of the *Greeks*, to have his Arms: After the Wars of *Troy*, intending to ſail back to his own Country, he was caſt by tempeſt, together with his Companions, upon unknown Regions. Being caſt upon *Æolia*, he obtained of *Æolus* the winds in a bottle, which was broken by his Companions, thinking there had been a treaſure concealed in it; next coming to the Country of the *Leſtregones*, his Companions were changed into beaſts by *Circe*, whom he compelled to reſtore them to their former ſhapes, and lying with her, he begat *Telegonus*; having ſcap't the charms of the *Syrens*, his Companions were afterwards caſt away for killing the flocks of *Phaethuſa* the daughter of the Sun; and he only eſcaping, was caſt upon *Ogygia*, and entertained by *Calipſo*, on whom he begat *Nauſithous*, and *Nauſinous*, at length he was entertained by *Nauſicaa*, the daughter of *Alcinous*, King of the *Pheacenſes*, and his wife *Arete*, he obtained of them a new ſhip, and attendants, with whom he arrived ſafe at *Ithaca*, where he ſlew all his rivals, and was himſelf ſlain unknown, by his Son *Telegonus*.

Uliſippo, (*Lisbon*) a populous and well fortified City, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Portugal*; ſome conjecture it to be ſo call'd, as having been built by *Uliſſes*.

Ulophone, a kind of plant called the black *Chamæleon*-Thiſtle; it is alſo called *Vervilago*.

Ule-games, Chriſtmaſs-games, or ſports, from the *French* word *Noel*, i. e. Chriſtmaſs, or the Latin *Jubilum*.

Ulſter, (*Ultonia*) a Province in *Ireland*, which containeth theſe following Counties, *Louth*, *Cavon*, *Fermanagh*, *Monaghan*, *Armagh*, *Down*, *Antrim*, *London-derry*, *Tir Owen*, *Tirconel*.

Ultimate, (*Lat.*) the laſt, extream, or utmoſt.

Ultion, (*Lat.*) a revenging.

Ultonia, See *Ulſter*.

Ultrajectum, (*Utrecht*) one of the 17 Provinces of the *Neatherlands*, denominated from its chief Town, that is to ſay, one of the 8 united under the government of the States General.

Ultra-marine, (*Lat.*) beyond the Seas: alſo a kind of colour uſed in painting.

Ultra-mundane, (*Lat.*) being beyond the viſible world.

Vlufagi, a ſort of inferior Turkiſh Horſe-men, that ſerve in the Court of the Grand Seignior.

Vlulation, (*Lat.*) a howling like a dog, or wolf.

U. M.

Umbelliferous Plants, ſuch as proceed from ſmall ſtalks ſtanding upon greater, as Fennel, Angelica, Parſley, Hemlock, &c.

Umber, a kind of beaſt: alſo a dark yelloviſh colour uſed in painting; alſo a certain kind of nimble and tender-mouth'd fiſh.

Umbilical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the navel.

Umbrage, (*French*) a ſhadow; alſo a ſuſpition: alſo a pretence.

Umbragious, *Umbratical*, or *Umbratile*, (*French* and *Lat.*) ſhady, covert, obſcure.

Umbrello, (*Ital.*) a great broad fan, or skreen, which in hot Countries, people hold over their heads, to keep off the heat of the Sun: and therefore by the *Spaniards*, among whom it is chiefly in uſe, it is otherwiſe called a *Quitaſola*.

Umbria, that part of *Italy*, which at this day is call'd the Dutchy of *Spoleto*.

Umple, a word uſed in ſome ancient Statutes, for fine Lawn.

U. N.

Unanimity, (*Lat.*) a being of one mind or will, a conſenting, or according together.

To *Unbend* the Cable of an Anchor, ſee to *bend*.

Uncial, (*Latin*) containing an ounce, or inch.

To *Uncloy a Piece*, is to put as much oyl as

you can about the nail, in the touch-hole of a Gun to make it glib, and by a train to give fire to her at her mouth, and ſo blow it out.

Uncome, (old word) ſee *Felon*.

Uncore-priſt, (*French*) a plea for the defendant in debts upon an Obligation, who is ſued becauſe he paid not the money at the day appointed.

Uncouth, (*Sax.*) unknown, in Common Law, it is more peculiarly taken for one for whom his Hoſt is not bound to anſwer for any offence committed by him; he being not counted a gueſt, till the third night.

Unction, (*Lat.*) an anointing with Oyl, or any Oily ſubſtance.

Undation, (*Latin*) a waving, or riſing of waves.

Undee, in Heraldry, reſembling the waves.

Undermaſted, See *Lowmaſted*.

Undertide, (*Sax.*) the Evening time.

Undulate, (*Lat.*) Chamolet wrought or painted like waves.

Undulation of the Air, the waving of the air to and fro.

Uneth, (old word) ſcarce, difficult.

Unguent, (*Latin*) an Ointment, or liquid ſalve.

Unguentum Armarium, (*Lat.*) ſee weapon-ſalve.

Unicornous, (*Lat.*) having but one horn.

Uniformity, (*Lat.*) a being of one and the ſame form, figure, and faſhion.

Union, (*Lat.*) a joyning together, a growing into one: alſo a kind of Pearl growing in couples: alſo a combining of two Churches into one, which is done by the conſent of the Biſhop, Patron, and Incumbent.

Uniparous, (*Lat.*) bringing forth one only at a birth.

Uniſon, (*French*) an agreement of two notes in one tone.

Unity, (*Lat.*) a being one in ſubſtance, or in mind, union, concord.

Unity of poſſeſſion, in Common Law, is a joint-poſſeſſion of two rights by ſeveral titles. It is called by *Civilians*, *Conſolidatio uſus fructus*.

Univerſal, (*Lat.*) general, extending to all.

Univerſity, (*Lat.*) in the Civil Law, is taken for a Body politique, or Corporation: alſo an Academy.

Univerſity Colledge, the moſt ancient Colledge of *Oxford*, begun by King *Ælfred*, who founded this Academy; and re-edified by *William*, Arch-Deacon of *Durham*.

Univocal, (*Lat.*) conſiſting of one voice, name, or ſound; in Logick, it is when under one name, one thing is ſignified.

Unkennel, to *unkennel* a Fox, that is to drive, or force him from his hole.

To *Unleach*, a Term in Hunting, to let go the dogs after the Game.

Unreclaimed, in Faulconry, wild, ſpoken of a Hawk.

Unſeeling, in Faulconry, taking away the thread that runs through the Hawks Eye-lids, and hinders her ſight.

Unſelineſs, (old word) unhappineſs.

To *Unſtrike* the hood, in Faulconry, to draw the ſtrings that it may be in a readineſs to pull off.

Unſumm'd, is when a Hawks feathers are not at their full length.

Unweather, (*Sax.*) a ſtorm, or tempeſt.

V. O.

Vocabulary, (*Lat.*) a Dictionary, or Index of words.

Vocal, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or conſiſting in the voice.

Vocation, (*Lat.*) a profeſſing, calling, or courſe of life.

Vocative caſe, in Grammar, is the fifth *caſe*, by which a Noun is declined, and is ſo called, becauſe uſed in actions of calling, or ſpeaking unto.

Vociferation, (*Lat.*) a putting forth the voice, a crying out, or exclaiming.

Voculation, (*Lat.*) a giving a word its right tone, or accent.

Vogue, (*French*) Power, Swey, Authority.

Voidance, a want of an Incumbent upon a Benefice.

Voider, a term in Heraldry, being an ordinary, conſiſting of an Arch-line, moderately bowing from the corner of the Chief, toward the *Nombril* of the Eſcotcheon.

Voiding, a term in Heraldry, being an exemption of ſome part of the inward ſubſtance of things voidable; by reaſon whereof, the field is tranſparent through the charge.

Voiſinage, (*French*) neighbourhood.

Volant, or *Volatical*, (*Lat.*) flying, or paſſing ſwiftly away.

Volary, (*Lat.*) a Cage ſo large, that the Birds have room to fly up and down in it.

Volatil, (*Lat.*) a term in Chimiſtry, unfixt, apt to evaporate.

Volcatius the Epidian, a Grammarian, who beſides what he wrote in Grammar, wrote alſo the Hiſtory of *Pompey* the Great, and his Father; and ſetting up a publick School, as *Suetonius* delivers, taught *Marcus Antonius* and *Auguſtus*: alſo *Volcatius Terentianus*, a Hiſtorian, who living in the time of *Gordiani*, wrote the Hiſtory of his own time, as *Capitolinus* teſtifies.

Volga, (*Rha*) a very great River, one of the greateſt in *Europe*, which parts *Muſcovia* from *Sarmatia Aſiatica*, or *Tartaria*.

Volhinia, one of the Palatinates of *Ruſſia Lithuanica*.

Volitation, (*Lat.*) a flying often.

Volta, (*Ital.*) a courſe, or turn in riding, or in dancing.

Volubility. (*Lat.*) facility, or aptneſs in turning about, changing; alſo a quick and eaſie delivery in ſpeech, or pronunciation.

Voluntary, (*Lat.*) done willingly, without force, or conſtraint.

Volnptuous,

Voluptuous, (*Lat.*) given to pleaſures, or delights.

Volutation, (*Lat.*) a tumbling, rolling, or wallowing.

Volutina, a certain goddeſs among the Romans. who according to *Varro* was ſaid to be the Overſeer of the little cups, or ſheaths of Corn, wherein the Grain is incloſed; which in Latin is called *Involucrum*, as *Hoſtilina* was to take care that the Corn was ſupplied with new ears, which is called in Latin *Exæquatio*, or *Hoſtimentum*.

Vomanus, a River of *Picenum* (now *Marca Anconitana*) in *Italy*.

Vomitious, (*Lat.*) vomiting, or ſpewing.

Voracity, (*Lat.*) greedineſs, gluttony, aptneſs to devour.

Voraginous, (*Lat.*) ſwallowing up like a *Vorago*, i. e. a Whirlpool, Gulph, or Quagmire.

Voration, (*Lat.*) a devouring.

Votary, (*Lat.*) he that binds himſelf to the performance of a Vow.

Voucher, in Common-Law is a calling of one into the Court to warrant, or make good, Lands bought with Warranty, for the ſecure enjoying thereof, againſt all men.

Vowels, (*Lat. Vocales*) certain Letters of the Alphabet, ſo called becauſe they expreſs a ſound of themſelves without the help of a Conſonant.

U. P.

Upſalia, (*Upſale*) an Univerſity Town, and the chief Archiepiſcopal See of the Kingdom of *Sueden*; but moſt particularly celebrated by the name of one of its Arch-biſhops a perſon more learned, the creditable *Olaus Magnus*.

U. R.

Urania, ſee *Muſes*.

Uranoſcopy, (*Greek*) a viewing, or contemplating of the Heavens.

Urbanity, (*Latin*) the faſhion of the City, civility, courteſie, gentleneſs in ſpeech, or behaviour.

Ureter, (*Greek*) the paſſage of the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.

Uriah, (*Hebr. the fire of the Lord*) a chief Commander in King *David*'s Army; by whoſe appointment he was ſet in the forefront of the Battle, to be ſlain of the Enemy; the cauſe of which fatal end was his beautiful Wife, with whom he fell in love.

Uriell, (*Hebr. the fire of God*) the name of an Angel, alſo of ſeveral men mentioned in the Old Teſtament.

Uricornium, in old times a very famous City, and the principal in *Shrop-ſhire*, built by the Romans. The *Saxons* called it *Wrekenceaſter*, from the Hill *Wreken*, near which it ſtood; it is now but a poor Village, and called *Wreckcetter*, or *Wroxceſter*.

Urim and *Thummim*, (*Hebrew*, lights, and perfections) twelve precious ſtones in the Breaſtplate of the High-Prieſt, which ſhone like the flame of fire.

Urinator, (*Lat.*) a diver, or ſwimmer under water.

Urines, in Faulconry, Nets to catch Hawks with.

Urn, (*Lat.*) a certain Veſſel among the ancients, where the Aſhes of the dead bodies that had been burnt, were kept; hence it is taken for any grave, or ſepulchre: it ſignifieth alſo a certain liquid meaſure, containing two Gallons, and a Pottle.

Uroſcopy, (*Greek*) an inſpection of Urines, commonly called a caſting of water.

Urſa Major, the great Bear, a Conſtellation in the Heavens, ſomewhat near the North *Pole*, and conſiſting of ſixteen Conſpicuous Stars.

Urſa Minor, or the leſſer ſhe Bear, that Conſtellation which is neareſt to the North *Pole*, it conſiſts of 7 conſpicuous Stars, whereof the laſt and neareſt to the *Pole* is called *Cynoſura*, and *Stella maris*.

Urſine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Bear.

Urſula, the proper name of a woman, ſignifying in Latin a little She-Bear.

Ure, (*Greek*) from *Oros* a Mountain, a kind of wild Ox.

U. S.

Uſher of the Black-rod, ſee *Black-rod*.

Uſquebagh, a ſtrong liquor uſed among the *Iriſh*, ſignifying in that language, as much as *Aqua vitæ*.

Uſtion, (*Lat.*) a burning.

Uſtulation, (*Lat.*) the ſame: alſo a curling with hot Irons.

Uſufructuary, (*Latin*) reaping the profit of that thing, whoſe propriety belongs to another.

Uſury, (*Lat.*) the taking of intereſt, or uſe-money, for any ſum lent.

Uſurpation, (*Lat.*) a having, or poſſeſſing againſt right, or equity.

U. T.

Utas, the eighth day following any Term or Feaſt.

Utenſil, (*Lat.*) houſhold-ſtuff, that which is uſeful, and neceſſary about a houſe.

Uterine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the womb.

Utica, (now *Biſerta*) a very noted Town of the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, and anciently famous for the being the place where *Cato junior* grieving at the loſs of *Romes* liberty, ſlew himſelf, and thence took the Sirname of *Uticenſis*.

Utlary, (in *Latin Utlagatio*) a puniſhment for ſuch as being called into Law, do contemptuouſly refuſe to appear, whereby they forfeit their goods, or lands to the King, or State.

Utopia,

Utopia, the feigned name of a Countrey deſcribed by Sir *Thomas More*, as the pattern of a well-govern'd Common-wealth; hence it is taken by Metaphor, for an imaginary or feigned place.

U. V.

Uvea Tunica, a Coat of the eye, reſembling the skin of a Grape, whence it hath its name.

Uveal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Grape, like a Grape.

Uvid, (*Lat.*) moiſt, or wet.

Vulcan, the god of fire, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Juno*: he was thrown out of heaven for his deformity, into the Iſle of *Lemnos*, by which fall he became lame; he was brought up by *Eurynome*, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*, he was the maſter of the *Cyclopes*, and made Thunderbolts for *Jupiter*: alſo *Hermione*'s bracelet, *Ariadne*'s Crown, the Chariot of the Sun, the Armour of *Achilles* and *Æneas*, &c. He would have married *Minerva*, but ſhe refuſing him, he married *Venus*, whom he having caught in bed with *Mars*, threw a Net over them, and expoſed them to the view of all the gods.

Vulgarity, (*Lat.*) a being common, vulgar, or publickly known.

Vulneration, (*Lat.*) a wounding, or hurting.

Vulpine, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or like a Fox; crafty, ſubtile.

Vulſion, (*Lat.*) a pulling,

Vulturine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Vulture, or Geyr, being a ravenous kind of bird.

Vulturnus, a certain Town of *Campania*, with a River of the ſame name: alſo a ſtrong South-eaſt wind, which blowing chiefly in the Plains of *Æolia*, was anciently ſo called by the Inhabitants of that Country.

Vvula, (*Lat.*) the pallat of the mouth.

Vvula-ſpoon, in Chyrurgery is an Inſtrument to be held right under the *Vvula*, with pepper and ſalt in it, to be blown up into the concavity behind the ſame.

U. X.

Uxellodunum, a Town of *Quercy* in *France*, vulgarly called *Cadenack*.

Uxorious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a wife: alſo fond, doting upon a wife.

U. Z.

Uzita, a City of *Africa*, called by *Strabo Uxitas*.

Uzziah, ſee *Azariah*.

Uzziel, (*Heb. the buck-goat of God*) the Son of *Kohath*, of him came the *Uzzielites*.

W. A.

Waddings, (in Navigation and Gunnery) Oakum, old clouts, or ſtraw put after the Powder and Bullet.

Wadham Colledge, a Colledge in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, ſo called from the name of him that erected it.

Wafters, (a term in Navigation) men of War, that attend Merchants Ships to conduct them ſafe along.

Wage, ſee *Gage*.

To *Wage Law*, to proſecute a Law-ſuit.

A *Wagtail*, a kind of bird, otherwiſe called a Water-Swallow; in Latin *Motacilla*, in *Italian*, *Bollarina*.

Waife, or *Waive*, the ſame which the *Civilians* call *derelictum*, any thing (whether it be Cattel ſtrayed, or goods ſtoln, and quitted upon Hue and cry) which being found, are to be proclaimed ſundry Market days; and if they challenge them within a year and a day, are to be reſtored otherwiſe they are to belong to the Lord of the Franchiſe: alſo as a man forſaken of the Law to which he was ſworn, is ſaid to be Outlawed, ſo a woman not being ſworn to the Law is called *Waive*.

Waile, and *Bend*, in Navigation, the utmoſt Timbers, and chief ſtrength of the Ships ſides, to which the foot-hooks, beams, and knots are bolted.

Wain, (*Dutch*) a decreaſing, defect, or want.

Waiſte, that part of the Ship which is between the Main-Maſt, and the Fore-caſtle.

Waive, See *Waif*.

Wake, a term in Navigation, the ſmooth water, a Stern of a Ship, ſhewing the way ſhe hath gone in the Sea.

Wakeman, (*Lat. Vigil*) the Title of the chief Magiſtrate of the Town of *Rippon* in *York-ſhire*.

Wake-Robin, (*Lat. Arum*) a ſort of Plant, otherwiſe called *Cuckow-pintle*, *Prieſts-pintle*, or *Starchwort*.

Wakes, certain feaſts, and ſolemnities, which uſe to be kept the week after that Saints day, to whom the Pariſh Church was dedicated.

Walbury, (*Sax.*) Gracious, an ancient proper name of ſeveral women.

Waldwin, a proper name, ſignifying in the German Tongue a Conqueror, anſwerable to the Latin name *Victor*; for *Waldwin*, we now uſe *Gawen*.

Wallet, a Channel, which entring between the Weſt Rocks, and the *Buoy* of the *Gunfleet*, iſſues out again at the *Spits*.

Walereared, a term in Navigation, not Ship-ſhaken, or when a Ship is built right up.

Wall-flower, (*Leucoium*) a common plant bearing a ſweet yellowiſh flower.

Wall-pepper, (*Lat. illecebra*) ſee *Stonecrop*.

Walt, in Navigation, is ſpoken of a Ship that hath not ballaſt enough in her, to keep her ſtiff.

Walter,

Walter, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in *Dutch* a Pilgrim, or, as others ſay, a Woodman.

Wandſdike, (contracted from the *Saxon Wodenſdike*, i. e. the Ditch of *Waden*, the *Britiſh* Mars) a Ditch of wonderful work in *Wiltſhire*, many miles in length, near which *Ina* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and *Ceolred* King of the *Mercians* joyned battle, and departed the field on even hand.

Wantage, in the *Saxon* tongue *Wanading*, a place in *Bark-ſhire*, anciently a Mannor-houſe of the Kings of *England*, famous for being the birth place of *Alfred*, that prudent and learned Prince.

Wapentake, a certain diviſion of a County, called alſo a Hundred; it is ſo called from an ancient cuſtom, wherein he that came to take the Government of a Hundred, was met by all the better ſort, who came and toucht his Lance, or Weapon, by which Ceremony they were ſworn, and Confederate.

Warbling of the wings, a term in Faulconry, for after a Hawk hath mantled her ſelf, ſhe croſſes her wings together over her back; which action is called the warbling of the wings.

Ward, a portion of the City committed to the ſpecial charge of one of the twenty four Aldermen: alſo, a part, or diviſion of a Forreſt; alſo, the Heir of the Kings Tenant, holding by Knights ſervice, during his nonage, is called Ward; whence Warden, a Guardian, or Overſeer.

Warin, a proper name, in Latin *Guarinus*; it comes from the *German*, *Gerwin*, i. e. All-victorious.

Wariſon, (old word) Reward.

Wardmote, a Court kept in every Ward in *London*.

Wardſtaff, a kind of petty Serjeantry, which is a holding of Lands by this ſervice; namely, to carry a load of ſtraw in a Cart with ſix horſes, two ropes, two men in harneſs, to watch the ſaid *Wardſtaff*, when it is brought to the place appointed.

Wardwit, ſee *Warwit*.

Wardrobe, (*Ital. Guardaroba*) a place where the Garments of Kings, or great Perſons, are kept, and he that keeps the Inventory of all things belonging to the Kings *Wardrobe*, is called Clerk of the Kings great *Wardrobe*.

Wards and *Liveries*, a certain Court erected in the time of King *Henry* the eighth.

Warp, a Shole, that beginning near the *Buoy* of *Oar-hedge*, comes out of the *Swin* up the River.

Warrant, or *Warranty*, in Common-Law, is a Covenant, whereby the *Bargainer* is bound to *warrant*, or ſecure the quiet poſſeſſion of the thing ſold to the *Bargainee*. It is called by the Civilians *Aſtipulatio*.

Warren, (*Lat. Vivarium*, and in corrupt Latin *Varrenna*) a place where a Man, by a Grant from the King, may within certain of his own Lands freely keep, for his own peculiar Game, Pheaſants, Partridges, Conies, and Hares; and no man elſe be permitted to chace them without his licence, excepting the Cony, which as a noxious Creature may be hunted whereever it is met.

Warſcot, a contribution, that was wont to be made towards the Armour, in the *Saxons* time.

Warſovia, (*Warſaw*) the chief City of the *Cirnenſian* Palatinate in *Maſovia*, one of thoſe eight Provinces annext to the Kingdom of *Poland*.

Warwick, the principal Town of *Warwick-ſhire*, which with much probability is judged to be the ſame with that, which anciently was called *Præſidium*, i. e. a Garriſon; for the *Saxons* called it *Warringwyck*, the *Britains*, *Caer-Guarvick*; both which words ſeem to have ſprung from the *Britiſh* word *Guarth*, which alſo ſignifieth a Garriſon; here the Captain of the *Dalmatian* Horſemen kept his reſidence, under the command of *Dux Britanniæ*. This Town is ſituate over the River *Avon*, upon a ſteep Rock, fortified with ſtrong Walls, and a Caſtle toward the South-Weſt.

Warwit, or *Wardwit*, a being quit of giving money of keeping of Watches.

Waſſail, (*Sax. Waeſheal*, i. e. be in health) an ancient ceremonious Cuſtom, ſtill uſed upon twelfth day at night, of going about with a great bowl of Ale, drinking of healths; taken from *Rowena*, the daughter of *Hengiſtus*, her Ceremony to King *Vortiger*, to whom at a Banquet ſhe delivered with her own hands a Golden Cup full of Wine.

Waſt, in Common-Law, is where a Tenant for term of years, or otherwiſe, doth, to the prejudice of the Heir, or of him in the reverſion, make waſt, or ſpoil of Houſes, Woods, Gardens, Orchards, by pulling down the Houſe, cutting down Timber, *&c.*

Waſtel-bread, (old word) fine Cimnel.

Water-line, (a term in Navigation) that line which ought to be the depth that a Ship ſhould ſwim in, when ſhe is laden a head and a ſtern.

Watertborn, (a term in Navigation) is when there is no more water than will juſt bear the Ship from ground.

Water-ſhot, ſee to *Moor a croſſe*.

Watling-ſtreet, ſee *Ikenild-ſtreet*.

Wavey, a term in *Blazon*, bearing a reſemblance of the ſwelling Wave of the Sea.

W. E.

Weafering-tree, a certain Plant called in Latin *Viburnum*.

Weald of *Kent*, the woody part of the Country, from the Dutch word *Wald*, which ſignifyeth a Forreſt, or Wood.

Wega, the ſhining harp.

Weapon-ſalve, (*Lat. Unguentum Armarium*) a ſort of Sympathetical Oyntment cures a wound, by being applyed to the Weapon that made it.

Weather-

Weather-coil, is, when a Ship being a Hull, layeth her head the other way, without looſing any of her Sails, which is done by bearing up the Helm.

Weather-man, (a term in Archery) is taken for an Archer that diligently obſerves the weather, and the wind in ſhooting.

Weatherings, in Faulconry, is when you ſet your Hawk abroad to take the air.

Weed, or *Wede*, (*Sax.*) a garment, or ſuit of apparel.

Wedding, a joyning in marriage, from the *Dutch* word Wed, *i. e.* a Pledge.

Wedge, a Sand ſo called, being broad at the Weſt end, and ſharp at the Eaſt end, and lies on the North ſide of the *Marget* Sands, and is ſix miles long.

Wedneſdey, ſo called from *Woden* a god, which the *Saxons* worſhipped.

Weigh, a certain weight of cheeſe, or wool, containing 256. pounds of *Avoir du pois*.

Weights: ſee *Aver du pois*, and *Troy* weight.

Welken, an old *Saxon* word, ſignifying a Cloud: alſo the Element, or Sky.

Weold, or *Wold*, (*Sax.*) a Forreſt.

Werewolf, or *Manwolf*, (*Were* ſignifying in the *Saxon* Language, a Man) a kind of Sorcerer, who by anointing his body, and putting on an enchanted girdle, takes upon him the ſhape, and nature of a Wolf, worrying, and killing humane creatures.

Weroance, a name given to any great Lord, among the *Weſt Indians*.

Werre, or *Were*, a certain pecuniary mulct, anciently ſet upon a mans head for killing of a man.

Werragelt-thief, a thief that may be redeemed by *Were*.

Weſtgate-buoy, a very convenient Road for Ships to ride in, becauſe of the water-drift, and ground for Anchor-hold.

Weſtphalia, a Province of *Germany*, and one of the twelve Circles of the Empire; containing in it ſix Biſhopricks, three Principalities, ſeven free Cities, with divers great Earldoms.

Weymar, the Seat of the Dukes of *Saxon-Weymar* in *Thuringia*, a Province of that part of *Germany* called the circle of the Empire, or upper *Saxony*.

W. H.

Wharfage, a fee due for things landed at a Wharf, or brought thither to be exported.

Cow *Wheat*, a ſort of herb called in *Greek Melampyron*.

Whelps, in Navigation, are ſmall pieces of wood faſtened to the ſpindle, to keep the Cable from running too high when it turns about.

Whilom, (old word) once, or heretofore.

Whineth, Forreſters ſay an Otter whineth when ſhe makes a loud noiſe, or cry.

Whinſy, a ſort of herb otherwiſe called *Furs*, or *Furzbuſh*, ſee *Furs*.

Whiſtaff, in Navigation, is that ſtrong piece of wood the Helſman hath always in his hand.

Whitaker, the North-eaſt Point of the Flat of the ſmall Shole called the Middle-Middle-Ground.

White-heart-Silver, ſee *Blacklow Forreſt*.

Whiting, the name of a Sand that lies over againſt the Town of *Orford*, North-eaſt and by North, and South-weſt and by South, being three miles and a half in length, and three Cables length in breadth.

White-ſpurres, certain Eſquires made by the King.

Whitlow-graſs, (*Paronychia*) an herb ſo called from its efficacy againſt Felons, and Whitlows, it is otherwiſe called *Nailwort*.

Whitſuntide, as it were the time of the white Son: alſo, Whitſunday ſeemeth to ſignifie as much as Sacred Sunday; from the *Saxon* word *Wihed*, i. e. Sacred; being a certain feaſt celebrated in memory of the Holy Ghoſt, deſcending upon the Apoſtles in fiery Tongues; it is called in *Greek Pentecoſt*, as being the fiftieth day from the Reſurrection.

Whole-chace boots, large hunting, or winter riding-boots; ſummer riding-boots being called demi-chace.

Wholeſome-Ship, in Navigation, is a Ship that will try Hull, and ride well at Anchor.

Whoodings, Planks, which are joyned, and faſtned along the Ship ſides, into the Stem.

Whorl-bat, (in *Latin Cæſtus*) a certain game or exerciſe among the Ancients, wherein they whirled leaden Plummets at one another.

Whorts, (*Lat. Vaccinia*) ſee *Bilberies*.

Whur, (in Faulconry) is the fluttering of a Partridge or Pheaſant as they riſe.

W. I.

Wigornia, the chief City of *Worceſter-ſhire*, commonly called *Worceſter*; the *Britains* called it *Caer-Wrangon*, and *Caer-Guarangon*, the *Saxons Weorgaceaſter*; it was ſet on fire in the year 1041. by *Hardy Cnute* the *Dane*, in revenge, becauſe the Citizens had ſlain his *Huſcarles*; it was alſo very much haraſſed in the time of the Civil Wars in King *Stephens* reign, but ſoon after it flouriſh'd again with greater ſplendour than before.

Wild Water-Creſſes, (*Cardamine*) an herb called otherwiſe *Ladies-ſmock*, and *Cuckow-flower*.

Wild Williams, a ſort of herb called in Latin *Armoraria*.

Wilfred, (*Sax.*) much peace, a proper name of Men.

Saint

Saint *Wilfrid's Needle*, a certain narrow hole in the Church of *Rippon* in *York-ſhire*, wherein womens honeſties were in times paſt tryed: for ſuch as were chaſt did eaſily paſs through, but ſuch as had been faulty were miraculouſly held faſt, and could not get through.

William, (*Dutch* Wilhelm) the proper name of a man the word ſignifying, A defence to many, or well armed on the head.

Willow-weed, or *Willow-herb*, ſee *Looſeſtrife*.

Wilton, a Town of *Wilt-ſhire*, in ancient times the principal Town of the whole Shire, and from which it took its denomination; and of which there is a received tradition that before it was deſtroyed by the ſiege of the Empreſs *Maud*, it contained 15 or 16 Pariſh Churches, whereof there is now but one remaining. That it was heretofore called *Ellandunum*, appears by the Teſtimony of old Records, wherein *Weolſtan*, being ſtyled Earl of *Ellandunum*, it is farther added, *that is to ſay*, of *Wilton*. Here in a very bloody battle, *Egbert* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, overcame *Beorwulph*, King of *Mercia*, in the year of ſalvation, eight hundred, twenty and one; here alſo, about fifty years after, King *Elfred* joyning battle with the *Dane*, was at length put to the worſt: cloſe adjoyning to the Town ſtandeth a fair and noble Structure, formerly an Abby, but now the chief ſeat of the Earls of *Pembroke*, and commonly known by the name of *Wilton-houſe*.

Wimple, a plaited linnen cloth, which Nunns wear about their Necks: alſo, a Flag, or Streamer.

Wimund, (*Sax.*) ſacred peace, a proper name.

Winchęſter, ſee *Venta*.

Windlaſſe, a piece of Timber placed from one ſide of the Ship to the other, cloſe abaft the Stem.

Windſore, a Town in *Bark-ſhire*, by the *Saxons* called *Windle-ſhore*; haply, from the *Winding-Shore*. It is famous for a moſt ſtately Caſtle, built by King *Edward* the third, who in this Caſtle held priſoners at the ſame time, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scots*; he alſo founded that Noble Order of the Garter, of which ſee more in the word Knight; there is likewiſe a magnificent Church begun by the ſame King, and conſecrated to the Virgin *Mary*, but finiſht by King *Henry*, and Sir *Reginald Bray*.

The *Wind veeres*, in Navigation, it ſignifies that it ſhifts from Point to Point.

Windward-tide, is when the tide runs againſt the ſtream.

Winefrid, the name of an ancient *Britiſh* Virgin-Saint, of whom it is reported, that after her head was cut off by *Cradacus*, there ſprung up in the ſame place the Well which at this day is called Saint *Winefrid's* Well, and that *Benno* the Prieſt joyned her head again to her body. It is alſo the proper name of divers women, the word ſignifying in the *Saxon* Tongue, an obtainer of peace.

Winged, a term in Botanicks or Herbariſm, thoſe Herbs or Plants are ſaid to be winged, which reſemble the form of a wing.

Winter-cherry, ſee *Alkakengi*.

Winter-green, (*Pyrola*) a ſort of herb ſo called from its flouriſhing in Winter.

Winwidfield, a place near *Leeds* in *York-ſhire*, ſo called from the great victory which *Oſway* King of *Northumberland* had over *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*, wherein *Penda* was utterly overthrown.

Wippedfleed, ſee *Tanet*.

Wires, in Botanicks, are thoſe long threds, which running from Strawberries, and ſuch like, faſten again in the earth, and propagate the Plant.

Wiſard, a Witch, a cunning man, one that telleth where things are that were loſt: ſome think it comes from the *Saxon* word *Witega*, i. e. a Prophet.

Wiſe-acre, the ſame, from the *Dutch* words Waer, *i. e.* truth, and Sagen, *i. e.* to tell; it is vulgarly taken for a fool.

Wiſmar, the chief City of the Dutchy of *Megapolis*, in the Circle of lower *Saxony*.

Wittall, a Cuckold, that wits all, *i. e.* knows all, *i. e.* knows that he is ſo.

Witchcraft, a certain evil Art, whereby with the aſſiſtance of the Devil, or evil ſpirits, ſome wonders may be wrought, which exceed the common apprehenſions of men: It cometh from the *Dutch* word Wichchelen, *i. e.* to divine, or gueſs; it is called in Latin *Veneficium*, in Greek *Pharmaceia*, i. e. the art of making poiſons.

Withernam, (from the *Dutch* words Wider, *i. e.* again, and Nam, *i. e.* a taking) is in Common-Law, when a diſtreſs is taken, and driven into a hold, or out of the County, ſo that the Sheriff cannot, upon the Replevin, make delivery thereof to the party diſtreined.

Withers, (a term in Horſemanſhip) the ligature; or bone in the extreme part of the neck of the Horſe, near the Saddle-bow.

W. O.

Woad, a certain herb wherewith cloth is dyed blew; it is called in Latin *Guadum*, *Glaſtum*, or *Paſtellum*. With the juice of this weed the ancient *Britains* uſed to paint their bodies; eſpecially their faces, with the moſt frightful figures they could invent, to make them look terrible to their Enemies in War.

Woden, a certain Idol worſhipt by the ancient *Saxons*, and thought to be the ſame with *Mars*, or the god of battle; whence the fourth day of the week came to be called *Wodenſday*, or *Wedneſday*. Hence alſo Wood, that ſignifies mad, or furious: Old *Engliſh*.

Wodensburgh, (*i. e.* the Burgh, or Town of

Woden, the above-named Idol:) a Village in *Wilt-ſhire*, where, in the year five hundred and ninety, *Ceaulin* King of the Weſt *Saxons*, was in a bloody battle vanquiſh'd by the *Britains*, and forced to end his days in exile.

Wald, or *Weld*, a ſort of herb otherwiſe called *Dyers-weed*, and by *Virgil*, and *Pliny Lutea*, by *Matthiolus Pſeudoſtruthium*, by *Vitruvius Luteum*.

Wolds, (*Sax.*) mountains or hills without woods; whence that part of *Leiceſter-ſhire*, lying Northward beyond the *Wreken*, is called the *Wold*, or *Would* of *Leiceſter-ſhire*, as being hilly without woods.

Wolfes-bane, ſee *Aconitum*.

Wolfes-head, ſee *Wolfeſheofod*.

Wolfenbutel, the ſeat of the Dukes of *Brunſwick*, in that part of *Germany* which is called the Circle of *Saxony*.

Wologda, a Province of the Empire of *Ruſſia*, bordering upon *Caſan*.

Wolves-teeth, are two teeth growing in the upper jaw of a Horſe, next to the grinding teeth, which hinder him from grinding his meat, ſo as he lets it fall unchewed.

Wood, (old word) mad.

Woodbinde, (*Periclymenum*, *Caprifolium*, *Sylvæ Mater*, *Lilium inter Spinas*) a ſort of ſpreading plant, bearing a fragrant flower, and wherewith oft times Walls and Arbours are inveſted. It is commonly called Honey-ſuckle.

Woodgeld, a term in Law, and ſignifies the gathering or cutting of wood in the Forreſt, or money paid for the ſame to the Forreſter.

Woodlouſe, a ſort of little Inſect, or Vermin, otherwiſe called a *Chinch* or *Pineſe*, and by ſome a *Wall-louſe*, in *Lat. Cimex*; it is ſaid to breed in chaff, old wood, or paper, ſometimes in plaiſtered walls, and the poſts of bedſteads; by its venomous biting, it raiſeth bliſters, and painful tumours in the skin, and being kill'd, ſends forth a ſtinking ſmell.

Woodmote, (*Sax.*) a term in Law, it is the old name of that Forreſt Court, that is now called the Court of Attachments.

Wood-Sorrel, (*Trifolium Acetoſum*, *Acetoſella*, *Allelujah*, and *Lujula*) an herb much of the ſame temperature as the common Sorrel, and of great efficacy in all peſtilential diſeaſes.

Wood-Rough, a ſort of herb called in Latin *Aſperula*.

Woodſtock, (*Sax.* a woody place) a Town in *Oxford-ſhire*, where King *Æthelred* aſſembled the States of the Kingdom, and enacted Laws. Here King *Henry* the firſt built a very magnificent Royal Palace, in which King *Henry* the ſecond, that he might keep his Paramour *Roſamund Clifford* concealed, built a Labyrinth with many intricate turnings and windings, which was called *Roſamunds* bower; but it is ſo utterly effaced, that at this day it is not to be diſcerned where it was. In this Town *Geffrey Chaucer*, a moſt famous *Engliſh* Poet, was brought up.

Wood-ward, an Officer of the Forreſt, whoſe function is to preſent any offence of Vert, or Veniſon done within his charge, and if he find any Deer killed or wounded, to give to the Verderer notice of it.

Wood-wax, a ſort of herb called in Latin *Geniſtella*.

Woolwinders, thoſe that wind up fleeces of wool into a kind of bundle, to be packt and ſold by weight.

Worceſter, ſee *Wigornia*.

Wormatia, a famous City of *Germany*, built upon the River *Rhene*; it is vulgarly called *Worms*, and hath been ſometime an Arch-Biſhops See.

Wormwood, (*Abſynthium*) an herb ſo denominated from its efficacy againſt the Worms.

W. R.

Wreath, in Heraldry, is that which is between the Mantle, and the Creſt, called alſo a Torce: alſo a Boars tail, ſo termed among Hunters.

Wreck, (*French Vareck*, *Lat. Naufragium*, and in late-coin'd Latin *Verriſcum*) is, when a Ship periſheth at Sea, and no man eſcapeth alive: in which caſe, whatever goods are caſt upon Land, belong to the King, or the Lord of the ſoil; but if any perſon come to land, or if either dog or cat eſcape alive, the goods return to the owner, if he claim them within a year and a day.

Wreedt, (*Dutch*) angry, fierce, furious, whence the word Wrath is commonly uſed by us, for anger, or fury.

Writ, (*Lat. Breve*, becauſe the intention of it is expounded in few words) ſignifying in Common-Law, the Kings Precept, whereby any thing is commanded to be done touching the ſuit of Action; ts a defendant to be ſummoned; a diſtreſs to be taken, *&c.* It is called by the Civilians, *Actio*, or *Formula*.

W. U.

Wulfer, (*Sax.*) helper, the proper name of a King of *Mercia*, or *Middle-England*, it anſwers to the Greek names *Alexias*, or *Epicurus*.

Wulfeſheſod, or *Wulveſheved*, a *Saxon* word, ſignifying *Wolfeſhead*; the condition of an Outlaw, upon whoſe head the ſame price was formerly ſet, as on a *Wolfes-head*, to whomeſoever ſhould kill him.

Wulfrunes Hampton, (from *Wulfrune* a devout woman, who enriched the Town) a Town in *Stafford-ſhire*, vulgarly called *Wolverhampton*.

Wyver,

W. Y.

Wyver, the name of an Animal, little known otherwiſe than as it is depicted in Blazonry, and deſcribed by Heralds; *Guillims* deſcription repreſents it as a ſort of flying Serpent, whence it may be derived from *Vipera*, as it were a winged Viper or Serpent; others, who will have it a ſort of Animal called *Viverra* a Ferret, thence alſo derive it.

X. A.

Xangti, a word uſed by the *Chinois*, for the Supreme Governour of Heaven and Earth, for they have no name for God.

Xanthi, a certain people of *Aſia*, who were utterly deſtroyed by *Cyrus* his Lieutenant *Harpagus*.

Xanthium, or the leſſer *Burdock*, a Plant which for its pleaſantneſs and rarity is only to be ſeen in the Gardens of the Curious.

Xantippe, the wife of *Socrates*, a woman of a very froward and petulant diſpoſition, inſomuch as *Alcibiades* told *Socrates*, that he wondred how he could endure to live with her. To which he anſwered, that he kept her to exerciſe his patience at home, that he might the better bear the petulancy of others abroad.

Xantippus, a famous Captain among the *Lacedemonians*, who aſſiſting the *Carthaginians*, overcame the *Romans* in a great battle, and took *Regulus* the Conſul priſoner.

Xantho, one of the Sea-Nimphs, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*.

Xanthus, a River of *Troas*, called alſo *Scamander*.

X. E.

Xenocrates, a famous *Chalcedonian* Philoſopher, who ſucceeded in the Academy of *Speuſippus*: he was a man of a very ſtrict and ſevere converſation.

Xenodochy, (*Greek*) an Inne, or Hoſpital, a place for receiving of Pilgrims, Strangers, and Travellers.

Xenophilus, a Muſician of *Chalcidia*, whom *Ariſtoxenus* affirms to have liv'd 105 years in very great honour and worldly felicity; he is alſo mentioned by *Pliny*, and *Valerius Maximus*.

Xenophon, the ſon of *Gryllus*, a famous *Athenian* Philoſopher, Hiſtorian, and expert Captain: he went with an Army of ten thouſand men along with *Cyrus* into *Perſia*; and after *Cyrus* was ſlain, brought back his Army with little loſs, through many ſtrange Countries, and divers great difficulties, and dangers. He was for his Eloquence ſtiled the Attick Muſe, and writ many choice, and elegant Books, many whereof are yet extant: alſo a writer of Agriculture, mentioned by *Varro*, and poſſibly the ſame with the above-mentioned Philoſopher.

Xenſi, is a noble, and chief Province of *China*, the extreme part of *Aſia*, and hath been the leaſt of almoſt all the Chinique Emperours, even to the exit of the Family of *Hana*, which hapned 264 years after the Nativity of our Saviour.

Xeriff, the Title of a Prince, or Supreme Ruler in *Barbary*, whence moſt probably comes our *Sheriff*.

Xerophthalmie, (*Greek*) a certain diſeaſe in the eyes, which cauſeth a redneſs, or foreneſs, without any running, or ſwelling.

Xerxes, a King of *Perſia*, the Grand-child of *Cyrus*, the ſon of *Darius* and *Atoſſa*; he with an Army of 1000000 men, and a Navy ſo vaſt, that it filled the whole *Helleſpont*, and joyned the two Continents together, was vanquiſhed at *Thermypolæ* by 40000 men; and afterwards in a Sea-fight at *Salamis* by *Themiſtocles*: and his General, whom he left in *Bœotia*, was fain to retire with almoſt all his forces cut off: he was at length ſlain in his own Palace by *Artabanus* one of his own Captains.

X. Y.

Xylinous, (*Lat.*) belonging to Cotton.

Xylobalſame, (*Greek*) a certain ſweet wood, whereof Balm is produced.

Y. A.

Yacht, a ſort of Ship built rather for ſwiftneſs and pleaſure, than for Merchandiſe or Warlike Service; whence *Skinner* inclines to derive it from the *Dutch*, Jagen, to hunt, as it were a hunting Ship; but more natural ſeems his Alluſion to the *Greek* word Ἄγω.

Yardland, a certain quantity of Land, called in *Saxon Gyrlander*, in *Latin Virgata terræ*. In ſome places it is 20 Acres of Land, in ſome 24, and in others 30.

Yarrow, ſee *Millefoile*.

To *Yaw*, among Navigators, is ſaid of a Ship when it ſeems to reel or totter, *i. e.* to incline ſometimes one way, ſometimes another; of which word *Skinner* skrews a derivation from the *Dutch* word Ghewen to *Oſcitate*.

Y. B.

Ybel, an old *Britiſh* proper name of a man; it ſeems contracted from the *Greek Eubulus*, i. e. Good Counſellor.

Yuba, a herb in *India*, wherewith they uſe to make bread.

Y. E.

Year and Day, a certain time in construction of Common-Law, though fit in many cases to determine a right in one, and prescription in another, as in case of an Estray, of no claim, of Protection, of a Wreck, *&c.*

Yeoman, (contract, a young man) the next degree to a Gentleman, and called in *Latin Ingenuus*; in our Laws he is defined to be a free-born man, who can despend of his own free Land in a yearly Revenue, to the sum of 40 Shillings Sterling.

Y. O.

Yoke, in Navigation, is when the Sea is so rough, that men cannot govern the helm with their heads, then they sease a block to the helm on each side at the end, and reeving two falls through them like Gunners tackles, brings them to the Ships sides, and so they steer with more ease.

Yonker, (*Dutch*, Junker, *i. e.* a Knight, or Noble-man) a lusty lad: *Yonkers* are the young men in a Ship called fore-mast-men, whose Office it is to take in the top-sails, furle, and sling the main-sail bowsing, or trysing, and take their turn at Helm.

York, see *Eboracum*.

Youthwort, a kind of Plant, called in *Latin Ros Solis*.

Y. T.

Ythel, (*British*) a proper name, contracted from the *Greek Euthalius*, i. e. very flourishing.

Y. U.

Yule, or *Gule* of *August*, *Lammas-day*, or the first day of *August*, possibly, as some think, from the *Dutch* Gehul, a Festival, which word taken alone, is by *Synecdoche* particularly applyed to the Feast of *Christmas*, as the principal Feast of all; but joyn'd with another word, denotes that particular Feast; and as *Etymology* seems most proper to the word *Gule*, so *Yule* may upon the account be better derived from the *Lat. Jubilum*; but the reason why some derive *Gule* from *Gueula* a throat, see in *Gule*.

Z. A.

Zabulon, or *Zebulon*, (*Heb.*) a dwelling place, *Jacobs* tenth son, from whom descended one of the 12 Tribes of *Israel*.

Zachariah, (*Heb.*) mindful of the Lord, the son and successor of *Jeroboam*, King of *Israel*, slain by the Usurper *Shallum*, also the name of several other mentioned in the old Testament, also the father of St. *John* the Baptist, also of late ages a name not unfrequently known in Christendom.

Zacynthus, an Island of the *Ionian* Sea, between *Cephalenia*, and *Achaia*; now called *Zante*. The Currands that come from this Island are accounted the best. Over the Town-Hall of the chief Town of the Island is inscribed this Distich.

Hic locus odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat;
Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, sacra, probos.

Zacutus Lusitanus, a famous Jew, that practised Physick in *Amsterdam*, renowned for his Art; though a Galenist.

Zagatai, that Province or Kingdom of *Asiatick Tartary*, whose chief City is *Samarcand*, the Residence of the great *Tamerlane*.

Zaleucus, a famous Law-giver among the *Locrians*. Who having made a Law for the punishing Adultery, and his son hapning to be found guilty of the same crime; he, that he might fulfil the Law, and mitigate his sons punishment, caused one of his sons eyes to be put out, and one of his own.

Zameis, the fifth King of *Assyria*, the son of *Ninus*, and *Semiramis*, otherwise called *Ninias*.

Zamorin, the Supreme Title among the *Malabars*, equivalent to that of King or Emperour among us.

Zany, (*French*) one that in ridiculous manner imitates other mens actions to stir up laughter.

Z. E.

Zea, a sort of small grain, talled in *English Spelt*, whereof the Ancients made a sort of drink called *Athera*.

Zebennia, the wife of *Odenatus*, King of the *Palmyreni*, who behaved himself with much gallantry against *Sapores* King of *Persia*; she after the death of her husband enjoyed the Kingdom, with her sons *Herennianus* and *Timolaus*.

Zechine, (*Ital.*) a certain Coin of Gold, valuing about seven shillings six pence sterling.

Zedekiah, or *Zidkiah*, (*Heb. the Justice of the Lord*) the son of *Josiah* King of *Israel*, and Unkle of *Jehoiakim*, in whose stead he was made King by *Nebuchadnezer*, and his name changed to *Zedekiah*, which before was *Mattaniah*, but at the last he rebelling, *Jerusalem* was sack'd, and he carried bound, (and his eyes put out) to *Babylon*.

Zedoary, (*Greek* Zedoia, *Arab. Zerumbeth*) a hot and dry Plant, growing in the woods of *Malavar*, in the *Indies*.

Zeileon, or *Ceilon*, an Island in the *East Indies*, 250 miles in length, and 140 in breadth, abounding

ding with all ſorts of rich Spices, and whoſe Coaſt abounds with excellent Pearl; which the Natives fiſh for yearly in *March* and *April*: It is taken by ſome of the beſt modern Geographers, for that which was anciently called *Taprobane*.

Zelot, (*Greek*) One that is envious or jealous of anothers actions: alſo one that is hot, and fervently zealous in Religion.

Zelotypie, (*Greek*) jealouſie.

Zenith, (*Arab.*) the vertical point, or that point of Heaven which is directly over our heads, and oppoſite to the Nadir.

Zeno, a famous *Greek* Philoſopher, who was the firſt Author of the Sect of the Stoicks: he ſtrangled himſelf in the 72 year of his age, after he had broke his finger by hitting it againſt a ſtone. There was alſo another *Zeno* of *Elea*, a hearer of *Parmenides*; he having conſpired againſt the Tyrant *Nearchus*, and being put upon the rack, to make him confeſs who were the reſt of the Conſpirators, he bit off a piece of his tongue, and ſpit it in the Tyrants face; whereupon the Citizens ſtoned the Tyrant to death.

Zenobia, called alſo *Zebennia*, a Queen of *Palmyrene*, and the Wife of *Odatus*; ſhe governed the Roman Provinces in *Syria*, being reckoned among the thirty Tyrants; uſurp'd the Government of the World in the time of *Galenus*, ſhe was at length overcome by the Emperour *Aurelian*, and led in Triumph through the City of *Rome* with Golden Chains: Yet he in compaſſion afterwards gave her a poſſeſſion in *Tybur*. She underſtood the *Ægyptian*, *Greek*, and *Roman* Languages; and brought up her ſons *Herennianus* and *Timolaus*, in learning, of whom it is not known what became, whether they died a natural death, or were killed by *Aurelian*.

Zenodotus, a Grammarian, who living in the Reign of *Ptolomæus Philadelphus*, was made Tutor to his Sons, and keeper of the Library at *Alexandria*; he is ſaid to have been the firſt that corrected the Books of *Homer*, and reduc'd them into order: there is alſo another of this name, a Sophiſt, who Epitomized the Proverbs of *Didymus*, and tranſlated them into *Greek*; he flouriſhed under the Emperour *Adrian*, and profeſs'd at *Rome*: they are both mentioned by *Suidas*.

Zephyrus, the Weſt-wind, ſo called by the *Greeks*, by the *Latins Favonius*, and begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms, about the beginning of *February*.

Zereth, an Hebrew meaſure, containing nine inches.

Zerubbabel, or *Zorobabel*, (*Hebrew*) repugnant to Confuſion, the Son of *Pedaiah*, mentioned in the firſt of *Chronicles*, alſo the Son of *Shealtiel*, the laſt of whom was eminent for his zeal in rebuilding the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, which he performed in ſpight of all oppoſition.

Zethes, the ſon of *Boreas*, and *Orithya*, and the brother of *Calais*; theſe two brothers went with the Argonants to *Cholchos*; and becauſe they hed wings, they were ſent to drive away the *Harpyes* from *Phineus* his Table, whom they purſued to the *Strophades* Iſlands.

Zethus, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Antiope*, the wife of *Lycus*, King of the *Thebans*, who divorcing *Antiope*, married *Dirce*, after which *Jupiter* falling in love with *Antiope*, got her with child, which *Dirce* perceiving, fearing leſt ſhe might come again into favour with her Husband; ſhe put her in priſon; but the time of her delivery drawing nigh, ſhe was ſet at liberty, and flying to the mountain *Citheron*, ſhe brought forth twins in the high way, and the Children being afterwards found by the Shepherds, were brought up by them, and called the one *Zethus*, the other *Amphion*; who coming to age, and hearing of the injuries which *Dirce* had done to their mother, they tied her to the tail of a wild Bull, whereby ſhe was dragged through rough and ſtony ways to a miſerable death, and changed by *Bacchus* into a Fountain: alſo the name of an ancient *Greek* Muſician.

Zeugma, (*Greek a joyning together*) a Grammatical figure of Conſtruction, in which a Verb anſwering to divers Nominative caſes, (or adjective to divers ſubſtantives) is reduc'd to the one expreſly, to the other by Supplement, as *Vicit pudorem libido, timorem audacia, rationem amentia*; if the verb be expreſſed in the beginning, it is called *Protozeugma*, as *Dormio ego & tu* (and ſo likewiſe is the adjective) if in the middle *Meſozeugma*, as *Ego dormio & tu*; if in the end *Hypozeugma*, as *Ego & tu Dormis*. *Zeugma* is alſo made three ways, 1. In perſon, as *Ego & tu ſtudes*. 2. In gender, as *Maritus & uxor eſt Irata* 3. In number, as *Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit*.

Zeuxis, a famous painter of *Greece*, who contended with *Timantes*, *Androcides*, *Enpompus*, and *Parrhaſius*, all excellent Painters of his time; he painted a Boy carrying Grapes, the Grapes being done with ſo much life, that the Birds taking them for true Grapes, flew to them to peck at them, whereat he grew very angry at his own work, ſaying, That if the Boy had been drawn as well as the Grapes, they would not have peckt at them for fear of the Boy.

Zimri, (*Heb. a ſong or ſinging*) an Uſurper of the Kingdom of *Iſrael*, having firſt ſlain his maſter *Elah* the ſon of *Baaſhah*.

Z. O.

Zodiack, one of the greater imaginary Circles, being twelve degrees in breadth, three hundred and ſixty in length, and dividing the Sphere obliquely into two parts, it containeth the twelve Signs which are called *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*; *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*; *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*; *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Piſces*: though the whole length of this Circle runneth a line juſt in the middle,

middle, which is called the Ecliptick line, or the path-way of the Sun, becauſe in that line the Sun performeth its courſe; and vulgarly this *Ecliptick* is, by way of *Synecdoche*, uſed for the *Zodiack* it ſelf. The word *Zodiack* cometh from the *Greek* *Zodion*, becauſe of the repreſentation of ſundry Animals, which it containeth; in Latin it is called *Signifer*.

Zoilus, a Sophiſt of *Amphipolis*, who lived in the time of *Ptolomæus*, King of *Ægypt*, and writ a book againſt *Homer*, (whence he was called *Homeromaſtix*) which he preſented to *Ptolomy*, expecting a great reward; but when he ſaw that he gave him nothing, he being compelled by want, ſet on ſome friends to beg ſomething of him; but *Ptolomy* anſwered, that ſince *Homer*, ſo many ages paſt deceaſed, had fed ſo many men, he wondred how *Zoilus* could want ſo much, being more learned than *Homer*. Concerning his death ſome ſay, that being convicted of Parricide, he was crucified at the command of *Ptolomy*. Others that returning from *Greece*, he was thrown down headlong from the Rock *Scyron*. From him every envious carping Critick is called a *Zoilus*.

Zone, (*Greek*) a Belt or Girdle; more particularly it is taken for a Girdle, worn anciently by maids about their middle, when they were near marriage, which the Husband untied the firſt night of their marriage: alſo a Souldiers Belt: alſo in Coſmography it is uſed for a certain ſpace, or diviſion of the Heavens, or Earth, bounded by the leſſer Circles, whereof there are five in all; namely, the *Torrid Zone* included between the *Tropicks*, the two *Temperate Zones*, included between the *Tropicks* and the Polar Circles, and the two *Frigid Zones*, which are included between the Polar Circles, and the Poles themſelves.

Zoography, (*Greek*) a deſcription of beaſts, a painting of any kind of Animals.

Zoophytes, (*Greek*) certain ſubſtances which partake of the nature, partly of Plants, partly of Animals, and are alſo called Plant-animals.

Zophyrus, a Nobleman of *Perſia*, who when *Darius* had beſieged *Babylon*, a long time in vain, fled to the *Babylonians* as a fugitive, cutting off his ears, and his lips, complaining of the cruelty of his King; whereupon being received by them, he was their Captain, and betrayed the City to *Darius*, who notwithſtanding would often ſay, That he had rather have one *Zophyrus* whole, than take twenty *Babylons*.

Zoroaſter, the firſt King of the *Bactrians*, who, as *Pliny* ſaith, was the firſt inventor of Magick among the *Perſians*: he is ſaid to have laught the firſt day he was born, and his brain is ſaid to have beat ſo ſtrongly, that it repelled any ones han which was laid on, which was held to be a ſign his future ſagacity. He wrote the Liberal Ar upon ſeven Pillars of brick, and alſo upon ſeve of braſs; he wrote alſo one volume conc in Nature, one of precious ſtones, with ſeveral othe works. Some ſay, he was conſumed with fir from Heaven; and that he foretold to the *Aſſy rians*, that if they preſerved his aſhes, their King dom ſhould never fail; Others ſay, he was ſlai in the wars he had with *Ninus* King of *Aſſyria* There are alſo in the Geoponicks aſcribed to *Con ſtantine* many things cited out of a writer of th ſame name, if not the ſame perſon.

Zorobabel, ſee *Zerubbabel*.

Z. U.

Zubal, one of the *Philippine* Iſlands, wher the great diſcoverer *Magellan* ended all his travel with his life.

Zulemon, a Captain of thoſe *Saracens* inhabi ting *Aſia*, who invading *Thrace* with a numerou Army, part of them beſieged *Conſtantinople*, pa making an irruption into *Bulgaria*, were overcom by the *Bulgarians*.

Zurg, one of the 7 Catholick Cantons of *Swit zerland*, the reſt being *Lucern*, *Friburg*, *Solothurn Uri*, *Unterwalden*, and *Schwitz*.

Zurich Tigurum, one of the 4 Proteſtant Can tons, the other three *Bern*, *Baſil*, and *Schaffhauſen*

Zutphen, one of the 17 Provinces of the Ne therlands, and among them one of the 8 united.

Zweibrucken, a Dukedom in the lower Palati nate, otherwiſe called *Deux Ponts*.

Zuventebaldus, a Duke of the *Maraveni*, t whom *Arnolphus* gave the Dukedom of *Bohemia* he rebelling againſt the Emperour, overcam him with the help of the *Hungarians*.

Z. Y.

Zygactes, a River of *Thrace*, near the City *Phi lippi*; in the paſſing of which, *Pluto* is ſaid t to have broke his Chariot when he raviſht *Pro ſerpina*.

Zygomaticus, (*Greek*) a thin muſcle, re bling a membrane, interlaced with fleſhy fibres which belong both to the Cheeks and Lips it is called in Latin *Detrahens quadratus*, amon Anatomiſts.

Zygoſtate, (*Greek*) one appointed to look t weights, a Clark of a Market.

FINIS.

An APPENDIX of ſeveral words neceſſary to be added to the foregoing Dictionary, with an Amplification or Emendation of others.

A.

Acca an antient Biſhop of *Hagulſtade*, who flouriſhing in the year of our Lord 714. wrote of the paſſions of the Saints, and ſome other things,

Achelnotus, an antient Biſhop of *Canterbury*, who wrote in praiſe of the B. Virgin, and a Book of Epiſtles: he flouriſh'd in the year of our Lord 1038.

Achimedis, the name of a certain Herb, of which there goes a tradition, which hath more of fanciful invention than credit, namely, that being thrown between two Armies engag'd in battle, it will immediately part them, and put an end to their preſent hoſtility.

Ælius Æmilianus, a very antient and well reputed Phyſitian.

Ælius Cinna, a Latin Heroic Poet remembred for his *Propempticon* to *Pollio*, and his *Smyrna*, the laſt of which is highly commended by *Catullus*.

Æneſidemus, a Philoſopher of no mean fame among the antient *Greeks*.

Ærio, another famous *Greek* Philoſopher.

Agathemerus, an ancient Greek Geographer whoſe *Hypotypoſis Geographiæ* is ſaid to be extant in Manuſcript.

Agglutination, (*Lat.*) a gluing of one thing to another.

Aius, a god fancied by the *Romans* upon occaſion of a voice ſuppoſed from Heaven, which miraculouſly diſcovered the ſudden approach of the *Gauls*, from the old Latin word *Aio* to ſay.

To *Allay* a Pheaſant, in the Language of Carvers, is to cut up, or carve a Pheaſant.

Alburn or *Aubourn*, haply from the Lat. *Albus* and the *Italian Bruno*, a kind of light brown or cheſnut colour.

Alexis, the ſervant of *Pollio*; alſo an antient *Greek* Poet.

To *Alleviate*, (*Lat.*) to lift up, lighten, eaſe, or aſſwage.

Altarage, (*Altaragium*, a word peculiar to the Canoniſts) the Offerings or Dues belonging to the Altar.

Amadavat, the chief City of *Guzarate*, antiently called *Cedroſia*, a Province of *Perſia*.

Ambury, a certain diſeaſe in Horſes, which cauſeth them to break out in ſpungy tumors full of hot blood and bilious matter, ſome derive it from the *Dutch* words Am and Beurt a Collicle or little riſing ground.

Ammodar, an Aſtrological term borrowed from the *Arabians*, and ſignifying the ſame as *Culminant*.

Amphilochus, an antient Southſayer, ſome ſay the ſon of *Amphiaraus*.

Anacephalæoſis (*Greek*) the ſumming up as it were in general heads the effect of what was before diſcours'd or treated of more at large.

Anareta, an Aſtrological term, the ſame in Greek; as Interfector in Latin, ſee Interfector in the general Dictionary.

Androclidas, a *Lacedemonian* Captain, who being upbraided as uſeleſs in an Army, becauſe lame, anſwered, That an Army had more need of thoſe that muſt ſtand by it, than of thoſe that could run away.

Angerona, a Roman Goddeſs, thought to be called from her curing the *Angina*, or *Squinancy*.

Anſwering Auguſtins, a ſort of Diſputation in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, the original Inſtitution whereof was an injunction by the Statutes upon every Student, before he could be admitted to his Degree of Maſter of Art, to diſpute with certain Friars of the Order of St. *Auguſtine*, who were accounted in former times the moſt learned and ſubtile Diſputants of the Univerſity.

Antemon, a recorded Coward, who never went out without a brazen Helmet.

Antepileptical, (*Greek*) Medicines, thoſe good againſt the *Epilepſie*.

Antevorta, a Roman Goddeſs, who had her Veneration upon a belief that ſhe prevented by foreſight evils to come.

Anthropology, (*Greek*) a diſcourſe concerning Man.

Antipendium, a Frontal or Cloth which hangs before the Altar.

Apollonius, a *Rhodian* Poet, whoſe *Argonautica* (a noble *Greek* Poem) are extant, with learned *Scholia*, collected out of *Tarrhæus*, *Sophocleus*.

Apyrexie, (*Greek*) a remitting of the hot fit in a Fever.

Aquarians, a ſort of Hereticks, who uſed to adminiſter the Sacrament of the Lords Supper not in Wine but Water.

Arabidi, a ſort of Reformed Religious perſons, who

who have their chief Monaſtery near a Mountain in *Portugal* called *Arabida*.

Arimaſpi, an antient people of *Scythia*, ſo called from the River *Arimaſpus*, near which they inhabited; it is reported of them that they had each but one eye, and that in the midſt of the forehead; Others only ſay, and among the reſt *Herodotus*, that they only uſed to wink with one eye, that in their ſhooting they might ſee the more acutely with the other.

Aremphæi, another antient people of *Scythia*, who were delivered to have fed altogether upon Berries and Maſt.

Arrierban, (*French*) a Conſtitution in *France* for the ſummoning or calling together by Proclamation the chief Gentry, and thoſe that hold of the King in Fee, for the ſerving him in his Wars, upon an extraordinary and emergent occaſion.

Atmaidan, (among the *Perſians*) a Horſe-market.

Auction, (*Lat.*) a making a publick Sale, and ſelling of Goods by an Outcry.

Auctive, (*Lat.*) apt to grow or increaſe.

Aulus Perſius, an elegant *Roman* Satyriſt, who lived in the time of *Nero*; there are extant of this Poet ſix Satyrs, which are generally printed with thoſe of *Juvenal*.

Auricle, (*Lat.*) a little ear.

B.

Abeuries, (old word) Antick ſhapes, ridiculous forms of things.

Bachyllus, an antient Greek Tragedian.

Balais of Entail (old word) precious Stones Engraven.

Baliſta, an Engine uſed among the antient *Romans* for the ſlinging of great ſtones.

Balk-ſtaffe (old word) a Quarter-ſtaff.

Banquet, (in *French*) Fortification, or degree of Turf to ſtand upon and ſhoot over the Parapet.

To *Barb* a Lobſter, (among Carvers) is to cut up or carve it.

Barbed, (*Lat. Barbatus*) bearded, a term peculiar to Heraldry.

Barth, (an old term among Husbandmen) a warm Paſture for Cattle.

Baruch, (*Hebr.* Bleſſed) a Prophet among the *Jews*.

Baſells, a ſort of old Coin.

To *Battil*, to grow fat or luſty; whence moſt properly to *Battle* in the Univerſity of *Oxford* is taken for to run on to Exceedings above the ordinary ſtint of the appointed Commons.

Batman, among the *Perſians*, a certain weight of raw Silk.

Belaccoil, (old word uſed by *Spencer* in his *F. Qu.*) friendly ſalutation.

Belive or *Blive*, (old word) preſently.

Benedicti, a frequent Prænomen or Chriſtian name of Men, ſignifying in Latin *Bleſſed*, but the greateſt of note that have born this name have been 11 Popes or Biſhops of *Rome*.

Beſey, (old word) of good aſpect.

Beſprengid, (old word) beſprinkled.

Beſtail, (*French*) a word uſed in the Statute of *Anno* 5. of King *Edw.* 4. ſignifying Beaſts or Cattel taken up for the Kings proviſion in his progreſs.

Beskwyked, (old word) betrayed.

Beyaped, (old word) deceived.

Bezantler, (*Qu. Bizantler*) the next branch of the Harts-horn to *Browantler* which is the loweſt.

To *Bid a Boon*, (old word) to ask a Boon.

Bidental, (*Lat.*) having two teeth, alſo ſubſt. a place where antiently an Expiatory Sacrifice of Sheep was made for ſome harm done by lightning.

Biferous, (*Lat.*) bearing or bringing forth two fold, or twice a year.

Bighs, (old word) Jewels, haply from the *Fr. Bagues*.

To *Bikenne*, (old word) to acknowledge.

To *Bilk*, (a term among Gameſters) to cheat, from the *Dutch* word Bilck, *i. e.* a *Dye*.

To *Bineme*, (old word) to make away.

Bitrent, (old word) ſurrounded, bound about.

Biltel, (among Architects) the Projecture which makes an Edging to the reſt of any piece of carved work.

Bonana-tree, a Tree which grows in moſt of the *Caribbe* Iſlands to the heighth of 5 or 6 yards, and having Leaves a yard and a half long, and half a yard broad, the fruit of this tree is very good, and Medicine.

Boniface, the Prænomen or Chriſtian name of ſeveral men, but the moſt eminent of this name have been nine.

Bonnivis, a ſort of *Indian* Peaſe which grow very tall, much after the manner of our *Rouncevalls*.

Booting, a ſort of torture among the *Scots*, which is inflicted by pegging one of the legs into an Iron Boot.

To *Border* a Paſty, (among Carvers) is to cut it up.

Botts, a ſort of diſeaſe in Horſes, the ſame with that which we call the *Worms* in a humane Creature.

Braggett, (among Architects) is the ſtay or ſhoulder-piece which bears up the Summer; and it is the ſame in Timber-work, which is called a *Corbel* in Maſonry.

Brambling, (*Lat. Monte-fringilla*) a ſort of Bird judg'd to be ſo called, and that with great probability from its neſtling among *Brambles*.

Brandling, a ſort of worm ſo called, as ſome think from the *French Brandiller*, as having a trepidating motion like that of a Pendulum Clock; it is otherwiſe called a *Dew-worm*.

Braſed, a term proper to Heraldry, as when three

three Chevronels cut one another in the middle croſs-wiſe, they are ſaid to be *Brazed.*

Bravie, (old word) a reward, haply from the *Greek* Βραβεῖον.

To *Briune*, (old word) to burn in deſire.

To *Brogle* for Eels, to fiſh for Eels, from the *Fr. Brouiller*, to trouble, becauſe they are chiefly taken in troubled waters.

Bruit, (*French*) a rumour, noiſe or report.

Buckſtall, a large net to catch Deer in.

Bullenger, a ſort of Boat or little Ship.

Bunting, a bird which is accounted a ſpecies of the *Lark*, it is called in Latin *Rubetra.*

Burbott, (*Lat. Muſtela fluviatilis*; *Ophidium*) a ſort of fiſh which is thought to be the ſame with the *Lamprey*; others call it an *Eel-point.*

Burrel-fly, (*Lat. Tabanus*, *Greek* Μύωψ) the ſame as *Gad-fly*, which ſee in the Dictionary it ſelf.

Butter-bump, a ſort of Bird which ſome call *Onocrotalus*, and think it to be the ſame with the *Taurus* of *Pliny*: Others think this bird rather than the *Bittern*, (which they call *Ardea Stellaris*) to be that which is called in Latin *Buteo.*

Butt-wine, a ſort of bird which ſome think to be the ſame which *Rider* calls *Capella avis.*

Buxiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing-box.

By-woonen, (old word) made ſenceleſs.

C.

Cackerel, or *Cagarel*, a ſort of fiſh, which ſome think to be the ſame with that which is called in Latin *Mena* or *Menis.*

Cade-Lamb, a Lamb rear'd or brought up in the houſe; ſome think from the *French* word *Cadel*, tender or delicate.

Calabaſh-tree, a tree which groweth in moſt parts of *America*, the fruit whereof reſembleth a Gourd, wherein is contained a liquor, which being very pleaſant to the ſmell, and not unpleaſant in taſt, is a frequent drink among the *Indians.*

Calamanco, a kind of woolen cloth or ſtuff for the making of Garments, which I rather think to be ſo denominated from ſome place whence it is brought, then from Dr. *Sk.* Καλὸν & *Mantum.*

Calamary, (*Lat. Sepia*, *Loligo*, *Polypus*) a ſort of fiſh ſo called, from the *Italian* word *Calamaro*, *i. e.* Ink, becauſe it caſts forth a juice as black as Ink, it is better known by the name of the Cuttle fiſh.

To *Calender* Cloth, from the old *French* word *Calendrer* to make ſmooth. See in the body of the *Dictionary.*

Calenter, a Prefect or Viceroy among the *Perſians.*

Caliburn, the name of King *Arthurs* Sword.

Callow, (*Lat. impennis*) not fledg'd, covered only with a ſoft down inſtead of feathers.

California, a very large part of Northern *America*, uncertain whether Continent or Iſland.

Caliſtus, the Prænomen of ſeveral men, ſignifying in *Greek* faireſt or beſt; the chief of this name have been three Popes or Biſhops of *Rome.*

Calveri, a term in Heraldry, as a Croſs *Calveri*, a Croſs erected upon the ſteps of a Ladder, ſuppoſed a *Jacob's* Ladder.

Camail, (*French*) a Ribbond or Lace to tie up the Hair with, a Hood to put over the Head in wet weather; alſo the black or purple Ornament worn by a Biſhop over his Rotchet, and reaching down to the bending of his Arm.

Caminiec, a very conſiderable Town belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland*, and not many years ſince taken from that Crown by the *Turk.*

Cannions, (*French* Canons, *Greek* Τραχυμίδες) a ſort of Boothoſe-tops.

Capot, (*French*) a term in the Game of Picquet, ſignifying a lurching or winning a double Game, by a Metaphor taken from fighting, becauſe he that loads another with blows is ſaid to put him on a thick cloak.

Car, (old word) a Pool in a wood.

Carouſel, (*French*) a pompous aſſembly or march of Chariots or Coaches, as *Calvalcade* is of Horſes.

Caſſavie, a plant or low tree, which groweth in *Jamaica*, *Barbados*, and other of the Caribbee Iſlands, no higher than the heighth of a man; of the root of which tree beaten to a fine powder or flower, the *Indians* uſed to make their bread. This tree is otherwiſe called *Manyoc.*

Catch, (*Greek* Ἀκάτιον) a ſort of ſmall Ship, or little Veſſel, alſo a good fellows Song, (Σκόλιον Carmen) ſung in parcels by ſeveral in company, alternately in a round; it is moſt properly ſo called, as being catcht from one to another.

Cavalier, (in Fortification) a place of earth to plant the Canon upon.

Celeſtine, a Prœnomen of men, ſignifying in *Latin* Heavenly, the moſt eminent that have born this name have been five Popes or Biſhops of *Rome.*

Centuriſts, or *Centuriators* of *Magdeburg*, four *German* writers of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, ſo called from dividing their Hiſtory into *Centuries.*

Chaffer, (*Greek* Κάνθαρος) a ſort of flying Inſect, otherwiſe called a Yellow-beetle. Theſe Creatures have been ſometimes ſeen to ſwarm like Locuſts over a whole Country, ſetling upon branches of trees in Cluſters like ſwarms of Bees, and making whole Woods as bare of Leaves, as in the midſt of Winter.

Chaperon, (*French*) a large Cap, a Cap of State.

Chaudron (rather than) *Chaldron*, which ſee in the body of the *Dictionary.*

Checkin, (*Ital. Zecchino*) a *Venetian* Coin.

Chekelaton, (old word) a ſort of ſtuff wrought with Gold in Checkerwork.

Checker-roll, a Catalogue of the names of the Menial ſervants, either of the King, or ſome other perſon of great Honour and Eminence.

To *Chepe*, (old word) to buy.

Chriſoms, Children that die within a month

after their birth, moſt probably from the *Greek* word Κείσμα, an anointing Children immediately after their Baptiſm; whence alſo the cloth put upon the head of the Child newly anointed by the Miniſter officiating is called *Chriſom.*

Chriſtian, a Prænomen (denoting the Religion profeſt) both of Men and Women, and diſtinguiſhed only in Latin by the termination, the woman being called *Chriſtiana* or *Chriſtina*, the man *Chriſtianus* or *Chriſtiernus*; of women the moſt noted in Hiſtory is the now living titular Queen of *Sueden*, *Chriſtina* the Daughter of *Guſtavus Adolphus*; of men there have been five Kings of *Denmark.*

Circumvallation, and *Contravallation*, (in Fortification) a compoſition of Redoubts, little Forts, angles and lines of Communication for the covering of the main work.

Ciſta Gratiæ, a Church Coffer, where the Benevolence of charitable Contributors to the poor uſed to be kept.

Claves Inſulæ, twelve men in the Iſle of *Man*, to whom are referr'd all weighty, dubious and difficult affairs.

Clement, the Prænomen of ſeveral men, ſignifying in Latin mild; the chief of note that have born this name have been 10 Popes or Biſhops of *Rome.*

Cloyd, is ſaid of a Piece when the Priming powder is hindered by any thing from giving fire to the reſt.

Codworm, a ſort of Worm or Inſect, which is a uſual bait for Trouts, and ſeems to be ſo called from its reſemblance to a purſe, which the word *Cod* in old *Saxon* ſignifies.

Coe, a word uſed among Miners, and ſignifying the little receſs which they make for themſelves under ground ſtill as they work lower and lower.

Coffers, (in Architecture) the lowermoſt part of the Cornice.

Colemouſe, (*Ficedula*) a ſort of Bird thought to be ſo called from its feeding on the herb *Braſſica* or Colewort.

Colcothar, a Chymical word, ſignifying any thing that hath a cauſtick faculty.

To *Concert*, (*French*) to conſort or agree, a word very much brought into uſe of late, but moſt particularly applyed to the Conſultations of publick Miniſters for the ſetling or ſtating of any grand affair.

Contour, (in Painting) is the compaſs or whole round of any draught or deſign.

Cornelius, an ancient Biſhop of *Rome*, who wrote 8 Epiſtles to St. *Cyprian*, and other things.

Cratinus, an ancient *Greek* Comick Poet, contemporary with *Eupolis* and *Ariſtophanes.*

Cub, (among Huntſmen) a Fox (and ſo likewiſe a Martern) of the firſt year.

To *Culpon* a Trout, (in the phraſe of Carvers) is to carve it, or cut it up.

Cyprianus of *Carthage*, an ancient Father of the Chriſtian Church, for which he was alſo a Martyr, and of whom there is ſomething extant in ſome of the works of other ancient Fathers.

Cyriacus, an ancient Epigrammatiſt of *Ancona.*

Cyrillus, an ancient Biſhop of *Alexandria*, of whoſe writing there are very many learned works extant; there was of this name an ancient Biſhop of *Jeruſalem.*

D.

Damaſus, an ancient Biſhop of *Rome*, who flouriſhed in the year of our Lord 370.

To *Darrain*, (old word) to wage or carry on.

Deiſidaimones, (*Greek*) ſuperſtitious perſons, thoſe whom fear only induceth to worſhip a Deity, or believe there is a God.

To *Dight*, (old word) to make ready.

Dionyſius, Sirnamed *Afer*, an Elegant *Greek* Poet, whoſe *Periegeſis*, or *de ſitu Orbis* is extant, and very well illuſtrated with Scholia's.

Diſpitous, (old word) angry, full of ſpite.

To *Diſplay* a Crane, (in the phraſe of Carvers) to cut it up, or carve it.

Diu, a ſtrong Fortreſs in *Goa*, an Iſland belonging to the Kingdom of *Camboia.*

Dorillus, an ancient Tragick Poet mentioned by *Suidas.*

Dorotheus, a Biſhop of *Tyre*, a man of great Learning and Sanctity, who flouriſhing under *Diocleſian* and *Conſtantine* the Great, ſuffered Martyrdome under the Emperour *Julian.*

Dracontius, an Heroic Poet, whoſe Hexaemeron, or Poem of the Creation of the World, is remembred.

Dravus and *Savus*, the two principal Rivers of *Pannonia* or *Hungary.*

Driſland or *Droſland*, a Rent paid to a Landlord, for ſuffering Cattle to be driven through his Mannor to Fairs or Markets.

Drives, (in Navigation) is ſaid of a Ship when the Anchor cannot hold her.

Duſchab, a ſort of *Perſian* drink.

Dye of *Tunis*, the King, Governour, or Supream Magiſtrate of that place.

E.

Earning, a word uſed by Country people for *Rennet.*

Eccleſiaſtes, (*Greek*) a Preacher, a word moſt peculiarly applyed to the Title of a Book in the Old Teſtament, ſuppoſed to have been written by *Salomon.*

Eſtſoones, (old word) immediately.

E. G. the Character and Abbreviation of the words *Exempli Gratia*, *i. e.* for Examples ſake, frequently uſed upon the quoting of any Example.

Egrets, (old word) a ſort of ravenous bird.

Eleutherius, an ancient Pope or Biſhop of *Rome*, whoſe Decretals are to be ſeen among the reſt of the Pontifical Decretals printed at *Collen*.

To *Embarras*, (*French*) to trouble, involve or perplex.

Embraſures, (in Gunnery) the openings through which the Canon fire.

Enallage, (*Greek* from ἀλλάττω to change) a Rhetorical figure ſignifying a changing of one word for another.

Enceinte, (in Fortification) the works round a place, made up of Baſtions and Courtins.

Endemious, (*Greek*) as an *Endemious* diſeaſe, a diſeaſe which is peculiar to this or that Country.

Enna an ancient City of *Sicily*, much celebrated by Poets for a Temple of *Ceres* built there, and for the ſacred Grove not far off, called *Ennæon*, whence *Proſerpina* was ſtoln away by *Pluto*.

Envoy, (*French*) a perſon ſent upon a publick meſſage from one Prince or State to another, but with a leſs character than an Embaſſadour.

Epiphanius, an ancient Father of the Chriſtian Church, Biſhop of *Salamis* in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, of whoſe writing there are very many learned works extant.

Erasbles, a ſort of *Turkiſh* Soldiery, who fight in the moſt deſperate ſervices on Horſeback, with ſharp Curtelaſſes, and light Darts made of Canes, and having only little pieces of Tapeſtry inſtead of Saddles.

Erewhile or *Earſt*, (old word) ſome time ſince.

Eſcapade, (*French*) an eſcaping, but moſt peculiarly a ſuffering of words or expreſſions raſhly and unwarily to eſcape out of the mouth.

Eſcovades, (*French*) a Corporals Squadron, a band of ſo many Souldiers as are under a Corporal.

Eſpaulment, (in Fortification) the ſhoulder-work, or face of a Wall or Earth which covers the Defendants.

Eugenius, a name of Men ſignifying in *Greek* of a happy Fancy or Wit, the chief of note that have born this name have been 8 Kings of *Scotland*, and 4 Popes or Biſhops of *Rome*.

Evolutions, (*Lat.*) in Military Diſcipline) motions and figures which are to be performed in a Battalion.

Eupolis, an ancient *Greek* Comick Poet, ſaid to have been contemporary with *Ariſtophanes*, who flouriſhed from the 84*th*. Olympiad.

Euripides, a moſt noble *Greek* Tragedian, of whoſe excellent Tragedies the moſt part are unhappily loſt; but thoſe of them we have extant are in high eſteem and applauſe among all Learned men: He was the Son of *Mneſarchus* and *Clito*, and flouriſhed together with *Sophocles* from the 77*th*. to the 92*d*. Olympiad.

Euſtathius, a name of ſeveral ancient Biſhops and Fathers of the Church, as of *Antioch*, of *Berytus*, of *Albania*, beſides ſeveral eminent writers in Humanity, as *Euſtathius* of *Epiphania*, who wrote a Hiſtory of the *Perſians* and the *Romans*, *Euſtathius* of *Conſtantinople*, whoſe accurate Comments upon *Homer* and *Dionyſius* are extant.

Eutyches, an ancient Biſhop, of whom there is extant an Epiſtle to Saint *Cyprian*; alſo a writer of very many *Greek* Comedies, which are all made mention of by *Athenæus* and *Volaterranus*; alſo the firſt broacher of a Sect of Hereticks called *Eutychians*.

F.

FAlls, a narrow Sand about 15 miles in length, and lying about 12 miles diſtance from the *Galloper* South and by Weſt.

Fœlix, a proper name of divers men, ſignifying happy, but it is the more noted by having been aſſumed by 4 Biſhops of *Rome*.

Fermiæ, a City of *Campania*, which is ſaid to have been the ancient habitation of the *Leſtrigones*.

Fetlock, a Horſes ankle joint, ſo called *qu. Feetlock*, *i. e.* the joynt which locks the leg and the foot together.

Fillet, a term of Architecture, which differs, according to Mr. *Evelin*, from the *Aſtragal*, only in this, that the *Aſtragal* is more ſwelling, and as he calls it, *Torus-like*, the Fillet more flat.

Filou, (*French*) a Rogue that hath all the ſleights and ingenious tricks of cheating and ſtealing.

To *Fin* that *Chevice*, (in the phraſe of Carvers) is to cut it up.

Final, a Town ennobled with the Title of a Marquiſate, in that part of *Italy* anciently called *Liguria*, now *Riviera di Genoa*.

Financier, (*French*) he that hath the ſupreme diſpoſal and management of a Princes *Finances*, *i. e.* Exchequer, Treaſure or Revenues; but moſt peculiarly that high Officer which in this quality ſerves the King of *France*.

Firuſe, a Jewel or Precious ſtone, ſo called among the *Perſians*, we call it *Turquoiſe*.

Flatts, a ſpace of about 4 or 5 miles upon our Coaſt, ſo called, as being all along of an equal *fathom*, that is, not altering one whole foot in depth.

Fletcher, a maker of Arrows, from the *French* word *Fleche* an Arrow, or from the old *Engliſh* verb to *Fledge*, i. e. *Plumeſcere*, to begin to have feathers.

To *Flit*, (old word) to move to and fro, to wander.

Flutings, (*Striges*, in Architecture) thoſe excavated Channels (as the learned Mr. *Evelin* calls them) of a Column, which common workmen call *Groeves*.

Flying Glow-worm, an Inſect, which being frequent in *Paleſtine*, alſo in ſeveral parts of *America*, flyes about in vaſt numbers, like ſparks of fire, in Summer nights.

Foil, among Jewellers, a Stone which being ſet with others more bright and ſparkling, ſerves to ſet off their luſtre the better.

To *Forfend*, (old word) to forbid.

To *Forkerve*, (old word) to cut off.

Formoſa, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *China*, and belonging to that Kingdom; in this Iſland the *Hollanders* poſſeſs a place of great importance called *Tayoan*, and not far from it the *Portugheſes* have a ſtrong Caſtle.

Fortunatus, an ancient Biſhop of *Poictou*, who wrote many learned things both in Verſe and Proſe.

Forum Sempronii, (vulg. *Foſſambruno*) an eminent Town in that part of *Italy* called *Marca Anconitana*.

To *Fouch*, (among Hunters) to quarter or cut a Deer into four quarters.

A *Frail*, a Basket of Withies, or ſuch like Vimineous Material, for the holding of Figs, Raiſins of the Sun, and ſuch like Grocery ware, whether it be derived from the *Lat. Fragilis*, frail or brittle, or from the *Ital. Fragli*, knottings of boughs, let the curious examine.

Fraught, (old word) loden or burthened.

Fryburg, the chief Town of *Briſgoia*, a Province of that part of *Germany* called the Circle of *Alſatia*; this Town was taken towards the latter end of the year 1677. by the King of *France*.

Fulimart, a ſort of little Animal, not frequently known by this name, but thought to be a ſpecies of the *Martin*, and by ſome called in *Lat. Martes Polonicus*.

Funk, a ſtifling fume or vapour ariſing from the ſmothering of a Seacole-fire, and it is by ſome derived from the *Daniſh* word *Funcke*, i. e. *Embers*.

Furche, a term ſometimes uſed in Heraldry, as a Croſs *Furche*, i. e. forked at each end.

Furlough, a Licence to an Inferiour Officer from his Superiour, to be abſent for ſome time from his charge in time of War, without fear of penalty.

Fuſe, (from the *Lat. Fuſus*) the ſtring which is wound about the great wheel of a Watch.

Fuſee, (*French*) a kind of long ſlender Gun, very much brought into uſe of late.

G.

TO *Gab*, (old word) to prate or jabber.

Gad of *Steel*, (from the old *Saxon* word *Gadde* a Maſs) a ſmall piece of Steel to heat in the fire, and quench in any kind of liquour.

Gabard, a long narrow Sand that is about three miles in length, North and South, and but a Cables length in breadth, lying 7 or 8 miles North Eaſt from the *Ship-waſh*.

Galloper, another Sand which lies South South Eaſt from the above mentioned, about 10 miles; of all the Sands upon the *Engliſh* Coaſt this is counted the longeſt and the narroweſt.

Gally-worm, a ſort of hairy worm which therefore is called by *Muffet*, *Julus*.

Gane, a ſort of Fiſh, otherwiſe called *Snacot*, in *Latin Acus*, in *Greek* Βελόνη, from its long and ſharp ſlenderneſs; and therefore *Skinner* derives the word *Snacot* from the old *Saxon* word *Snaca*, becauſe of the reſemblance of this Fiſh to a *Snake*.

Ganet, the Bird which *Rider* calls *Penelope avis*, and which *Skinner* derives from the old *French* word *Canet* being the diminutive of *Cane*, a Duck or Drake, of which this bird ſeems to be accounted a wild or leſſer ſort.

Garniſhee, (in Common Law) is the party with whom another mans money is attach'd in the City of *London*.

Gebegi, a ſort of *Turkiſh* foot Souldiery, whoſe office it is to guard the powder and ſhot of the Army; of theſe there are ſaid to be 12000. conſtantly in pay.

Gelaſius, a proper name of men, ſignifying in *Greek* inclinable to laughter; this name hath been aſſumed by two Biſhops of *Rome*.

Gennadius, an ancient Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, who wrote a learned Comment upon *Daniel*, beſides Homilies, and ſeveral other works; he died in the year of our Lord 460. in the Reign of the Emperour *Leo junior*.

Gillman, a Shole that lies about 5 miles North North Weſt from the Buoy of the Spell, and about a quarter af a mile South Weſt, and from the Eaſt end of the *Spaniard* South Eaſt and by South.

Glandiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Acorns, or other ſort of Maſt; *Glandiferous* trees are the Oak, the Beech, the Cheſnut, &c.

Goat-hart, (*Greek* Τραγέλαφος) ſee *Antilope* in the body of the *Dictionary*.

Goavo-tree, a tree growing in *Jamaica*, and moſt of the *Caribbee* Iſlands, it hath ſeveral bodies or ſtems growing together from one root 7 or 8 foot high, and ſending forth ſmall branches, whoſe leaves are of a yellowiſh green colour, and in the midſt the fruit round as a Gall, but bigger, and when ripe, of a browniſh colour.

Goldemers Gatt, a Channel where Ships ſail in and out, between the *Buoy* of the *Gunfleet*, the *Naze*, and the Weſt Rocks.

Goodwin, a Sand which lies before the *Downs*, about 4 miles diſtant from the Shore, and in ſome places 5.

Gore, a Road which lies to the Weſtward of the hook of the *Marget-Sands*, and to the Eaſtward of the *Buoy* of the *Searn*; here our Ships uſe to ride when they want wind to ſail over our *Flats*.

Gorgades, certain *African* Iſlands, otherwiſe called the Iſlands of *Cape Verd*, being nine in number, the chief whereof is called St. *Jago*, whoſe principal Town *Riberia* is fortified by the *Spaniard*.

Gortinians, a Sect of *New England* Hereticks, not

not much differing from our Quakers, and taking denomination from their firſt Inſtitutor *Samuel Gortin*, who in the year of our Lord 1646. was baniſh'd that Country.

Gozes, the Grand Czar of *Ruſſia's* Merchants.

To *Gride*, (old word) to vex, to grieve.

Group, (in the painting of a Hiſtory) the mixture of ſeveral ſubjects and things together.

Guanches, the ancient Natives of the *Canaries*, before the Conqueſt of thoſe Iſlands by the *Spaniards*; of theſe people their manner of Embalming by wrapping in Goat-skins, is principally remarkable, being thought no leſs effectual than that of the old *Ægyptians*, for the bodies of many of them are found to this day intire, and without the leaſt of putrefaction in their *Cueva's* or Caverns under ground; They worſhipped the Sun, and had a peculiar Language, which is now almoſt loſt.

The *Gunfleet*, a Sand which is accounted about 8 or 9 miles long, part of which is called the *Buoy* of the *Gunfleet*, lying from a Point of Land called the *Naze*, about 4 miles South Eaſt and by Eaſt.

H.

Haagi, a ſort of Religious people among the *Turks*, who frequently turn about as they go in the ſtreets, and utter in their howling way certain Hymns and Prayers for the health and proſperity of the Grand Siegnior.

Hadrianople, *Adrianople*, a noble City of *Thrace*, denominated from the Emperour *Adrian*, being taken from the Chriſtians by the *Turks* in the year of our Lord 1326. by a Stratagem; it became the ſeat of the *Turkiſh* Emperour till the taking of *Conſtantinople*, and to this day the Court of the Grand Siegnior is frequently kept there.

Haduuni, the Eunuchs who take charge of and attend the great *Turks* Concubines in his *Seraglio*.

Hakim, a Phyſitian among the *Perſians*.

Hallibut, (*Saluber vel Sacer Paſſer*) a ſort of Fiſh, alike in all other reſpects, though much longer than the ordinary Plaice, being about two yards long.

Haſtilude, (*Lat.*) a tilting, an exerciſing in ſolemn Juſts or Touneaments, as it were the play-game or ſport of the Spear.

Helioſcope, (*Greek*) a Tube or Perſpective Inſtrument, for the better diſcerning or inſpecting into the body of the Sun.

Hemule, (*Lat. Hinnulus*) in *Barns* his Book of Hunting is taken for a Roe-buck of three years old.

Hent, (old word) found out.

Herburghers, (old word) Inne-keepers, from the word *Herberg* an Inne; whence our word to Harbour.

Hermas a very ancient Father, mentioned by St. *Paul* to the *Romans*: His Book entitled *Paſtor* is yet in great eſteem among many.

Heſts or *Beheaſts*, (old word) Precepts, Admonitions.

Heſychius, an ancient Monk and Presbyter, of whoſe writing there is extant an Epiſtle to St. *Auguſtine*, and others: He flouriſhed in the year of our Lord 490. alſo a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, whoſe *Greek Lexicon* is of much eſteem among Learned Men; alſo a *Mileſian*, who wrote a Catalogue of Men famous in all Arts and Sciences.

Hillulim, (*Hebr.* Praiſes) an Epithalamium or Nuptial Song among the *Jews*, uſually ſung by the Bridegrooms moſt intimate friends.

Hogi, certain Scribes or Tranſcribers of Books among the *Turks*, to whom Printing is not permitted, and theſe are of the third degree advancing toward the ninth, which is their higheſt degree of Learning.

Hongrelins, a kind of wide Coats, uſually worn among the *Ruſſians* and *Perſians*.

Hook, a long Shole running from *Marget-Sand* South Eaſt.

The *Horſe*, a Shole that lies ſomewhat above the aforeſad *Hook*.

Horticulture, (*Lat.*) the tillage, dreſſing, or improvement of Gardens, as *Agriculture* of other Grounds.

Howlſome, a term in Navigation, as a Ship is ſaid to be Howlſome when it Hulls well.

Huiſſier, he that attends a Princes or Noblemans door, from the old *French* word *Huis* a door; whence our word *Uſher*.

Husbrece, an old *Saxon* Law word for that which we call *Burglary*, *i. e.* Houſe-breach, or Houſe-breaking.

Hypercriticiſm, (*Greek*) an over exact or curious Judgment or Cenſure paſſed upon the works of any one.

I.

Janizaries, (*Arab.* new Souldiery) the Grand Seigniors Guard of Infantry, whoſe Arms are uſually a Muſquet and a Scimitar; they were formerly the Children of Chriſtian Captives, taken in their tender years from their Parents, brought up to feats of Arms, and inſtructed in the Mahumetan ſuperſtition.

Jape, (old word) a jeſt, jeer or ſport.

Iberus, (now *Ebro*) one of the chief Rivers of *Spain*, which from its Fountain in *Catalonia* runs navigable.

Icond, (old word) learned.

Jeviſaunce, (old word uſed by *Spencer*) mirth, jollity.

Ildephonſus, or *Hildefonſus*, an ancient Biſhop of *Toledo*, the Succeſſor of *Eugenius*: there are mentioned his Book *de Trinitate*, and ſeveral other works.

Ilk, (old word) the ſame.

Infirma-

Infirmatorie, or *Infirmary*, (*Lat.*) a place where all ſorts of infirm, diſeaſed, or wounded perſons are taken care of at the charge of the publick, an Hoſpital; alſo a part of a Monaſtery allotted for that purpoſe; it is called in old *Engliſh* a *Fermory*.

Innocentius, a proper name of men, but chiefly known by having been aſſumed by 10 Popes or Biſhops of *Rome*.

Intercident, (*Lat.*) falling between.

Journchoppers, Regraters of Yarn, a word uſed in the Statute of the 8*th*. of King *Henry* the VI.

Irenæus, an ancient Biſhop of *Lyons*, famous for his Book againſt the Gentiles, and other learned works: He flouriſhed in the time of the Emperour *Commodus*, or, according to *Trithemius*, in the year of our Lord 171.

Iſidorus, an ancient Epigrammatiſt, under whoſe name there are four Epigrams in the *Greek* Anthology; alſo a *Characenian*, whoſe deſcription of *Parthia* is mentioned by *Athenæus*; alſo a Biſhop of *Corduba*, who flouriſhed in the year 420. and Commentated upon the Books of *Chronicles* and *Kings*; alſo a Biſhop of *Sevil*, ſtiled *Iſidorus junior*, of whoſe writing there are very many learned Books extant: He flouriſhed in the year of our Lord 630.

Jucha, a Diſh among the *Perſians*, being a kind of thin bak'd Paſty.

Julius Africanus, an ancient Father of the Chriſtian Church, of whoſe writing there are extant five Volumes *de Temporibus*, and ſome other works: He flouriſhed under the Emperour *M. Aurelius Antoninus*, *A. D.* 220.

K.

K*Aſtan*, a ſort of *Ruſſian* Garment, ſomewhat like a large Waſtcoat.

Kag or *Keg*, (from the old *French Caque* a Hogſhead) a large Veſſel for the laying of Sturgeon in pickle.

Katharina, or *Catharina*, (*Greek* Pure) a frequent Prænomen or Chriſtian name of women, of whom there have been not a few illuſtrious in Hiſtory; as beſides the Virgin Martyr, divers Queens of *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, &c. particularly Her preſent Majeſty of *England*, ſiſter of *Alphonſo* King of *Portugal*.

Karyn, (old word) Lent.

Kebber, (*Ovis Rejicula*) an old diſeaſed Sheep.

Keebles, great Buckets made like Barrels with Iron hoops, and placed over the Windhatch.

Keenk, (in Navigation) is when a Rope which ſhould run ſmooth in the Block, hath got a little turn, and runs as it were double.

Keinard, (old word) a Miſer, a Pinchgut, a Miching, Sordid, Penurious fellow.

A *Kerf* of Panthers, (among ſome Venatory writers) is taken for a company of Panthers; alſo among Woodmen Kerf ſignifieth a parcel of Loppings of wood, probably from the *Dutch* word Kerven to cut.

Kevells, (in Navigation) ſmall pieces of Timber nailed to the inſide of the Ship, to which the Sheats and Tacks are belay'd.

Kings Channel, a broad Channel, which coming from the Northward, and paſſing upon the South-weſt ſide of the *Gunfleet*, and the North ſide of the middle, runs into the *Swin*.

Knez, an order of *Ruſſian* Nobility.

Knights of the *Band* or *Red Scarf*, an order inſtituted by *Alphonſo* King of *Leon* and *Caſtile*, in the year of our Lord 1330.

Knights of *Cyprus*, or the *Sword*, an Order inſtituted by *Guy* of *Luſignan*, King of *Jeruſalem* and *Cyprus*, in the year of our Lord 1195.

Knock-John, a long narrow Sand about 6 miles in length, lying at the South-weſt end of the *Sunk*, and ſtretching from North Eaſt and by Eaſt to South Weſt and by Weſt.

Knur, (from the *Dutch* word Knor) a knot in Timber.

Kuptzi, the chief of the Merchants among the *Perſians*.

L.

L*Actantius Firmianus*, one of the moſt learned of *Latin* Fathers, having been a hearer of *Arnobius* the Rhetorician; his works were firſt printed at *Venice*, A. D. 1497. He flouriſhed in the year of our Lord 320.

Lahor, a populous and rich City in the territory of the great *Mogul*.

Landſcrone, (*Coronia*) a Sea Town of *Scandia*, one of the two principal *Peninſules*, of which the Kingdom of *Denmark* conſiſts; this Town was built and fortified with a ſtrong Caſtle by *Chriſtian* the 3*d*.

Langres, a noted Town of (Superiour) *Campania* or *Champaign*, a Province of Celtick *France*.

Lee, (in Navigation) oppoſite to the Wind or Weather-gage; whence *Lee* the *Helm*, put it to the *Lee*, not the weather ſide of the Ship; lay a Ship by the *Lee*, that is, with all her Sails flat againſt the Maſts, and the wind on her broad ſide.

Legalis Homo, (in Common Law) a perſon of integrity and reputation, not Excommunicated, Out-lawed, or any way defamed, he is otherwiſe called *Rectus in Curia*.

Ling, a ſort of fiſh, otherwiſe called Sea-beef, the ſmaller ſort whereof is called *Cusk*.

Loove, a ſort of *American* Water-foul, the Mummy whereof is accounted a moſt Sovereign Cure of all Aches and Pains.

Lore, (old word) Diſcipline.

Luce or *Lucern*, (*Lucius*) a name uſually given to an overgrown Pike.

Luna, a ſmall fiſh, but very beautiful, and of

a blewiſh colour, in the fins whereof as it ſwims appears a Circle like the Moon; whence it takes denomination.

Luskſhneſs, (old word) ſloth.

Lux, a ſort of fiſh belonging peculiarly to the River *Rhine*.

Lycon, an Elegant Peripatetick Philoſopher, who lived in a very ſplendid and delicate manner; alſo a Pythagorick Philoſopher.

Lyſis, a Philoſopher mentioned by *Origen*; he held, that the Godhead was not to be expreſs'd but by a certain ineffable myſterious number.

M.

Maccarib, a ſort of *American* Deer, otherwiſe called *Caribo* or *Pohano*, chiefly found upon Cape *Sable*, but not very frequently; it is as large as a Stag, hath ſoft downy hair, and horns growing backwards towards the rump, and turning again a handful beyond their noſe, and another ſtraight horn wreathed like a Unicorns in the forehead about a yard long.

Maidan, a Market-place among the *Perſians*.

Mamin Tree, an *American* Tree, which grows moſt eſpecially in ſome of the Woods of *Jamaica*, out of the which Tree there drops a pleaſant Liquor or Wine, which is a frequent drink among them; this Tree is otherwiſe called the Planters *Toddie* Tree.

Manati, a large ſort of Fiſh which breeds in the Rivers of the *Weſt Indian* Iſland *Hiſpaniola*, and is accounted a great delicate by the *Indians* of *Peru*, for it hath a firm fleſh, and taſts ſomewhat like Veal; it is of a greeniſh colour, and is ſaid to have Teats wherewith it gives ſuck to its young one, we vulgarly call it a Sea-Cow.

Manchinelo Tree, a Tree growing wild in the Woods of *Jamaica*, the fruit of which is as round as a ball; but otherwiſe about the likeneſs and bigneſs of our midling Crab.

Mangrove Tree, a Tree which grows along the Sea ſide in *Jamaica*; of theſe Trees the Roots growing together, joyn in a wonderful contexture, without intermiſſion, for two or three miles together; and at the roots are generally ſeen vaſt cluſters of Oyſters clinging; whence ariſes the fame of Oyſters growing upon trees.

Manifet, a great Officer of State in ſome parts of *Africa*, next in Power and Authority to the King, and chiefly prevalent with him by his counſel and adviſe.

Marcianus Heracleotes, an ancient Geographick Poet whoſe *Periegeſis* in *Greek* Verſe is ſet forth with others of the ſame ſubject, by *David Heſchelius*.

Maria, (*Hebr.* exalted, or Lady of the Sea) the moſt frequent name of women, and alſo the moſt Illuſtrious, both in Scripture, and ſecular ſtory, in Scripture by *Mary* the Virgin Mother of the worlds Saviour; *Mary Magdalen*, *Mary* the Mother of *James*; in Story, by three Sovereign Queens, *Mary* Queen, *Mary* Queen of *England*, and *Mary* Queen of *Scots*.

Marmaridius, a Magical Philoſopher mentioned by *Pliny*, *l.* 3. *c.* 1.

Martha, (*Heb.* bitter) a frequent name of women taken from Scripture, *viz.* from one of the ſiſters of *Lazarus*.

Mecquan, a ſort of *Weſt Indian* Bird, otherwiſe called *Pithaenaw*.

Mehemander, an Officer among the *Perſians*, who ſupplys Embaſſadors with proviſions.

Meheter, an Officer among the *Perſians*, equivalent to our Groom of the Chamber.

Meliſander, an ancient Poet, whoſe deſcription of the fight of the *Centaurs* and *Lapithæ* is mentioned by *Ælian* in his various Hiſtory.

Menæchmus, a Platonick Philoſopher of *Proconneſus*, a hearer of *Eudoxus*; he lived in the time of *Plato*, and wrote a Comment upon his Book *de Republica*.

Menedemus, a Socratick Philoſopher of *Eretria*, the Son of a poor Architect, and the Diſciple of *Phædrus*; from a Military imployment he applyed himſelf to the ſtudy of Philoſophy, and gained thereby ſo great an eſteem among the people, that they committed into his hands the government of the Common-wealth; he dled in the 73. year of his age: There was alſo of *Lampſacus* another of the ſame name, a *Cynic*, a perſon of ſo great ſuperſtition, that he went clad in the habit of a *Fury*.

Meneſtor, a Botanick writer, often cited by *Theophraſtus*, in the Hiſtory of Plants.

Meneſtratus, a ſculptor very much famed for his Statue of *Hecate* in the Temple of *Diana* of *Epheſus*.

Menippus, a Philoſopher of *Stratonica*, the maſter of *Cicero*, as he himſelf teſtifies in his *Brutus*: There was alſo another of the ſame name, mentioned by *Macrobius*; he wrote certain Satyrick Books, which are imitated by *Marcus Varro* in his *Satyrs*.

Menodorus, Sirnamed *Eraſiſtratus*, a Botanick writer, but particularly of Gourds, as *Athenæus* teſtifies.

Mentor, an excellent Graver, mentioned by *Pliny*, *l.* 12. *c.* 11. of whoſe Graving *Varro* had a Cup, *L. Craſſus* two more: *Martial* alſo mentions another, which he graved with the lively Effigies of a Lizard on it.

Merecrates, or as ſome call him *Menecrates*, a Phyſitian of *Syracuſe*, who as *Plutarch*, and *Cælius Rhodiginus* deliver, undertook principally the Cure of the *Struma*, and for his reward required of thoſe he cured, that they ſhould acknowledge themſelves his ſervants, and give him the title of *Jupiter*, by which title he ſuperſcribed himſelf in an Epiſtle to *Agis* King of *Sparta*, and had an anſwer returned him according to his folly.

Meſcal, a kind of *Perſian* weight, containing about four Drams.

Meſſalina, the Daughter of *Meſſala*, and wife to *Cladius Cæſar*, a woman of that ſhameful and unſatiable luſt, that ſhe made it her common practice to go *incognita* to Stews, and

ind Brothel-houſe, and proſtitute her body to all comers.

Metewand, (old word) a rod or yard to meaſure with.

Metrocles, a Philoſopher of *Maronea*, the brother of *Hyparchia*.

Metrodorus, an *Athenian*, both Philoſopher and Painter, a hearer of *Carneades*; he is mentioned by *Cicero* in his firſt Book *de Oratore*; there were alſo ſeveral others of the ſame name, one of *Lampſacus*, a Diſciple and faithful friend of *Laertius*; another a Sceptick, mentioned by *Cicero* in the firſt Book of his *Tuſculan Queſtions*; he in his writings affected a high Oratorian ſtyle, and lived in high eſteem and credit with King *Mithridates*, as *Strabo* affirms; a third was of *Chios*, who held the world to have been *ab Æterno*, as *Euſebius* teſtifies *l.* 1. 7. & 14. *de Præp. Evang.* alſo a Botaniſt or writer of Plants, mentioned by *Pliny*.

Metzid, the ſame among the *Perſians*, as *Meſkite* or *Moſque* among the *Turks* and *Moors*, i. e. a Temple, Church or Synagogue.

Miclo, a Botanick writer, whoſe Ριζοτομία, or Book of Roots, is quoted by the Scholiaſt of *Nicander* in his *Theriaca*.

Minatzim, an Aſtrologer among the *Perſians*.

Minnying day, *Qu.* Minding days, (from the *Saxon* word *Gemynd*, *i. e.* to mind) certain days appointed among our Anceſtours, for the particular Commemoration of deceaſed perſons, wherein ſome Office was celebrated for their Souls.

Minnow, a very ſmall Fiſh, which therefore ſome derive from the word *Minutus*; it is a common bait for a Trout, and is by ſome called a Pink.

Mirza, the Title of a Prince or Supream Governour in ſome parts of *India*.

Miſpriſe, (old word) contempt.

Miſqueam, (old word) to diſpleaſe, haply from the *Dutch* Bequeam, fitting or convenient.

Moiſon, (old word) ripeneſs, from the *French Moiſſon* Harveſt.

Molla, the Maſter of a School among the *Perſians*.

Mollock, (old word) muck, ſoil, or dung.

Mortreis, a compounded Diſh, conſiſting of boiled Hens, Yelks of Eggs, crums of Bread, Saffron, and ſome other ingredients mixt together; ſome think it comes from *Mortarium* a Mortar, as being a mixture of things brayed in a Mortar.

Mourdant, (old word, from the *French Mordre* to bite) the Tongue of a Buckle.

Mountance or *Mountenance*, (old word) a valuation, as it were an amounting to ſuch or ſuch a price.

Moylery, (old word) labour.

Mneſarchus, a Philoſopher of principal note, mentioned by *Cicero* in his Academick Queſtions *l.* 4.

Mneſitheus, a Botanick writer, whoſe Hiſtory of Stalks, Leaves and Fruits is cited by *Galen* in his Book *de Alimentis*.

Murc, (*Lat. Amurca*) a word uſed among Husbandmen, and Country people, for the skins and husks of Grapes, or ſuch like fruit, out of which the Liquor or Wine is preſs'd.

M. S. a uſual Character for the word *Manuſcriptum* a Manuſcript, *i. e.* a Book written with the hand; any portion of hand-writing.

Muſæus, a Botanick writer, whom *Pliny* teſtifies to have written particularly of the Herb *Polium*.

Muſard, (old word, from the *French Muſer* to Muſe) a dreaming fellow or loyterer.

Muskin, (old word) a ſort of ſmall Meaſure, perhaps from the *Dutch* Meten to meaſure, and kin the diminutive termination.

A *Muſter* of *Peacocks*, a term uſed by ſome ancient Aucupatory writers, for a flock or company of *Peacocks*; ſome think from the old *French* word *Monſtre* a ſpectacle or ſight.

Nad, (old word) had not.

Naff, a ſort of Bird, which in *Latin* is called by *Rider Uria Avis*, ſome derive it from the old *Saxon Næf-bor* an Aul, becauſe of its ſharp beak wherewith it bores trees.

Nakeners, (old word) brazen horns.

Nam, (old word) am not.

Narelles, a word uſed by *Barns* and other old Writers in Faulconry, for the hole in a Hawks beak, from the old *French Narilles* Noſtrils.

Nart, (old word) art not.

Neocles, an *Athenian* Philoſopher, the brother of *Epicurus*, as ſaith *Diogenes Laertius*.

Nerthes, (old word) Heardſmen, probably from the *Sax. Neat*, which comprehends Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and all Cattle of that ſort.

Nerys of a Boar, a word uſed by *Barns*, and other old Writers *de re Venatoria*, for the *Reins*.

Nicephorus Calliſtus Xanthopulus, an ancient Writer, of whom there are extant *Greek* Epigrams in ſenary Iambick Verſe, and 18 Books of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory tranſlated into *Latin*; there were alſo of this Prænomen ſeveral other eminent men, as *Nicephorus Blemmidas*, *Nicephorus Gregoras*, *Nicephorus Chumnus*, *Nicephorus* Archbiſhop of *Conſtantinople*, *Nicephorus Chartophylax*, of whoſe writing (eſpecially the two firſt) many learned works are extant either in Print, or preſerved in the *Vatican*, or other Libraries.

Nicias, a Hiſtorian of *Nice*, whoſe Hiſtory of the Philoſophers is cited by *Athenæus*; alſo an Epigrammatiſt, whoſe name is to five Epigrams in the *Greek* Anthology; *Athenæus* alſo mentions the *Arcadia* of one *Nicias*, whether the ſame is uncertain.

Nicolaus, a learned Peripatetick Philoſopher of *Damaſcus*, and of a pleaſant Converſation; he wrote a Hiſtory conſiſting of 134 Books, in which, as *Pliny* teſtifies *l.* 13. *c.* 4. *Octavius Cæſar* took

took much delight; alſo of this name there have been 5 Biſhops of *Rome*.

Nicochares, an *Athenian* Comedian, accounted equal to *Ariſtophanes*, ſeveral Fables of whoſe writing are mentioned by *Suidas* and *Athenæus*.

Nicocles, a Comick Poet, whoſe *Acanii* is mentioned by *Athenæus*.

Nicodemus, a Poet of *Heraclea*, whoſe *Carmina* are in the ſixth Book of the Greek *Anthology*.

Nicopea, the chief Sea-port Town of the Kingdom of *Sweden*.

Niceas, an ancient Biſhop of *Rome*, who wrote ſix Books of Inſtruction to thoſe that deſired Baptiſm, with ſome other things; he flouriſhed in the year of our Lord 420.

Niderling, (old word) a poor ſpirited, baſe, raskally ſort of a fellow, *Qu. Nidling*, one that dares not peep *E Nido* out of his Neſt.

Nieder-Weiſſemburg, a City of note belonging to the Electoral Archbiſhop of *Colen*, in that part of *Germany* called the Circle of the 4 Electors upon the *Rhine*.

Niſtes, (old word from the *French Neuf*) News.

Nig, (old word contract from *Niggard*) a miſerly, fordid, pinch-gut fellow, *Qu. Negans neceſſaria ſibi & ſuis* denying neceſſaries to himſelf and his family; from the Etymology is thought to come *Nigon* or *Nigeot*, i. e. a Dolt or Sot, as it were anſwering negatively to every thing ask'd of him.

To *Nill*, (old word contract from *Newill*) not to will, to be unwilling.

Nilus, an ancient Biſhop of *Theſſalonica*, under whoſe name are extant a Diſcourſe againſt the Popes Supremacy, another againſt the fire of Purgatory, with ſome other things; alſo a Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, of whoſe writing ſeveral things are quoted by *Nicephorus* in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory: There are alſo remembred two others of the ſame, an Epigrammatiſt, and a Hiſtorian.

To *Nim*, to filtch, or get by ſtealth, from the *Dutch* word *Nemen* to take.

Niſt, (old word contract from *Newiſt*) he knew not.

Niſus, an old Grammarian, of whom nothing is remembred but his *Faſti*.

Nocera, one of the principal Cities of that part of *Italy* called *Umbria*, or the Dutchy of *Spoleto*; it is particularly famous for the Cups and other Veſſels of wood that are here made.

Nold, (old word contract from *Newould*) would not.

Nonnus, a Poet of *Panopolis*, famed among other things for his *Dionyſiaca* in 48 Books in *Greek* Heroick Verſe.

Norr, (old word from the *French Nourrir* to nouriſh) a comforting, nouriſhing, or heartning up.

Noſſis, a learned woman, whoſe name is to a Tetraſtick in the third Book of the *Greek* Anthology.

Nye of Pheaſants, a term uſed by *Barns*, and other ancient Writers *de Aucupatoria*, for a flight, company, or flock of Pheaſants, not unprobably, as ſome conjecture, from the *Latin Nidus* a Neſt.

O.

Offenburg, one of the 35 free Cities in that part of *Germany* called the Circle of *Suevia*.

Offrend, (old word *Qu. Res Offerenda*) an Offering.

Oftſithe, (old word) often, or divers times.

Ogdoaſtick, (*Greek*) an Epigram, Stanza, or any diſtinct range or order of 8 Verſes.

Olympias, a learned *Theban* Lady, of whoſe writing ſeveral paſſages are quoted by *Pliny* in the 25*th*. 27*th*. and 28*th*. Book of his Natural Hiſtory.

Oneſicritus, a Philoſopher and Hiſtorian of *Ægina*; or as *Demetrius Magneſius* affirms, of *Aſtipala*; he went with *Alexander* the Great in his *Perſian* Expedition, and wrote the Hiſtory of his Infancy and Education, and is therefore compared, as *Laertius* obſerves, to *Xenophon*, in reference to *Cyrus*; he is alſo famed for an eminent Phyſitian.

Oppianus, a *Cilician* Poet, whoſe *Cynegetica* and *Halieutica*, or Poems treating of Hunting and Fiſhing in *Greek* Verſe are learnedly ſet forth by *Budæus*.

Oppius, an Author mentioned by *Macrobius* to have written *de Arboribus Sylveſtribus*.

Optatus, an *African* Biſhop, who wrote againſt the *Donatiſts* to the Emperours *Valentinianus* and *Valentinus*.

Ordonance, among Painters, the apt diſpoſition and ordering of Figures in a Hiſtory.

Orabantius, an ancienter *Greek* Poet than *Homer* himſelf, if we may credit the affirmation of the *Troezenians*; his *Ilias parva*, a Heroick Poem, was reſerved to *Ælians* time, as he himſelf teſtifies.

Oribaſius, a *Sardian*, Phyſitian to the Emperour *Julian*, Sirnamed the Apoſtate, by whom he is ſaid to have been made Queſtor of *Conſtantinople*; there are many things of his writing publiſhed, beſides what are ſaid to be extant in Libraries.

Origenes, Sirnamed *Adamantius*, one of the moſt ancient Fathers of the Church, of whoſe writing there are very many learned works extant; he flouriſhed (according to *Tritemius*) in the year of our Lord 261.

Oriſtan, one of the chief Towns originally of the *American* Iſland *Jamaica*.

Orixa, a great Kingdom (with its Metropolis of the ſame denomination) in that part of the *Eaſt Indies* called *India intra Gangem*, or *Indoſtan*.

Oſtend, or *Ooſtend*, a very well fortified Sea-

port Town of *Flanders*, the principal of the nine Provinces of the *Spaniſh Neatherlands*.

Oſtenius, a *Greek* writer of Miracles, and Fabulous Stories.

Oſtringers, or *Oſtregers*, a term uſed by ſome of our ancient writers *de Re aucuparia*, for thoſe Falconers that keep Goſhawks, or the largeſt ſort of Hawks; they are ſo called, as ſome think *Qu. Oſteringers*, or *Oſterlingers*, i. e. the people of the *Oſter*, or more eaſterly parts of *Europe*, as *Ruſſia*, *Poland*, &c. whence it is ſaid the Art of Faulconry was originally derived to us.

Overeſt, (old word *Qu.* ſuperlative degree of over) uppermoſt.

Overfret, (old word) Over-ſpread.

Outrance, (old word from the old *French Oultrance*) outrage.

Outwail, (old word) an object of uttermoſt wailing and lamentation.

P.

Palephatus, an *Abydenian* Hiſtorian, who flouriſhed under *Alexander* the Great, and whoſe *Cyriaca*, *Attica* and *Arabica* are mentioned by *Cyrus*; alſo a *Prienenſian*, who flouriſhed under *Artaxerxes*, whoſe Book *de non Credendis* was firſt printed at *Venice* by *Aldus*; he alſo wrote a Book called *Theologica Ægyptiaca*, and other things, which ſome aſcribe to an *Ægyptian*, (ſome ſay) an *Athenian* Grammarian of that name; alſo an *Athenian*, who wrote the Geography of the world in Verſe, the Contention of *Neptune* and *Minerva*, the Diſcourſes of *Venus* and *Cupid*, and other things of that nature.

Palamedes, an ancient Epick Poet, whoſe Poems are ſaid to have been aboliſh'd by *Homer* out of envy.

Palaſins, (old word, haply from the *French Palais* a Palace) Ladies of Honour that wait upon a Queen or Princeſs in her Palace.

Pambeh, a ſort of fine Cotton among the *Perſians*.

Pantænus, a Stoical Philoſopher, who flouriſhed under *Severus* and *Antoninus Caracalla*.

Paſchalis, a proper name, chiefly known by having been aſſumed by two Popes of *Rome*.

Patronil, (*French*) the Rounds which the Horſe-guard goes a nights.

Pavade, a ſort of old faſhion'd Dagger; ſome think from the City *Pavia*, where it was firſt uſed.

Paulinus, a Diſciple of St. *Auſtin*, and firſt Presbyter, afterwards Biſhop of *Nola*, of whoſe learned works many are yet extant, either in Print or M. S. in Libraries; he flouriſhed *A. D.* 420.

Paulus, a frequent proper name, which beſides the Antiquity and Eminence of its relation otherwiſe, of which ſee the *Dictionary* it ſelf, hath been aſſumed by five Biſhops or Popes of *Rome*; alſo *Paulus*, Sirnamed *Diaconus*, a well learned Hiſtorian of *Aquileia*, who wrote chiefly of the affairs of the *Lombard* Kingdom, and is commonly printed with *Jornandes*, and others of that ſubject.

Pedaſius Dioſcorides, an ancient Phyſitian, whoſe Books *de Materia Medica*, *de letbalibus Venenis*, and other things relating to Medicine, were firſt printed at *Venice* by *Aldus*.

Pelican, among Chymiſts, a Circulatory or Circulating Veſſel.

Pencell, (old word, poſſibly from the *Latin Panniçellus*) a Banner, Streamer, or Enſign.

Phavorinus, ſee *Favorinus*.

Pherecydes, a Philoſopher and Tragick Poet, who as *Strabo* affirms, flouriſhed in the time of *Servius Tullius*; he is ſaid by *Laertius* to have been the maſter of *Pythagoras*, and a hearer of *Pittacus*; he died of the Phthiriaſis or Louſy Diſeaſe.

Philo, an Academick Philoſopher, the Diſciple of *Clitomachus*; he profeſs'd at *Rome*, whither he fled for refuge, in the time of the *Mithridatick* War, and was very much honoured by *Cicero*; there was alſo another of the ſame name, Sirnamed *Judæus*, very knowing in all Arts and Sciences, in the Philoſophy of the *Greeks* and *Latins*, and in all the Laws, Cuſtoms, and Religion of the *Jews*, as his works yet extant teſtifie; he was ſo great an Emulator of *Plato*'s Eloquence, that thence it became a Proverb, *Aut Plato Philonizat, aut Philo Platonizat.*

Philolaus, a Pythagorick Philoſopher, who wrote three Books, which were ſo much eſteemed by *Plato*, that he gave him for them 10000 Denaries, which Sum he borrowed of *Dion* the *Syracuſian*.

Philoxenus, a Philoſopher given ſo much to his belly, that he wiſh'd his neck as long as a Crane, that he might the longer while have a taſt of his meat and drink as it went down.

Phocion, a Peripatetick Philoſopher of *Spain*, whoſe Book called *Cornucopia* is honourably mentioned by *Aulus Gellius*, as full of Variety and all ſorts of Learning.

Phormio; a Peripatetick Philoſopher, whoſe Speech at *Epheſus* before *Antiochus* and *Hannibal*, and the ſmall approbation that *Hannibal* ſhewed of it, ſee *Cicero de Oratore l.* 2.

Pithanaw, or *Mecquan*, a very large Bird in ſome parts of *America*, ſomewhat reſembling an Eagle, or biggeſt kind of Hawk, but having two or three purple feathers on its head as big as Swan feathers, and with tranſparent quills.

Pittacus, a Philoſopher, and Prince of *Mitylene*, he flouriſhed in the time of King *Cræſus*, and was of the number of thoſe that were called the ſeven Wiſe men of *Greece*; he challenged and overcame *Phrynon* Captain of the *Athenians* by a Stratagem of a Net, which he carrying privately about him, intangled him therewith; his Sentence was *Cede tempori*, Make uſe of and yield to time: There were two others, the one a Legiſlator, mentioned by *Favorinus* and *Demetrius*; the other

an Epigrammatiſt, who as *Ælian* teſtifies in his various Hiſtory, wrote an Encomium upon a Mill.

Pius, a proper name, of a well known ſignification, but ſcarce remembred from the denomination of any conſiderable perſon, except five Popes or Biſhops of *Rome*, who aſſumed it.

Plan, (in Painting) the Ichnography or Ground-work.

Plato, (ſo called from the broadneſs of his Shoulders, whereas his proper name was *Ariſtocles*) the moſt noble of Philoſophers, and Prince of the Academick Sect, the Son of *Ariſto* and *Parectonia*; his Eloquence of ſtyle was ſo ſublime, that it came to be a common ſaying, That if *Jupiter* himſelf ſhould have ſpoke it, he would have ſaid it after *Plato's* manner; he was ſo delighted with the Pythagorean Philoſophy, that he went into *Italy* on purpoſe to hear *Pythagoras*, and gave a vaſt price to *Philolaus* (as hath been ſaid already in *Philolaus*) for his Book of the Pythagorick Sect: He died in the 81ſt. year of his age, ſome ſay of the Phthiriaſis, or Lowſy diſeaſe.

Plutarchus, a Philoſopher of *Cheronea*, who flouriſhed under the Emperours *Trajan* and *Adrian*, to the firſt of whom he dedicated his Book of *Apophthegms*, and by whom he was ſent into *Illyricum* with conſular power; his works are very many, which are yet extant, the chiefeſt of which are his Lives and his Morals.

Pohano, ſee *Maccarib.*

Polemon, an Athenian Philoſopher, the Son of *Philoſtratus*; he by the prudent counſel of *Xenocrates*, was reclaimed from a debauch'd and diſſolute life, to ſuch a perfection of ſobriety and wiſdom, that as *Aulus Gellius* teſtifies, he ſucceeded him in his School with very great credit and applauſe.

Porphyrius, (ſo called from his purple Veſtment, whereas his proper name was *Malchus*) a Tyrian Philoſopher of a Noble Family, who going to *Rome*, became a hearer of *Plotinus*, together with *Origen* and *Amelius* his Condiſciples; his works yet extant are of general good repute, except his 15 Books againſt the Chriſtians, which are anſwered by *Methodius*, *Euſebius*, and *Apollinaris*; he flouriſhed under the Emperour *Aurelian*, and till the time of *Tacitus* and *Probus*.

Poſidonius, a Philoſopher of *Apamia*, the Diſciple and ſucceſſour of *Panætius*; he being a Stoic would needs experiment the truth of his own opinion in himſelf, by perſwading himſelf that he was unconcerned in the pain of the Gout which ſeized upon him; he wrote ſeveral Books at *Rome*, whither he came in the time of *Marcus Marcellus*, and where *Cicero* became a hearer of him, as *Plutarch* teſtifies.

Polycarpus, a Diſciple of St. *John*, whoſe Epiſtle to the *Philippians* is mentioned by *Suidas*, and his Epiſtle to *Dionyſius Areopagita*, by *Hieronymus*.

Porthoſe, (old word) a kind of Service Book, probably from the *Latin Portare*, becauſe the Prieſts uſed to carry them about them in their journeys.

Powk, (old word *qu. pug. Cacodæmon*) an evil ſpirit.

Previd, (old word *qu.* Prooved) ſtout, bold, hardy.

Prevy, (haply from the *French Prive*) a word uſed in ſome old Books of Faulconry for Tamed, or the ſame as *Reclaimed.*

Prickſour, (old word) a rank rider.

Prief, (old word) Proof.

Pricket, (old word) a ſmall wax Candle.

Primaſius, an ancient *African* Biſhop, the Diſciple ſome ſay of St. *Auſtin*; there are extant of his writing ſeveral Commentaries, Epiſtles, and other works.

Priſtaff, a Maſter of Ceremonies, and Conductor of Embaſſadors among the *Perſians*.

Proclus, a Platonick Philoſopher of *Lycia*, the Diſciple of *Syrianus*, and Maſter of *Marinus Neapolitanus*; he is eminent for his Commentaries yet extant upon *Heſiod* and *Homer*, and ſome other things of Philoſophy and Grammar, beſides his 18 invectives againſt the Chriſtians, in anſwer to which *Joannes Grammaticus* wrote a learned defence, as *Suidas* teſtifies; this is moſt probably that *Proclus*, who *Spartianus* affirms to have been the Maſter of *Lucius Antoninus*, who advanc'd him to the Conſulſhip; for there were ſeveral others of the ſame name, as *Proclus* of *Mallea*, who wrote againſt *Epicurus*; another of *Laodicea*, Sirnamed *Proculeius*; a third of *Naucratis*, whom *Philoſtratus* relates to have been one of his Maſters, and to have taught at *Athens*.

Protagoras, a Philoſopher of *Abdera*, the Son of *Menander*, and a Diſciple of *Democritus*; he was inſtructed by the *Perſian Magi* in their Learning and Religion, in recompence of his Fathers liberality to *Xerxes* and his Army, and thereupon was baniſhed by the *Athenians* for innovating in Religion. See *Philoſtratus* and *Aulus Gellius*.

Q.

Quartodecimans, a name given to thoſe of the ancient Churches of *Aſia* the leſs, becauſe they contended for the keeping of *Eaſter Quartodecimo Lunæ*, i. e. in the 14*th.* day from the *Phaſis* or appearance of the Moon in the firſt month of the year.

Queach of buſhes, among the old writers of Faulconry, is taken for a Quick-ſet of buſhes.

Quintus Curtius, an Elegant *Latin* Hiſtorian, in much eſteem among Learned Men for his Hiſtory of the Acts of *Alexander* the Great.

Quintus Smyrnæus Calaber, a Greek Poet, of whom we have extant an Elegant Poem, which continues on the *Trojan* War where *Homer* left.

R.

R *Adgondes*, (old word) a diſeaſe which ſome think to be a kind of St. *Anthony*'s fire.

A *Rag*, or *Rake* of Colts, a word uſed by *Julius Barns*, for a company of Colts.

Ragment, (old word haply *qu. Ragginamento*) a fable.

A *Raskal* of Boys, a word uſed by *J. Barns* for a company of Boys, *qu.* a Raſcal Rout.

Rate of a *Boar*, a word uſed by the old Venatory writers for the Spleen of a *Boar*.

Reſpondent, (*Lat.*) in the Civil Law, he that anſwers to Interogatories at *Doctors Commons*: in the Univerſity, it is taken for him that anſwers the Propoſer of any Argument in a Diſputation, who is called the Opponent.

Ridgil, the Male of any Beaſt, that hath but one ſtone.

Ridings of *York-ſhire*, the three Diviſions of that County, *viz.* Eaſt, Weſt and North.

Rodage, (*French*) a certain Tax or Toll exacted in ſome Parts of *France* by the Lords or Noblemen of thoſe Parts, upon every Wain or Cart, whether loden or unloden, that paſſeth by their Lordſhips, though upon the High-way.

S.

S *Almagundi*, (*Ital.*) a Diſh of meat made of cold Capons, Anchoves, Oyl, Lemons, and other Ingredients.

Scath, (old word) damage, loſs or hurt.

Sea-fan, or *Sea-feather*, a ſort of Plant which grows upon the Rocks in ſeveral parts of *America*, which being broad and thin, they uſe for the driving away the Moſcheto's, Merrywings, and other troubleſome Inſects.

Selcouth, (old word) ſtrange.

Sibar, a word uſed by Chymiſts for Quick-ſilver.

Side that Haddock, among Carvers, is Carve that Haddock.

Saladini, Corporeal Spirits, as they are called by the Chymiſts, dwelling in the inviſible fire.

Sophron, a Comick Poet, of whoſe writing *Athenæus* mentions 8 Fables.

Sophronius, an ancient *Hieroſolymitan* of the Lives of the Saints, mentioned by *Nicephorus* in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.

Sorelings, a company of Iſlands (ſome ſay 145 in number) lying over againſt the Weſtern Cape of *Cornwall* from *Scilly*, which is the chiefeſt and bigeſt; and whence all the reſt of theſe Iſlands are for the moſt part called the Iſles of *Scilly*.

Spahoglani, a ſort of *Turkiſh* Horſemen, who having Penſions allowed them in Mony, receive them quarterly at four payments at *Conſtantinople*.

Spara, a Chymical word for the Mineral vertue coming out of the firſt Being of Metals.

Speciarie, a place for the keeping of Spices.

Spermolum, a Spagyrical term for the Mucilaginous Liquor of Frogs.

Spile, a ſmall round Sand, which lies to the Southward, athwart the *Buoy* of the *Oaze* edge.

Splat that Pike, in the Language of Carvers, is cut up that Pike.

Splay that Bream, among Carvers, is cut up that Bream.

Spoil that Hen, among Carvers, is cut up that Hen.

Spruce-tree, a goodly *Indian* Tree, of which Maſts of Ships and Sail-yards are made.

Squaſhes, or *Squonterquaſhes*, a ſort of *Indian* Gourd, of which the beſt ſort, which is the Yellow, (the other is Green) is about the bigneſs and ſhape of a Pome-water, and is called the Apple-ſquaſh.

Stag-fly, (*Lat. Lucanus*, *Greek* Πλανίκως) a ſort of flying Inſect ſo called, from its having Horns reſembling thoſe of a *Stag*.

Staggers, a diſeaſe in Horſes, ſomewhat of the nature of the *Vertigo* in Men.

Stannar, among Chymiſts, is the Mother of Metals, or the Fume out of which Elements are generated.

Star-fiſh, a ſmall Fiſh, about an inch thick, white underneath, and ſomewhat rough above, about the circumference of the palm of the hand, and having five Points like the rays of a Star, being thrown up by the Sea, they are found ſticking upon the Rocks in great numbers in many parts of *America*: This Fiſh is not eatable, being accounted of a poiſonous quality.

Stephanus, an ancient *Greek* writer, whoſe Book *de Urbibus* is in much eſteem among Geographers, though ſome think this Book to be but an abridgment of *Stephanus*, by *Hermolaus*, a Grammarian of *Conſtantinople*.

Stonebuck, a ſort of Beaſt, otherwiſe an *Antilope*. See *Antilope* in the body of the *Dictionary*.

Stingray, a very large Fiſh with a rough skin, which is uſed for the covering of Watch-caſes, Hafts of Knives, and the like.

Stound, (old word uſed by *Spencer* in his *F. Qu.*) miſchief or ſmart.

Stour, (old word uſed by the ſame Author) debate, ſtriſe.

Strabo, an *Amaſean* Philoſopher, whoſe 17 Books of Geography we have extant; he flouriſhed under *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*.

Strato a writer of *Media Comedia*, whoſe *Lepnomeda* and *Phœnicides* are cited by *Athenæus*.

String that *Lamprey*, among Carvers, is cut up that *Lamprey*.

Supralapſarians, a ſort of Hereticks, who held, that God condemned men before their fall.

Sylphes, Dwarfs or Pygmies, or rather a ſort of Phantaſms of little people called Fayries.

Sylvani, or *Sylveſtres*, among the Magical and Chymical

Chymical Philoſophers, are taken for certain airy People or Spirits inhabiting the Air.

Sylveſter, a proper name of men, (ſignifying woody, or belonging to the woods) chiefly eminent by three Popes or Biſhops of *Rome* that have aſſumed it.

Sybita Stricta, a certain Spirit fancied by the Magical Philoſophers to be the Spirit of thoſe that walk in their ſleep.

Synagrius, an ancient *Greek* Poet, who is ſaid to have written an Heroick Poem of the *Trojan* War.

Syneſius, a Chriſtian Philoſopher of *Pentapolis* in *Africa*, of whom there are many things extant both in Grammar and Philoſophy; alſo a *Cyrenæan*, Biſhop of *Ptolemais*, whoſe works came out in Folio at *Paris*, *Anno* 1553. there are alſo extant under the name of *Syneſius* the *Cyrenæan* ſeveral *Greek* Hymns.

Syrianus, a *Greek* Commentator, together with *Sopater* and *Marcellinus*, upon *Hermogenes* his *Rhetorica*.

T.

Talc, a ſort of clear ſhining Mineral or Stone, like Pearl, but conſiſting of thin leaves or flakes, it is much uſed in Coſmeticks, and there are four kinds of it, Yellow, Red, and Black.

Tame that Crab, among the Curious in the Art of Carving, is as much as Dreſs that Crab.

Tatianus, a Rhetorician, whom *Euſebius*, *l.* 4. *c.* 16. *Hiſt. Eccl.* takes notice of, both for his great perfection in Oratory in his younger years, and for what he wrote againſt the Gentiles after his converſion to Chriſtianity.

Tauriſcus of *Cizicum*, a famous Statuary among the Ancients.

Teladeus and *Theodorus*, two Samian Sculptors, both brethren, ſo equally excellent in the ſaid Art, that one having begun the Statue of *Apollo*, and the other finiſhed it; both Pieces fitted each other ſo well, as if both had been made by the ſelf-ſame hand; the laſt of whom was alſo a moſt skilful Architect, and gave his judgment about laying the foundation of the *Epheſian* Temple, and is ſaid to have been the firſt that made Statues of molten Iron.

Teleſilla, an Argive Poeteſs, who leading a Party of her Country women againſt a Band of *Lacedæmonians*, put them to flight.

Terra Auri, (a Chymical term) Litharge of Gold.

Terrelati, Corporeal Spirits, as the Magical and Chymical Philoſophers call them, living in the Earth.

Terremabin, a Chymical word for the fatneſs of Manna.

To *Tertiate* a Gun, to try the thickneſs of the Metal.

Thales, a *Mileſian* Philoſopher, one of the 7 (who were named by *Exoche*) wiſe men of *Greece*: he is reputed to have been the firſt eminent Geometrician among the *Greek* Philoſophers, and the firſt exact Contemplator of the Sun, Moon and Stars, and was by profeſſion a Merchant, as *Plutarch* teſtifies in his Life of *Thales*.

Thapneus, a word uſed by Chymiſts, for a clean purified Medium.

Themiſtius, a Philoſopher, who flouriſhed under the Emperour *Julian*, Sirnamed the Apoſtate, to whom he was *Præfectus Prætorij* at *Conſtantinople*; he mitigated by his Authority the rage of the Emperour *Valens* a ſtrong *Arrian*, againſt the Orthodox Chriſtians: Several works of his, as his Paraphraſe upon *Ariſtotles* Phyſicks, and other things, are mentioned by *Suidas*.

Theodectes, an ancient Oratour of *Cilicia*, the Diſciple of *Plato*, *Iſocrates*, and *Ariſtotle*, which laſt dedicated to him his Books of Rhetorick; he was alſo a Poet, and wrote not only Rules of Rhetorick in Verſe, but alſo ſeveral Tragedies, and died in the 41*ſt.* year of his age, leaving a Son both of the ſame name and profeſſion, who wrote 8 Books of Rhetorick, an Encomium of *Alexander* King of *Epirus*, with ſome other things.

Theodorus, a noble Oratour of *Gadara* in *Syria*, he was the Maſter of *Hermagoras*, and read Rhetorick to the Emperour *Tiberius* at *Rhodes*, as ſaith *Quintilian l.* 6.

Theon, a Philoſopher of *Alexandria*, who flouriſhed under the Emperour *Theodoſius* the elder, contemporary with *Pappus*, there were ſeveral others of the ſame name, all mentioned by *Suidas*, one of *Alexandria*, a Stoick, who flouriſhed under *Auguſtus* a little after *Arrius*; he wrote ſeveral things in Phyſicks, Rhetorick, and other Arts; another of *Antioch*, a Stoick alſo, elder than the other two, he wrote a defence of *Socrates*; a third of *Smyrna*.

Theophraſtus, a learned Botanick writer, whoſe extant works are in great eſteem.

Theopompus, a Philoſopher of *Cheronea*, mentionen by *Eutropius*, *l.* 10. alſo an Orator of *Gnidus*, mentioned by *Quintilian*; *Suidas* alſo ſpeaks of him, and *Ephorus*, the Diſciple of *Iſocrates*, ranking him among the Hiſtorians; he was in great eſteem with *Julius Cæſar*, and ſo was his Son *Artemidorus*, as *Strabo* delivers *l.* 14.

Theramenes, an *Athenian* Philoſopher, mentioned by *Cicero* in his *Tuſculan Queſtions l.* 1. his drinking to *Critias*, when he was condemned to death by Poiſon by the 30 Tyrants, is a paſſage well known in Hiſtory.

Theromachus, a noble Statuary, whom ſome think alſo to have been a Painter, and the ſame with that *Theromachus*, who flouriſhed in the 107*th.* Olympiad, mentioned by *Pliny l.* 15. *c.* 10.

Thews, (old word) Counſels.

Thigh, (among Carvers) cut up that Pidgeon, Woodcock, *&c.*

Thiſma, a word uſed by the Chymiſts for Mineral Veins.

Thraſeas Pætus, a Philoſopher in *Nero*'s time, who ſuffering death undauntedly at the Tyrants commmand uttered theſe words; Let us ſacrifice this blood to *Jove* the deliverer.

Timæus, a Pythagorean Philoſopher of *Locris*, whom *Plato* brings in a Dialogue, diſcourſing of Nature; there is alſo extant of this *Timæus* a Diſcourſe *de Natura & Anima Mundi.*

Timantes, a Contemporary of *Xeuxis*, he was judged equal, if not ſuperiour to *Parrhaſius*; his chief excellency was, that in all his works (the chief whereof were his *Iphigenia*, and his *Cyclops*) he always left ſomething to be underſtood more than was expreſs'd.

Timarchides, a perſon equally famed for the excellency both of his Painting and Sculpture, *Plin. l.* 34. *c.* 9. *l.* 36. *c.* 5. 28.

To *Timber* the fire, among the Curious in ſetting forth of Feaſts and Entertainments, is to lay wood on the fire.

Timarchus, a Statuary mentioned by *Pliny*, *l.* 34. *c.* 8.

Timomachus, a *Bizantian*, whoſe *Medea* and *Ajax Cæſar* bought of him for 80 Talents, and placed them in the Temple of *Venus*.

Timon, a Philoſopher of *Apollonia*, who flouriſhed in the time of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, and profeſs'd Philoſophy and Oratory at *Chalcedon*, he alſo writ ſeveral Tragedies, Comedies, and Satyrs.

Timotheus, an Artiſt, of whoſe exquiſite Sculpture ſeveral Monuments were ſet up in the Temple of *Apollo* at *Rome*; he was one of thoſe that helpt to carve the *Mauſoleum*, or Tomb of *Mauſolus*.

Tine, (old word) grief or ſorrow.

To *Tire* an Egg, among the Curious in the Niceties of it, is to dreſs an Egg.

Toruſcula, a Chymical term for a Drop.

Trank that Sturgeon, *Tranſon* that Eel, in the phraſe of Carvers, is cut up that Sturgeon or Eel.

Trarames, in the phraſe of the Chymical and Magical Philoſophers, are actions of Spirits heard but not ſeen.

Trifertes, (Chym.) Spirits dwelling in the fire.

Tronus, or *Tronoſſa*, the ſweeteſt kind of Manna, or a Congelation of the Celeſtial Dew.

Trunnions, in Gunnery, the knobs that hold the Piece at the Carriage.

Truphar, (Chym.) an occult vertue of Minerals whereby they act in that quality, and to that end to which they are diſpoſed and deſigned.

Tusk that Barbel, among Carvers, is cut up that Barbel.

A *Tygendies* of Pies, is taken by *Julio Barns*, and other old writers *de re Aucuparia*, for a flight or company of Pies.

V.

M. *Valerius Martialis*, the moſt witty and learned of *Latin* Epigrammatick Poets, as appears by his extant Books of Epigrams; he was born at *Bilbilis* in *Spain*; he flouriſhed under the Emperour *Domitian* about the year of our Lord 83.

Verto, (among Chymiſts) the fourth part of a pound.

Uſſers, (old word) a ſort of great Ship.

Virgulta Foſſorum, the Miners Rods, wherewith they uſe to diſcover Mines.

Viltrum, among Chymiſts, is a Strainer, but with the addition of *Philoſophorum* it is taken for an *Alembick*.

Viſto, among Chymical and Magical Philoſophers, is a ſupernatural apparition of Spirits, after a manner unſeen by Men.

Umquile, (old word) heretofore, in times paſt.

Unbrace that Mallard, in the phraſe of Carvers, is cut up that Mallard; in like manner *Undertranch* that Porpus.

Unjoint that Bittern.
Unlace that Cony.
Untach that Curlew.

Urban, a proper name of men, ſignifying Civil, or poliſh'd with City breeding; but this name is ſcarce otherwiſe known than by having been aſſumed by 10 Popes of *Rome*.

W.

TO *Ween*, (old word) to be of opinion.

To *Weild*, (old word) to manage or govern.

To *Wend*, (old word) to go.

Wing that Partridge, (in the phraſe of Carvers) is as much as cut up that Partridge; and in like manner *Wing* that Quail.

Wiſmodt, a Chymical term for Tin that is foul, unmalleable, and not to be wrought upon.

To *Wite*, (old word) to reprove.

Wobble, a ſort of *American* Bird, ſomewhat reſembling the *Penguin*, but of a very deformed ſhape, and by reaſon of the ſhortneſs of its wings, not able to fly.

To *Wonne*, (old word) to dwell.

Wood, (old word) mad.

Wranglands, (in Common Law) Wood Trees which never grow up to Timber.

To *Wreak*, (old word) to fulfil.

Xanthus,

Xanthus an ancient Poet, contemporary with *Steſichorus*, whoſe Embaſſadour he is ſaid to have been; ſeveral Verſes of his are cited by *Ælian* in his various Hiſtory; alſo a *Lydian* Hiſtorian, whoſe *Lydiaca* are cited by *Athenæus* and *Suidas*; alſo a very ancient *Sardian* writer, mentioned by *Ænæas Sylvius* in his deſcription of *Aſia*; *Pliny* alſo in the 25*th.* and 26*th.* Book of his Natural Hiſtory borrows ſeveral things out of an Author of this name.

Xantonia, (vulg. *Xaintoign*) a Province of Aquitanick *France*, whoſe chief City is *Xaintes*, lying upon the River *Carenton.*

Xenagoras, a writer of Natural Hiſtory, or ſomething of that nature, cited by the ſame *Pliny* in his 4*th.* and 7*th.* Books.

Xenarchus, a Comick writer, whoſe *Pentathlon*, *Priapus*, *Somnus*, *Purpura*, and *Scythæ*, are mentioned by *Suidas*, and cited by *Athenæus.*

Xenocrates, a Platonick Philoſopher, and hearer of *Plato*; ſeveral of his Sayings are cited by *Stobæus*; alſo the Dialogue of Death, vulgarly aſcribed to *Plato*, is by ſome thought to be his; alſo a very learned Phyſitian, out of whoſe many Volumes *Pliny* hath pick'd out plenty of Matter in divers places of his Natural Hiſtory; alſo an Epigrammatiſt; of whom there is a Tetraſtich in the 4*th.* Book of the *Greek* Anthology.

Xenocritus, a *Greek* Epigrammatick Poet, whoſe name is to an *Octoſtich* in the 3*d.* Book of the Anthology.

Xenophanes, a *Colophonian* Elegiack Poet, ſeveral of whoſe Elegies and Parodies are cited by *Athenæus*, and ſome of his Elegies by *Suidas*, and moſt probably that *Colophonian* Philoſopher of the ſame name, whoſe Poem *de Pſillis* is mentioned by *Æneas Sylvius*, in his deſcription of *Aſia* the leſs, is the ſame perſon, as ſeems eaſie enough to be inferred from *Diogenes Laertius* his Teſtimony of the Philoſopher of *Colophon*'s writing Elegies and Iambicks againſt *Heſiod's* and *Homer's* Fictions of the Gods.

Xeres de la Frontera, a Town of *Andaluſia*, a Province of that part of *Spain* which was formerly called the Kingdom of *Caſtile*; this Town is chiefly noted for the fertility of the Country about it; but moſt particularly for its production of that ſort of Wine which is in great eſteem among us, and which we, vulgarly call Sherry-Sack.

Xerxes, a famous Painter among the ancient *Greeks.*

Xiamſi, one of the nine Mediterranean Prefectures of *China*, the other 8 being *Canſii*, *Sancii*, *Huanum*, *Ivana*, *Fuquum*, *Suinam*, *Quichen*, and *Quancii.*

Xyſtus, a *Pythagorean* Philoſopher, whoſe *Enchiridion* was Printed firſt at *Baſil* by *Beatus Rhenanus.* *Xyſtus*; or rather *Sixtus*, which is accounted the ſame name, hath been aſſumed by five Biſhops or Popes of *Rome.*

Y.

Yape, (old word) the ſame as *Jape.*

Yare, (old word, probably from the old *Saxon Garre*, prepared) ready, prompt, ſmart, quick.

Yblent, (old word) blinded.

Ycorven, (old word) cut or carved.

Ypre, one of the principal Towns of *Flanders*, the chief Province of the *Spaniſh Neatherlands*; this Town is newly taken, *viz.* in the beginning of the year 1678. from the King of *Spain*, by the *French* Kings Forces.

Yſenac, one of the Ducal Seats in *Thuringia*, of the Dukes of *Saxony.*

Yvica and *Fromentera*, two Iſlands in the *Iberian* Sea, belonging to the King of *Spain*, anciently called *Ebuſa* and *Ophiuſa*, and by one name *Pityuſæ.*

Z.

Zeno, a Philoſopher of *Citium*, the Prince of the Stoicks, of whom very much is delivered by *Cicero*, and ſeveral other Authers; there were alſo of the ſame name other eminent Philoſophers, one a Stoick likewiſe, of the Iſle of *Cyprus*, of ſo great repute among the *Athenians*, that they committed the government of their City to him, and erected him a Statue of Braſs; he is ſaid to have ſtrangled himſelf to death in the twenty ninth year of his Age, upon the anguiſh he ſuffered by breaking his finger againſt a ſtone; a third of *Elea*, who together with *Perdiccas* was a hearer of *Parmenides*; he is affirmed by *Ariſtotle* to have been the firſt Inſtitutor of Logick, as *Empedocles* was of Rhetorick; his admirable conſtancy in ſuffering and deſpiſing the cruelties of the Tyrant *Nearchus*, is notorious in Hiſtory; a fourth an Epicurean Philoſopher, contemporary with *Cicero*, and by him mentioned in his Book *de finibus.*

Zenocritus, *Zenodotus*, and *Zenophanes*, other ancient Philoſophers mentioned by *Athenæus.*

Zeuxis,

Zeuxis, a Painter of *Heraclea*, the moſt eminent of his time, and of whom *Timanthes*, *Androcides*, *Eupompus*, and *Parrhaſius*, were Contemporaries and Emulators; the chief Pieces recorded his, are his Boy with the Grapes, about which *Parrhaſius* and he had the Conteſt, and his *Helena*.

Zopyrus, a famous Graver among the ancient *Greeks*, who Graved the Court of the *Areopagitæ* in a Cup, and alſo the Tryal of *Oreſtes*.

Zoſimus, a Learned Father of the ancient *Greek* Church.

A Col-

A *COLLECTION* of ſuch affected words from the *Latin* or *Greek*, as are either to be uſed warily, and upon occaſion only, or totally to be rejected as Barbarous, and illegally compounded and derived; the moſt notorious of which laſt are noted with an *Obeliſk*.

A.

ABdominous, (*Lat.*) having a big fat Paunch or Belly.

Acataſtaſie, (*Grek*) the ſame as Inconſiſtence in *Latin*.

† *Acetologous*, (*Hybris*, *Lat.* and *Greek*) talking in a ſharp, and as it were Vinegar ſtrain; huſſing.

† *Acerecomic*, (*Greek*) having ones hair uncut or unſhorn.

Agamie, (*Greek*) a being unmarried.

To *Agonize*, (*Greek*) to play the Champion or valiant Combatant.

Aitiologie, (*Greek*) a diſcourſing of Cauſes.

† *Alebromancy*, (*Greek*) a divination by Barly.

Alectriomachy, Cock-fighting.

Ambilevous, (*Lat.*) Left-handed.

Ametry, (*Greek*) a being without meaſure.

Amphivagous, (*Hybr.*) wandring about.

† *Ambilogie*, (*Hybris*, *Greek* and *Lat.*) a ſpeech that may be taken both ways; and ſpeaking doubtfully.

Amboſexous, (*Lat.*) of both Sexes.

Anacathartick, (*Greek*) expelling by purge.

Anatiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing the diſeaſes of old women.

† *Anopſie*, (*Greek*) a being depriv'd of ſight.

Anſulary, (*Lat.*) having a handle.

Antarchy, (*Greek*) an oppoſing of Government.

Anthropomancy, (*Greek*) a divination of the looks or actions of men.

Antipelargie, (*Greek*) a grateful return of kindneſs from Children to their Parents.

Antipræſtigiation, (*Hybr.*) a requiting deceit with deceit, a counter-jugling.

Apian, (from *Apis* a Bee) having the ſweetneſs of Hony.

Apomel, (*Greek*) a drink made of a decoction of water and hony.

Apoteleſm, (*Greek*) a finiſhing of any work: but applyed to Aſtrology, it ſignifies a calculation of Nativities by the Rules of Aſtrology.

Aſtroarch, (*Greek*) a Ruler among the Stars, a King or Queen of the Stars, *E. G.* the Sun or Moon.

Aſymbolick, not paying, or excuſed from paying his ſhot or reckoning.

† *Aurigraphy*, (*Hybr.*) a writing in Gold.

Autograph, (*Greek*) a mans own hand-writing.

Auriſt, (*Lat.*) one that underſtands the Affects, and Cures all Maladies incident to the Ears.

Axinomancy, (*Greek*) a ſort of Divination by Axes.

B.

BIbliography, (*Greek*) a writing Books.

Bimenſal, (*Lat.*) during two months.

Bovicide, (*Lat.*) a killer of Oxen, a Butcher.

Brachylogie, (*Greek*) a ſhort way of ſpeaking.

To *Bubulcitate*, (*Lat.*) to do the office of a *Bubulcus* or Cowheard.

C.

CAcography, (*Greek*) ill writing.

Cacologie, (*Greek*) evil communication, a diſcourſe of ill things.

Cacophonie, (*Greek*) a ſending forth an ill ſound.

Catoptographicks, (*Greek*) Books treating of that part of perſpective called *Catoptrica*.

Cæſariated, (*Lat.*) having a great buſh or large locks of hair.

Cephalonomancy, (*Grrek* from Κέφαλο- ὄν- and *μαντία*) a Divination by the broil'd head of an Aſſe.

Ceratine, made of wax.

Ceromancie, (*Hybr.*) a Divination by wax put into water.

Chironomer, (*Greek*) an Inſtructer in certain geſtures to be uſed with the hand in dancing, fencing, or the like.

Cindaliſm, (*Greek*) a play uſed among children, commonly called Duſt-point.

Cinerulent, (*Lat.*) full of duſt or aſhes.

† *Circumbilivagination*, a going round, or in a circular motion.

Circumſtantiation, (*Lat.*) a making out by Circumſtances.

To *Circumveſt*, (*Lat.*) to cloath about.

To † *Clempſonize*, to filtch, or take away by ſtealth.

Clinopalie, (*Greek*) bed-wreſtling.

Coinquination, (*Lat.*) a ſtaining or defiling.

Coeloſtomie, (*Greek*) a ſpeaking with a hollow voice.

† *Colligence*, (*Lat.*) a tying together.

Comminuible, (*Lat.*) capable to be broken to pieces.

To † *Comprint*, (*Hybr.*) to print anothers Copy.

To *Congeriate*, (*Lat.*) to pile up into a heap.

† *Cynarctomachy*, (*Greek*) a Bear-baiting.

D.

Dedentition, (*Lat.*) a ſhedding of Teeth.

Digamie, (*Greek*) a having been twice married.

Dirutor, (*Lat.*) a thrower down, a deſtroyer.

Divagation, (*Lat.*) a wandring to and fro.

Dival, (*Lat.*) Divine.

E.

To † *Effigiate*, (*Lat.*) to make the Effigies of any thing.

To *Egurgitate*, (*Lat.*) to diſcharge.

Empturition, a having a deſire to buy.

Enthronization, a ſetling upon a Throne.

To † *Eſſentificate*, (*Lat.*) to cauſe the Eſſence or Being of any thing.

Ethelotbreſcie, (*Greek*) Will-worſhip.

To *Evangelize*, (*Greek*) to write or preach the Goſpel.

Euthanaſie, (*Greek*) a dying well.

Execation, (*Lat.*) a cutting out.

G.

† *Fallaciloquent*, (*Lat.*) ſpeaking deceitfully.

Ferocious, (*Lat.*) fierce or cruel.

Findible, (*Lat.*) apt to be cleft.

† *Flexiloquent*, (*Lat.*) ſpeaking ſo as to bend or incline the minds of others.

Floccification, (*Lat.*) a ſetting at nought.

Fumivendulous, (*Lat.*) ſelling ſmoak.

G.

Gaudiloquent, (*Lat.*) ſpeaking with joy.

Gloſſomatical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Gloſs or ſhort Comment.

H.

Hagiographie, (*Greek*) a writing of holy things.

Haliagraphy, (*Greek*) a writing of the Sea, or of things contained or belonging to the Sea.

† *Heliſpherical*, (*Greek*) having a Spherical roundneſs like the Sun.

Heptaphonie, (*Greek*) a ſeven-fold ſound, a ſounding ſeven times, or a ſending forth ſeven diſtinct ſounds.

† *Hierograms*, (*Greek*) writings in any ſacred or holy Subject.

† *Holographical*, (*Greek*) entirely of ſuch a mans hand writing.

Homodox, (*Greek*) of the ſame opinion.

† *Homologation*, an aſſenting, agreeing, or ſpeaking the ſame thing.

Honorificability, or *Honorificabilitude*, or *Honorificabilitudinity*, (*Lat.*) honourableneſs.

† *Horripilation*, (*Lat.*) a being rough with hair, an erection of the hair with a fright.

† *Humiferous*, but more tolerably *Humidiferous*, (*Lat.*) having moiſture in it.

Hydropotiſt, (*Greek*) a water-drinker.

Hyperpanonomous, (*Greek*) having a name above all names; it is a word particularly applyed to the Holy name of *Jeſus* by the Author of a Book called *Divine Breathings*.

I.

Jactive, or *Jactuarie*, (*Lat.*) ſuſtaining loſs.

Jatraliptick, (*Greek*) applying Ointments and outward Medicines.

† *Illiquation*, (*Lat.*) an Infuſing dry things into liquid.

† *Importuous*, (*Lat.*) having no Port or Haven.

† *Impreſcriptible*, (*Lat.*) not to be preſcribed.

† *Incommiſcibility*, a being uncapable of Mixture

† *Indign*, (*Lat.*) unworthy.

† *Inimical*, (*Lat.*) having an enmity againſt.

Irrepoſcible, (*Lat.*) not to be required again

L.

Laboriferous, (*Lat.*) bearing or enduring labour.

Largiloquent, (*Lat.*) ſpeaking or diſcourſing largely, full of talk.

Libanomancy, (*Greek*) a Divination by Frankincence.

Lithoglyphick, (*Greek*) a Stone-cutter.

Lithomancy, (*Greek*) a Divination by the caſting of Stones.

† *Logographer*, (*Greek*) a writer of Pleas, Cauſes, or any Legal proceedings, a Lawyers Clerk, alſo a writer of Accounts.

† *Lubidinity*, (*Lat.*) luſt, or vehement deſire

† *Lubre-*

† *Lubrefaction*, (*Lat.*) a making ſlippery.
† *Luctiſonant*, (*Lat.*) ſounding mournfully, expreſſing a doleful tone.

M.

Macellator, (*Lat.*) a Shambleman, a Butcher.
Maculature, (*Lat.*) any thing blotted or blurred.
Megalopſychie, (*Greek*) magnanimity, largeneſs of ſoul, grandure of mind.
Melliloquent, (*Lat.*) fair-ſpoken, uttering as it were honied words.
Micropſychy, (*Greek*) puſillanimity, narrowneſs of ſoul, poorneſs of ſpirit.
† *Miniography*, (*Hybr.*) a painting in red, eſpecially in Vermillion.
Miſanthropiſt, (*Greek*) a man-hater.
Miſogyniſt, (*Greek*) a woman-hater.
Monophagie, (*Greek*) an eating alone.
Multivolent, (*Lat.*) willing or deſiring much or many things.
Muricide, (*Lat.*) a Mouſe-killer.
Muſcoſitie, (*Lat.*) an abounding (in † Mice) or rather Moſs.

N.

Nequient, (*Lat.*) unable.
Nexuoſity, (*Lat.*) a being full of bands or knots.
† *Nihilification*, (*Lat.*) a ſetting at nought or ſlighting.
Noctipotent, (*Lat.*) powerful in the night.
† *Nugiſonant*, (*Lat.*) ſounding like toys or trifles.
† *Nugipolyloquous*, (*Hybr.*) ſpeaking much, and altogether triflingly.

O.

† TO *Olfact*, (*Lat.*) to ſmell.
Omnipercipience, (*Lat.*) an all-perceivingneſs.
Omnitinerant, (*Lat.*) travelling or journying in all places, or all about.
Oneirocriticiſm, (*Greek*) an expertneſs in the expounding or interpreting of dreams.
† *Onologie*, (*Greek*) a talking like an Aſs.
Onomancy, (*Greek*) a Divination by names, or rather a Divination by ſome obſervations about an Aſs, the firſt ſhould ſeem rather to be *Onomomancy*.
Opiſthographical, having ſomething written behind, or on the back.

P.

TO *Paratragediate*, (*Greek*) to over-do in a tragical repreſentation or expreſſion, to ſpeak over-big.
† *Parvipenſion*, (*Lat.*) a ſetting litely by, an eſteeming at a ſmall rate.
† *Plaſtography*, (*Greek*) a counterfeiting any ones hand writing.
† *Plauſidical*, (*Lat.*) ſpeaking plauſibly.
Polyphagian, (*Greek*) one that eates much, a great feeder.
To *Preſcind*, (*Lat.*) to cut before.
Pſallo-citharift, (*Greek*) one that ſings to the Harp.

Q.

† *Quadrigamiſt*, (*Hybr.*) one that hath four wives, or hath been married four times.
† *Quadriſyllabous*, (*Hybr.*) conſiſting of four ſyllables.
Quinquiplication, (*Lat.*) a making five times double.
Quinquipunctal, (*Lat.*) having five points.

R.

Regratulation, (*Lat.*) a rejoycing again.
† *Repatriation*, (*Lat.*) a returning again into ones Country.
Rurigene, (*Lat.*) born in the Country.
Ryparography, (*Greek*) ſordid writing.

S.

Salſipotent, (*Lat.*) ruling over the ſalt water.
Salutigerous, (*Lat.*) bearing health, carrying commendations.
Sanctiloquent, ſpeaking piouſly, devoutly, or in a holy ſtrain.
Sapientipotent, (*Lat.*) powerful in wiſdom.
† *Sceleſtick*, (*Lat.*) wicked.
Sciomancy, (*Greek*) a Divination by ſhadows.
† *Soliſequious*, (*Lat.*) following the Sun.
Speuſtick, (*Greek*) acted in haſt.
Spurcidical, (*Lat.*) talking baudily.
Stigonomancy, (*Greek*) a Divination by the bark of Trees.
Subhumeration, (*Lat.*) a putting ones ſhoulder to a burthen.
To † *Superficialize*, to do a thing ſlightly or ſuperficially.
Superſalience, or rather *Superſilience*, (*Lat.*) a leaping upon.
To † *Syllabize*, (*Greek*) to make ſyllables.
† *Syncentrick*, (*Hybr.*) having the ſame center.

T.

Talpicide, (*Lat.*) a Mole-catcher.
Tardiloquent, (*Lat.*) ſpeaking ſlow.
Tephramancy, (*Greek*) a Divination by aſhes.
Terraqueous, (*Lat.*) compoſed of earth and water together.
Tetronymal, or *Tetronimous*, (*Greek*) having four names.
† *Tranſpeciation*, (*Lat.*) a changing from one ſpecies to another.
† *Triſtitiation*, (*Lat.*) a making ſad.
Typocoſmie, (*Greek*) a type or figure of the World.

U.

† *Vaginipennous*, (*Lat.*) having winged or feathered ſheaths, or having ſheaths or caſes for their wings or feathers.
Ventripotent, (*Lat.*) mighty in belly.
Verſutiloquent, (*Lat.*) ſpeaking craftily or ſubtilly.
† *Viſcated*, (*Lat.*) intangled in Birdlime.
† *Ultimity*, (*Lat.*) a being laſt.
Umbilicary, (*Lat.*) a belonging to, or being like, or poſſeſſing the place of the Navel.
Undiſonant, (*Lat.*) ſounding like the noiſe of waves.
Voluptable, (*Lat.*) cauſing pleaſure or delight.
Vulgivagant, (*Lat.*) wandring among, or after the manner of the Vulgar.
Vulpination, (*Lat.*) a playing the Fox.
† *Vulpinarity*, (*Lat.*) a Fox-like, craft or ſubtilty.

X.

Xerophagy, (*Greek*) an eating of dry meat.
Xylopoliſt, (*Greek*) a Woodmonger.

Z.

Zythepſary, (*Greek*) a Brewhouſe.

A Cata-

A CATALOGUE of all thoſe eminent perſons of the Ancients, in whatever Art, Science or faculty, that are mentioned in this Dictonary each in their ſeveral Alphabets.

Ancient Agricultors, or writers of Husbandry.

A.

Abſyrtus.
Ægeſias, or *Agēſias.*
Ælianus.
Æmilius.
Æſcharion.
Æſchrinon.
Æſchylides.
Agathocles.
Alciphron.
Amphilochius.
Anatolius.
Anaxipolis.
Androcion.
Antigonus.
Antipho.
Aphricanus.
Apollodorus.
Apollonius.
Apuleius.
Archedemus.
Ariſtander.
Ariſtomachus.
Ariſtomenes.
Ariſtophanes.
Aſchreus.
Aſtyampſichus.
Athenagoras.
Aurelius Cornelius Celſus.

B.

Bacchius.

C.

Caſſianus.
Caſſius Dionyſius.
Ceresteus.
Clodius Albinus.
Conſtantinus.

D.

Damocrates.
Democritus.
Didymus.
Dion.
Dionyſius.
Diophanes.
Dolus.
Dorion.

E.

Epicharmus.
Epigenes.
Euagon.
Eubolus.
Eumelus.
Euphiton.
Euphranius.

F.

Firmus.
Florentius.
Flavius Vegetius Renatus.
Fronto.

G.

Gargilius.

H.

Hegeſias.
Hero.
Heſiodus.
Hiero.
Herodes.
Himerius.
Hippocrates.
Hoſtilius Sacerna, or *Sarcena.*

J.

Julius Atticus.

L.

Leontius.
Litorius of *Teneventum*
Lucius jun. Moderatus Columella.
Lyſimachus.

M.

Mænander.
Magnus.
Mago.
Marcus Portius Cato.
M. Terentius Varro.
M. Aurelius Caſſiodorus.
Menecrates.

N.

Neoptolemus.
Nicander.
Niceſius.

O.

Oades.
Orpheus.

P.

Palladius Rutilius Taurus Æmilianus.
Pamphilus.
Paxamus.
Pelagonius.
Philiſtus.
Pleitiphanes.
Publius Virgilius Maro.
Pythion.
Pythocles.

Q.

Quintilius.

S.

Sabinus Tyro.
Samothes.
Siſerna.
Soſion.

T.

Tarenſinus.
Theomneſtus.
Tilius Caſtritius.
Tremellius Scrofa.

X.

Xenophon.

Z.

Zoroaſter.

Architects.

C.

Cheremocrates.
Cherſiphon.
Chirocrates.
Cteſiphon.

D.

Democrates.
Dinocratus.
Diphilus.

H.

Hippodamus.

M.

Marcus Vitruvius Pollio.
Meleagines.

N.

Nicon.

P.

Phericlus.

S.

Soſtratus.
Spintharus.
Sugilas.

T.

Theodorus.

Aſtro-

Aſtronomers

A.

Albion.
Atlas.
Azophus.

B.

Babylus.
Bethem.

C.

Claudius Ptolomæus.
Cleomedes.

D.

Demetrius.
Dorotheus Sidonius.

E.

Empedocles.
Eracus.
Eratoſthenes.
Eudoxus.

G.

Geminus.

H.

Hipparchus.

L.

Leontius.

M.

M. Manilius.
Melon.

P.

Parmeniſcus.
Prophaſius.
Protagoras.

S.

Soſigenes.
Sulpitus Gallus.

Botaniſts.

A.

Aemilius Macer.
Alexander Sophiſta.
Andreas.
Androcides.
Antonius Muſa.
Apuleius.
Ariſtoteles.

C.

Callimachus.
Chæreas.
Chartodoras.
Chryſippus.
Crateuas.

D.

Damocrates.
Dieuches.
Dionyſius.

E.

Ebenbitar.
Ebeneſis.
Epænetus.
Epicurus.
Eraſiſtratus.
Euax.
Eudemus.

G.

Glaucias.
Glaucon.

H.

Hippon.
Humaia.

J.

Juba.

L.

Leophanes.
Lucius Apuleius Madaur.

M.

Menander.
Meneſtor.
Menodorus.
Metrodorus.
Miclo.
Mneſitheus.
Muſæus.

O.

Oppius.

P.

Pamphilus.
Paulus Ægineta.
Pedaſius Dioſcorides.
Philoſophus Ereſius.
Ptolomæus Cythiæus.

R.

Rufus.

S.

Salomon.

T.

Themiſo.
Theophraſtus.
Thraſyas.
Tycanion.
Trypho.

Geographers.

A.

Agathemerus.

C.

Claudius Ptolomæus.

D.

Dicæarchus.
Dionyſius.

E.

Eratoſthenes.

I.

Iſidorus.

M.

Marcellus Heracleotes.

P.

Plinius.
Pomponius Mela.

S.

Scylax Caryandenſis.
Solinus.
Strabo.

X.

Xenophon.

Grammarians and Philologiſts.

A.

Acharſis.
Anaximenes.
Andronicus.
Antiochus.
Apion.
Accius.
Aceratus.
Acron.
Adamantius.
Ælianus.
Ælius Dionyſius.
Ælius Donatus.
Agrippa.
Albanus.
Alexander Aphrodiſæus.
Amerias.
Ammonius.
Apollodorus.
Apollonius.
Archibius.
Archimedes.
Ariſtarchus.
Ariſtus.
Ariſtides.
Ariſtocles.
Ariſtonicus.
Ariſtophanes.
Aſclepiades.
Aſinius Capito.
Athenæus.
Atteius.

C.

Callias.
Callinicus.
Crates.

D.

Daphitas.
Demoſthenes.
Dicæarchus.
Diomedes.
Dionyſius.
Dioſcorius.
Donatus.

E.

Epaphroditus.

H.

Hecataeus.

Heliodorus.
Heraclides.
Heracleon.
Hermocrates.
Hermogenes.
Hermolaus.
Herodianus.
Hyperechius.

L.

Leo.
Libanius.
Longus.

M.

Meliſſus.
Menander.
Mincianus.
Moſcus.

N.

Neſtor.
Nicagoras.
Nicander.
Nicanor.
Nicas.
Nicetas.
Nicius.

P.

Papias.
Pauſanias.
Philo Herennius.
Philoxenus.
Phrynicus.
Polus.
Pomponius Marullus.
Procillus.
Prodicus.

R.

Rufus.

S.

Sabinus.
Secundus.
Sopater.
Sophocles.
Soſibius.

T.

Telephus.
Theodorus.
Thraſymachus.
Timagenes.
Tyrannion.
Tyrannus.

V.

Volcatius.

Z.

Zenodotus.

Women

Myia.

Hiſtorians.

A.

Abas.
Abdias.
Acatus.
Aceſander.
Aceſodorus.
Aceſtorides.
Achilles Statius.
Acholius.
Actorius Naſo.
Acuſilaus.
Adelphius.
Adrianus.
Ælius Lampridius.
Æmilius Probus.
Africanus.
Agatharchides.
Agathias.
Agatho.
Ageſilaus.
Agrætas.
Amphicrates.
Andron.
Andronicus.
Androtion.
Antigenes.
Antimachus.
Apollodorus.
Apollonius.
Apollothemes.
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